

# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### ANOTHER WOMAN LAWYER.

Mrs. Lynde Craig was recently admitted to practice before the Supreme and other courts of California. She is the second woman to be admitted to the bar of that State, Mrs. Clara Foltz being the first. The course of the Hastings Law School usually occupies three years; but Mrs. Craig passed her examination before the Supreme Court at the end of one and one-half years of study. In a class of twenty-seven she stood at the head of the sixteen who passed. Mrs. Craig is an active member of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, is the historian of the Law Club, historian of the Daughters of the Revolution, and was for ten years a teacher in the Girls' High School. Last November she became the wife of Scipio Craig, the editor of the *Redlands Citrograph*. At the time when Mrs. Craig passed her examination, Mr. Craig was attending the convention of the Editorial Association as its president, and when he received the news of her success, he immediately telegraphed her the congratulations of all the assembled editors.

### WOMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

As president of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Palmer lately went before the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, and asked for more money to complete the work of the board. She was accompanied by her first vice-president, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, of New York, who is also chairman of the Committee on Federal Legislation.

A special to the *New York Tribune* says: "Her remarks, though somewhat in the nature of a little talk, were none the less a clear-cut, concise statement in detail of facts and figures. The work already achieved by able and harmonious management and systematic economy, was admirably set forth. Mrs. Palmer is a beautiful woman, but she is also a great deal more. She is a woman of rare executive ability and great tact. Her reserve force has been a revelation to the Woman's Board, and it is now frankly acknowledged that the power of its smoothly running machinery is its president. It was not surprising, therefore, that the president of the Woman's Board was also a revelation to the committee yesterday. This was plainly manifest in the close attention and marked interest,

but more especially in questions asked by statesmen who made no concealment of a desire to be enlightened on World's Fair matters by a woman.

"The appropriation asked for was \$98,400. Mrs. Palmer reviewed the completed work of the Board, and item by item accounted for all expenditures out of the two appropriations received. One of these was \$36,000, and the other \$110,000. She then gave the estimates, item by item, for which the present appropriation is required. It was all extremely clear and business-like, and it was apparent that the judicious handling of former appropriations was highly satisfactory to the committees.

"One thing which pleased and also surprised them was the fact that at no time since receiving its first dollar from Congress has the Woman's Board been without a balance in its treasury. Its work is not only an example of good judgment and economy, but it has gone right on from the beginning without a hitch, and advanced more rapidly than any other Fair work. At the October ceremonies the Woman's Building was practically completed. This could not be said of any other building on the grounds."

### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

At Green Harbor, Mass., there is a little Unitarian church by the sea, which has prospered wonderfully under the ministrations of Rev. Mary L. Leggett, now in the third year of her pastorate. Long standing differences have been healed, and large accessions have been made to the membership. Recently the Boston friends of Miss Leggett saw that she was becoming somewhat worn from her earnest labors, and after making all the necessary preparations they surprised her with the announcement that she should take a trip abroad. Her parishioners declined to allow Miss Leggett to be at the expense of supplying the pulpit, and will hold lay services during her absence. She will visit Italy, London and Paris, and expects to return in the spring.

While this woman minister was on the sea on her way to other lands, another was en voyage home. Rev. Florence E. Kollock, for so many years pastor at Englewood, Ill., and who during the past year has been engaged in study and travel abroad, has accepted a call to become associate pastor with Rev. E. L. Conger over the Universalist church at Pasadena, Cal.

The Wells Memorial Institute of Boston amended its by-laws last week so as to make women eligible to membership.

A woman who does not marry and make some good man happy, is likely to turn philanthropist and make some bad man unhappy.—*Ethelvoyn Wetherald in Wives and Daughters.*

DR. EMILY KEMPIN is the editor of a new paper for women, just started in Zurich, Switzerland.

MRS. MARY E. BARTLETT, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, received in the Legislature seven votes for U. S. Senator.

A suffrage bill is pending in the California Legislature, supported by petitions with 15,000 signatures.

MRS. ARTHUR STANNARD, of London, has formed a "No Crinoline League." It already numbers 5,265 women who pledge themselves not to wear hoop-skirts, even if these do return to fashion.

In the Nebraska Legislature, bills have been introduced for municipal woman suffrage, for full suffrage by statute, and for the appointment of police matrons in all cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants. All these measures are introduced and urged by the Nebraska W. C. T. U.

Gov. Routt, of Colorado, said in his recent inaugural message:

About eight years ago a law was passed giving the women of Colorado the right to vote at school district elections; and inasmuch as since that time the heavens have not fallen, and the efficiency of the public schools has greatly improved, I recommend a law extending to the women of Colorado the right of suffrage at all municipal elections.

MRS. LAURA J. EISENHUTH, who was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota, entered upon the duties of her office without her eligibility being contested. She had been school superintendent of Foster County for several years, during trying times, and was holding this office when elected State Superintendent. She is reported as administering the affairs of her new position efficiently and acceptably.

DR. CAROLINE S. PEASE was appointed by the New York Civil Service Commission, at a meeting held Jan. 25, 1893, a member of the Board of Examiners for positions in Schedule D, at Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. This is the first appointment of a woman to a similar position on an Examining Board in New York State. All New York State Hospitals are required by law to employ one woman as Resident Physician, and Dr. Pease has filled that position there for two and a half years past.

Among the important subjects that will come before the Legislature is municipal suffrage for women. This is one of the measures about which the public mind is undergoing some, as yet, unregistered changes of opinion. Women read the newspapers; they are in all the schools, in the colleges, as students, as professors, as college presidents. They carry on business to an extent undreamed of twenty years ago. They are in all the professions. They form an intelligent portion of the community. There is no reason why they should not have municipal suffrage, and every reason why they should.—*Boston Transcript.*

## THE SUFFRAGE HEARING.

The Joint Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Woman Suffrage gave a hearing in the Green Room on Feb. 1 to the petitioners for woman suffrage, and to any remonstrants who might wish to appear. The room was crowded. Every seat was filled, chairs were brought in, and many persons stood up throughout the hearing. The *Boston Globe* said it was the most largely attended hearing the suffragists had had during the forty years of the movement.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Arnold, called to order, and said that in view of the large number of speakers, the committee had decided to limit each person to ten minutes, and to let suffragists and remonstrants alternate, giving the petitioners the opening and closing words.

Mr. H. B. Blackwell conducted the hearing for the petitioners. There were petitions before the committee from five organizations, the Massachusetts W. S. A., the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., the National W. S. A. of Massachusetts, the Independent Women Voters, the Loyal Women of American Liberty, and the Boston W. C. T. U. The first speaker, on behalf of the Massachusetts W. S. A., would be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Howe said: I have asked myself what I could say that I have not already said at similar hearings, and that others have not said better than I. But something is speaking for us to-day which never spoke for us so clearly before—the voice of public opinion. The march of public sentiment in all countries is in this direction. There is a growing feeling, not only that women need the suffrage, but that they are needed to make a better government. The voice of public opinion, which was against us when we first began to come up to these hearings, is for us now; and you will be resisting the spirit of the age if you deny our prayer—at least for that municipal suffrage which English women have exercised, with benefit, for many years. I believe that our streets would not be left encumbered alternately with snow and with mud, if women had the municipal vote. The world needs, not an occasional spasmodic effort, but the steady and organized effort of women for the public good. Their indirect influence has long been felt to be of value; and the time is ripe for the metamorphosis of this precious passive force into a more precious active one.

Senator Arnold: Are there any remonstrants who wish to be heard? There was no answer.

Mr. Blackwell: Are there any petitions against woman suffrage before the committee?

Senator Arnold: No.

Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., spoke for that organization in the absence of its president. She drew an amusing picture of the astonishment that would be felt by a visitant from Mars who should come to investigate our governmental affairs, and should drop in at this hearing. Finding that half the people of the State were excluded from

suffrage, he would ask, "Are these of another race? Are they your serfs?" "No, they are our own wives and mothers." "Are they of less intelligence?" "No, they are largely the trainers and educators of the coming citizens." "Are they unable to do business or hold property?" "No, they pay taxes upon large amounts." "Are they inferior morally?" Then the person questioned would wax eloquent: "Oh, no, it is because they are upon so superior a moral plane that we want to keep them out of the dirty pool of politics." Then the visitant from Mars, if he had any logic, would say that it would be wiser to bring in all this goodness to help purify the pool. Then he would hear the remarkable reversal we have so often had to listen to—descriptions of women's superhuman goodness, followed by assurances that they would certainly demoralize politics. It reminds me of a small boy (and I hope no one will call this story profane; it was an actual occurrence) a small boy who was heard crying bitterly after he had been put to bed at night. His grandmother went upstairs, and when she reached the door she found he had stopped crying and was praying fervently: "O God, O Jesus, O devil, whoever of you is my grandmother's boss, send her to me!" There seems to be much doubt as to who is a woman's boss, and whether she will bring a good or evil influence with her. We women have an equal interest in clean streets, in the wise expenditure of our tax money, and in all questions of municipal housekeeping. Put yourselves in our places, gentlemen, and you will feel that we ought to have the municipal vote.

Senator Arnold: As there is but one remonstrant, we wish to show her every courtesy, and we will give her twenty minutes, if it be the pleasure of the meeting.

A murmur of dissent arose. It was regarded as hardly fair that a woman representing no organization and no petitions, should be given double the time allowed to any of the speakers who represented largely-signed petitions and organizations numbering thousands of women. But when the remonstrant came to speak, the suffragists felt that she helped their cause more than their own speakers did, and they were reconciled to her having double time. As she preferred to speak later, Mrs. E. Trask Hill was next called upon, as representing the Independent Women Voters.

Mrs. Hill said she asked for suffrage, first, because she had a right to it; second, because she thought American women quite as fully entitled to it as foreign-born men; third, because she did not like the company in which she was placed by disfranchisement, along with lunatics and criminals; and fourth, because women need municipal suffrage in order to take care of the crumb of suffrage they already have. Women now have by law the right to help elect the school committee, but if a vacancy occurs during the year, it is filled by the school committee and the aldermen jointly. The scale might be turned by the aldermen, whom the women have no voice in choosing, and the aldermen

nominated for the last vacancy one of the candidates who had been rejected by the popular vote, and who was not acceptable to a majority of the women voters. Mrs. Hill asserted that she was non-partisan, and would vote for the best man irrespective of party. "I should be glad to see foreign-born women coming up to register by thousands, because in order to vote they would have to learn to read and write. We are asked, Would it not be a dangerous element to introduce? Gentlemen, you forgot all about the dangerous element when you let in foreign-born men; and the women of foreign birth are better in some respects than the men."

Representative Coakley, of Cambridge, a member of the committee, asked Mrs. Hill if the Independent Women Voters this year endorsed any candidates but those of the Republican party.

Mrs. Hill: The women nominated their own candidates in advance of the parties, and the Republicans endorsed our nominees.

Mr. Coakley: Were there any Democrats among them?

Mrs. Hill: Not this year. There have been in the past.

Mr. Coakley: Have you changed your view, then?

Mrs. Hill: No. This year I asked twelve Democrats to stand, but they all said they should not be endorsed by their own party if they accepted our nomination. We try every year to find suitable Democrats, to place them on our ticket.

Mr. Coakley proceeded to ask Mrs. Hill her opinion of Alderman Mooney and Alderman Keenan, her definition of a foreign-born citizen, etc. Mr. Blackwell objected to these questions as irrelevant. Mr. Coakley insisted that he had a right to ask any of the speakers any questions he chose. Mrs. Hill expressed herself as perfectly willing to answer any questions anybody wished to ask, and underwent with composure a long cross-examination.

The chairman again asked if any remonstrants were ready to speak. There was no answer.

In the absence of Mrs. H. R. Shattuck and Dr. Salome Merritt, who were to have spoken for the National W. S. A. of Massachusetts, Mrs. A. P. Dickerman of that Association made a concise and sensible plea for suffrage as a tax-paying woman.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, president of the Massachusetts W. S. A., said that we came to this hearing with a larger amount of public opinion behind us than ever before. She referred to the State Grange, the farmers and other influential bodies that have lately endorsed the movement; the lively interest taken by the college girls in the recent presidential election, on both sides; the indignation of the Wellesley girls when the college coachman twitted them with the fact that on election day he would be "worth the whole of them"; the manifest unfairness of denying women a vote in the municipal matters that so closely concern them; and the fact that Congress, when it wished to impose upon Jefferson Davis the worst possible penalty, deprived him of his vote—exactly what is done to all the loyal



and law-abiding women of this Commonwealth.

Rev. Louis A. Banks, the next speaker for the W. C. T. U., said: "I know of no reason why men should have suffrage that does not apply equally to women." He quoted Mme. de Staël's reply to Napoleon when he objected to women's interesting themselves in politics: "Sire, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should wish to know the reason why." He set forth the inconsistency of objecting to a woman's going to the ballot-box because her sphere was at home, when no such objection was made to her going visiting, shopping, or to church, lectures, concerts, parties and theatres.

Hon. Elihu B. Hayes, Mayor of Lynn, said: "This Republic will never be what it ought to be till we establish a fair and honest suffrage. I think we now fix the standard too low. We may base it on intelligence, or property, or even on the low ground of physical force; but whatever standard we set, every one who comes up to it, man or woman, should be allowed to vote. I advocate suffrage for women on the same grounds as for men; not because woman is better or worse than man, but because she is amenable to our laws."

Mrs. A. J. Gordon, president of the Boston W. C. T. U., said she asked the ballot not primarily as a right, though she believed it was a right, but because the good men needed the good women to help them. It was the shortest road to success in temperance work. At present the law holds, like Judge Taney, that the home-makers have no rights which the home-breakers are bound to respect. When sand is blown by the wind against a window, it makes no impression; but melt down the sand in a crucible and make a glass bullet of it, and throw that at the window, and something will break. Women's wishes are powerless now; but melt them down in the crucible of the ballot-box into a solid vote, and cast that vote against legalized iniquity, and something will break—and it will not be the hearts of the women, but the chains of appetite.

The solitary remonstrant, Mrs. M. E. Tucker Faunce, then came forward. She is the wife of the Baptist minister of Newton. She is evidently a well-meaning woman, sincerely convinced that the most horrible consequences would follow if women voted; but her arguments were so feeble and irrelevant that they helped the suffragists, besides adding much to the liveliness of the hearing. She was also badly "mixed" as to facts and figures, crediting the Suffrage Association with nearly three times as large a membership as it claims, asserting that Kansas has had woman suffrage for twenty years, etc., etc. Mrs. Faunce said that one of the Congressmen from Kansas was described as "sockless," and it was probably because Kansas women were too busy with politics to knit their husbands any stockings; that when President Harrison "was sitting by the side of his beloved wife," a woman told "black lies" about him; that some of the members of the

Wyoming Legislature lately got excited and used strong language, which proved that woman suffrage did not purify politics; that the suffrage movement had not promoted higher education; that the number of women in the Suffrage Association compared with the number in the country proved that only about one woman in a thousand wanted suffrage, and all the rest were opposed to it; that she herself had signed a suffrage petition in 1869, having been converted by Theodore Tilton, but that the way Mr. Tilton treated his wife afterwards shook her faith, and when Victoria Woodhull began to advocate suffrage, she (Mrs. Faunce) decided that she was in bad company. She also criticised the school vote of Boston women, denounced the "Cheney ticket" of 1888, etc.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell quoted testimony to the good results of equal suffrage in Kansas and Wyoming. She said she herself was thoroughly in sympathy with Mrs. E. D. Cheney and the minority of the women on the school question, but she did not see why Mrs. Faunce should criticise the women voters as a body, since the great majority of them had voted Mrs. Faunce's way. As for "bad company," she answered as Miss Mary F. Eastman had answered when some one cast up Mrs. Woodhull at her: "Victoria Woodhull was a bad woman, and she believed in the right of women to vote. I think there have also been some bad men who have believed in the right of men to vote." The petitioners for suffrage always outnumbered the remonstrants at least five to one, and oftener fifty or a hundred to one. If not one woman in a thousand had asked for suffrage, not one in a hundred thousand had remonstrated against it. It was unwarrantable to claim the mass of indifferent women as decidedly opposed. Of the women who took any lively interest in the matter either way, the large majority were in favor.

Mrs. Faunce then had a second innings. She quoted a number of remonstrants who asserted that nothing would induce them to vote, even if they could. [The favorite argument against suffrage has been that the women who do not want to vote will be compelled by their consciences to do so.] She denounced the foreigners who come to this country, and predicted fearful consequences from the vote of the foreign women.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was the next speaker. She represented the Loyal Women of American Liberty. She questioned Mrs. Faunce as to her statistics, and showed their incorrectness. She sketched what the suffrage movement had done for women's education, and pointed out that the illiterate foreign women, upon whom Mrs. Faunce laid so much stress, could not vote in Massachusetts, as there is an educational qualification. "After I had fulfilled all the other preliminaries in order to vote for school committee, I had to prove my ability to read and write, to a young man whom I had seen graduate from the high school fifteen years before. He said, 'It is a shame you should have to do this, Mrs. Livermore,' but I answered, 'Oh, no, it is all right.' I want the schools to be dissociated from every

kind of church, and to stand only for morality, good order and intellectual training. I do not care whether a candidate for school committee is a Jew, a Protestant, a Catholic or a Mahometan, provided he is a man of high character, an educated man, and will keep his religion out of the schools and not try to use the schools for purposes of propaganda, or for a stepping-stone to political office. If I could break down the Roman Catholic Church by lifting my finger, I would not; it is one of the agencies of civilization; and I have Catholic relatives the beauty of whose lives would put most of us to shame."

Mrs. Fiske, of St. John, said she could speak with pride of suffrage in Canada. Municipal suffrage was granted to single women and widows in New Brunswick in 1886, without their even having to ask for it, and it has been exercised ever since by a good majority of those qualified. It prevails with good results in Ontario and Nova Scotia; in England women have had it ever since 1869, and Mr. Gladstone says they have exercised it "without detriment, and with great advantage." It is incomprehensible to us why Massachusetts women, who are supposed to stand in the front rank as to education, should have to come here year after year to ask for what is a settled fact throughout most of the British dominions. I cannot tell you how curious it seems to us in Canada to read in the Boston papers year after year of the defeat of municipal suffrage.

Mr. George E. Lothrop read a paper covering the whole subject, and predicted that women would soon have equal rights.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe testified to the efforts of suffragists in promoting higher education. "I have both seen these and had the privilege of taking part in them. We have been here again and again, often with dear Judge Sewall, urging bills for the professional, property and educational rights of women. These things should be spoken of by those who know whereof they speak."

Mrs. M. E. S. Cheney: Whom does Mrs. Faunce represent? I represent the W. C. T. U., numbering 200,000 women, and three-fourths of them want to vote.

Mrs. Faunce: I represent about eight million women who have never come up here. I have associated with prominent club women everywhere, and they are opposed. If mothers would do their duty in bringing up their sons, we should not need to represent ourselves, but should be willing to have our men represent us.

Representative Beckford, of Lynn, said he had received a number of letters from Lynn women asking him to vote for suffrage. He believed the essence of the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights was equal rights for all. "My wife is as competent to vote as I am. Give women the right of which they ought never to have been deprived."

Mr. Blackwell closed with a strong appeal to men of all parties to do justice to women.

The *Woman's Tribune* gives interesting reminiscences of ex-President Hayes.

A university for girls has been established at Cettinge, Montenegro. Two-thirds of the students receive their education free.

I never like to fight Satan with his own weapons, he understands everything pertaining to his business so much better than we do.—Mrs. G. R. Alden ("Pansy").

The Universalist Ministers' Monday Meeting of Boston, on a recent occasion when there was an unusually large attendance, voted unanimously to petition the Massachusetts Legislature for municipal woman suffrage.

MRS. LENNIE WILLIAMS has been elected State Librarian by the Tennessee Legislature, at a salary of \$1,500, and Mrs. Bettie Taylor, of Trenton, has been appointed to a position in the State Comptroller's office, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

Half a million dollars has been presented to Hamburg, Germany, by Herr von Donner, a native of that city, to found a woman's hospital in honor of a woman physician, Dr. Michelsen, to whose skill he believes he is indebted for his wife's recovery from a dangerous illness.

The members of the Ohio Legislature were recently interviewed by representatives of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* in regard to the bill giving school suffrage to women. The replies were published verbatim, and though they were not all favorable, the *Commercial Gazette* remarked editorially that they showed the remarkable growth public opinion has made during the last few years in that direction.

MRS. C. V. LAYTON, of Richland Centre, Wis., is chairman of the Press Committee of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association. Once a month she writes an original article on equal suffrage, has it printed in her home paper and then on slips, which are sent to all parts of the State, and reprinted in more than eighty papers. The articles are non-partisan, and are published by papers of every political faith.

MISS LUCILLE U. MARTINDALE, daughter of Rev. T. E. Martindale, of New Castle, Del., is one of the young women who are demonstrating what energy and business ability may accomplish in the business world. Though only twenty-three years of age, she has recently been promoted to the responsible position of secretary and treasurer of the New Castle Gas and Water Companies, at the same salary as her masculine predecessor.

The injustice of denying the ballot to woman is becoming apparent to all classes. The commercial travellers, who are the circulating medium of political thought, perhaps next to the press the most potent, are increasingly outspoken against the senselessness of her present disqualification. The writer chanced to overhear a conversation on the cars among three of their number, strangers to each other, widely-travelled and intelligent men, and was agreeably surprised to find them agreed and outspoken in favor of abolishing sex in suffrage. It is in the air.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

### "SISTER IN HIS PLACE."

Under the above heading, the Boston *Globe* lately gave nearly a column to a consideration of the fact that women are now taking the places for work once wholly occupied by men, and at lower wages. The *Globe* states the case with force, and with intent to be fair. It says:

Men who were earning \$25 and \$40 a week enumerate their experience and knowledge of this and that clerical branch, and offer their services at \$12 and \$15, in tacit acceptance of the new female standard of wages for their work.

Hence the family gets less, and the *Globe* asks "what benefit woman can derive from it, if any, beyond the establishment of her complete independence?" Now the independence of women is the thing especially involved. It is not possible for an intelligent, grown woman to spend all her days at home without money, and with only the necessities of life, and be content.

The old common law required a husband to give his wife "food, clothes and medicine." It did not provide that she should have any money. The impress of the law still lingers. So it often happens that the wives of well-to-do men have never a cent to spend, but, like the town paupers, have only their "food and clothes and medicine." All their lives they endure a grinding sense of poverty and an aching desire for relief. This is why many wives go into shops. This is why a man the other day, searching for his wife, found her at work for wages in the house of a neighbor who needed help, and who would gladly pay \$5 a week with her board. At home she had only her board. She felt that she must have money, and went where she could get it.

The *Globe* says:

Ten years ago, two brothers earned \$1,200 and \$1,500 respectively, and supported themselves and their sister in comfortable shape. The sister has now learned bookkeeping and earns \$500, while the brothers are glad to be able to get \$900 and \$1,000 respectively, thus making the family income \$300 less than it was a few years ago, and depriving each member of it of a considerable amount of comfort.

But the *Globe* does not see that these brothers might have kept their salaries if, instead of making the sister feel that they "supported" her, they had paid her out of their salaries for her part in the care of the home the \$500 a year which she now receives as a type-writer; and if other men had pursued the same course. There are hosts of women now in shops, stores, etc., who would gladly stay at home for the family service if any money value was attached to it. But they will never henceforth be satisfied to accept a penniless position. The wife must either have something out of the family earnings as her rightful share for what she does in house-work and home-making, or she will oftener and oftener seek independence in the shop, or as an artist, a teacher, or at some post where she is not a pauper.

So with the sisters. All occupations are open to them, and they will not endure the sense that they are "supported" at home while they can be independent elsewhere. We must be rid of the old

idea that there is no money value to the home service of women.

This would not fully solve the problem, since a multitude of our women workers are widows or single women who have no man to take care of them, and who must work as a matter of necessity. But the thing that lowers men's wages is not the work of women, but the underpaid work of women. If women received the same pay as men for the same work equally well done, men would not be displaced by them except in those individual instances where a particular woman can do certain work better than a particular man. Justice in the home alone will not solve the vexed question of women's labor and its effect on men's wages, but justice both at home and abroad will solve it, and nothing else ever will.

LUCY STONE.

### ILLINOIS NOTES.

The *Illinois Suffragist*, in its New Year's greeting, said:

Two years ago there was not a person who believed women would be allowed to vote in this State for a decade at least, and now they vote at school elections, and even for State officials in Trustees of the State University.

The *Suffragist* contains interesting accounts of the women's voting in numerous localities for University trustees. "In one of the Elgin precincts, the judges persistently refused to accept any woman's ballot," writes Mrs. P. A. Wood. "One of our W. C. T. U. women, who brought seven other women with her to the polls, said she would see if there was any authority in the city whereby she would be permitted to cast her ballot. She consulted a lawyer and he gave her a written statement that 'any judge of election that refused to accept a woman's ballot made himself liable to prosecution;' told her to return to the polling place and again offer her ballot, and if they still refused, to present the paper. She returned to the polls just five minutes before five o'clock, offered her ballot, was again refused, and produced the paper from her pocket; the judges read it, consulted together for a moment, and then one of them said, 'Mrs. D., we will accept your ballot.'

But the few instances where men hindered and were uncivil are offset by the many where they were courteous and helpful. At North Englewood, one man apologized for the dirty floor, and another placed a large carriage at the disposal of the women voters. At another place Mrs. Emeline Waterbury, aged 89, was carefully conducted to the polls from the country, two miles, by her grandson, and cast her first vote with as much apparent enthusiasm as any of the younger women.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch has issued a letter to the district presidents of the Illinois Association, urging them to push the petition work, and to attend every large and representative gathering in their respective districts and ask permission to present the suffrage question.

"An enemy can be killed quicker with love than he can with a bullet."



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### A BAD BILL.

A bill for the State regulation of vice has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature. It provides for the licensing of the social evil in all cities having a population of more than one hundred thousand. Such legislation is morally iniquitous on the face of it. Moreover, it has been fruitful of bad results wherever introduced. In St. Louis it was tried for a year or two, and was then abolished by an almost unanimous vote, only a single member of the city council voting to retain it. In England it was tried for seventeen years, and was then abolished by a very large Parliamentary majority. Italy has abandoned the system, after some years' trial; and there is a growing opposition to it in every European country where it still exists. The experience everywhere is the same; the increase of vice resulting from fancied security more than neutralizes any sanitary benefits from the very imperfect medical supervision which is all that can, in the nature of the case, be given. The consequence is an actual deterioration in the public health, besides the inevitable deadening of the public conscience and lowering of the moral tone of the community. It is no time for America to take up this bad legislation when even Europe is abandoning it. Every man and woman in Missouri should write to his or her member of the Legislature, protesting against this bill. If women could vote, it would never have been introduced.

### MRS. STOWE ON WOMAN'S SPHERE.

The question was lately raised whether Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had ever publicly declared herself in favor of suffrage for women. The following extract from Mrs. Stowe's "House and Home Papers," a volume copyrighted by her in 1864, shows that, even in very early days, she expressed herself upon this question with no uncertain sound:

Woman's Rights Conventions are a protest against many former absurd, unreasonable ideas,—the mere physical and culinary idea of womanhood as connected only with puddings and shirt buttons, the unjust and unequal burdens which the laws of harsher ages had cast upon the sex. Many of the women connected with these movements are as superior in everything properly womanly as they are in exceptional talent and culture. There is no manner of doubt that the sphere

of woman is properly to be enlarged, and that republican governments in particular are to be saved from corruption and failure only by allowing to woman this enlarged sphere. Every woman has rights as a human being first, which belong to no sex, and ought to be as freely conceded to her as if she were a man,—and first and foremost, the great right of doing anything which God and nature evidently have fitted her to excel in. If she be made a natural orator, like Miss Dickinson, or an astronomer, like Mrs. Somerville, or a singer, like Grisi, let not the technical rules of womanhood be thrown in the way of her free use of her powers. Nor can there be any reason shown why a woman's vote in the State should not be received with as much respect as in the family. A State is but an association of families, and laws relate to the rights and immunities which touch woman's most private and immediate wants and dearest hopes; and there is no reason why sister, wife and mother should be more powerless in the State than in the home. Nor does it make a woman unwomanly to express an opinion by dropping a slip of paper into a box, more than to express that same opinion by conversation. In fact, there is no doubt that in all matters relating to the interests of education, temperance and religion, the State would be a material gainer by receiving the votes of women.

The Colorado House of Representatives has passed the bill granting municipal suffrage to women, 39 to 21.

The Central Labor Union, a congress of delegates from the trades-unions of Boston and vicinity, at its meeting last Sunday in Typo Hall, with more than 100 representatives of organized trades-unions present, voted to petition the Legislature for the extension of municipal suffrage to women.

MRS. F. W. SANBORN is editor, manager and publisher of the Oxford (Me.) County Advertiser. When the paper came into her hands in 1882, it was a small affair with "patent insides" and limited circulation. It is now one of the best and most successful county papers in the State, and has a large subscription list.

"The eye of the law" is a correct expression; the law has only one eye, and that is the male eye. In law, in politics, in the church, in the schools, we bungle sadly for want of the other—the female eye, and nothing will ever be fully and clearly visible until it is wide awake and at its post. It would be sharp enough to catch the male eye napping; only, when that vigilant eye is astir, the male eye will not nap; it, too, will be vigilant and keen.—*Shafte.*



*St. Stone*

The Governor of Missouri has appointed thirteen women as notaries public.

The New England Women's Club will celebrate its 25th birthday on Feb. 15.

DR. SARAH E. SHERMAN, of Salem, was elected president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynaecological Society, at its recent annual meeting. All the other officers are men.

The Ann Arbor college girls, on a stormy day not long since, came out in force wearing the Jenness Miller rainy-day dress. The skirt reached half way between the knee and ankle. Long gaiters covered the shoe tops and extended to the knee. The girls declared they really enjoyed walking in the mud and rain with this dress.

MISS LOUISE ALDRICH BLAKE, eldest daughter of a Herefordshire clergyman, has just achieved the highest distinction as a student in medicine ever won by a woman. She has taken a "double first" in the examinations at the London University. It is said that she attained excellence not by special cramming, but by steady, persevering hard work.

MRS. FLORA ELLICE STEVENS, of Chama, New Mexico, as a notary public recently administered the oath of office to her husband, Wm. L. Stevens, who had been elected justice of the peace. Mrs. Stevens has for several years administered the oath of office to all the election and returning boards, precinct officers, etc. At the last election, she asked a group of gentlemen, acquaintances of hers, who were standing on the side-walk, if the election would be held in a certain building. "Are you going to vote?" they asked. "No, I am going to swear in the judges, so that the rest of you can vote," she replied, an answer which was greeted with a shout and laughter.

## PRINCIPLES AND METHODS.

A few weeks ago, the present writer visited one of the oldest, and in some respects one of the best, local equal rights associations in the country. She found three amendments to the constitution pending:

1. To change the name of the society from "Woman Suffrage Association" to "Political Equality Club."

2. To exclude men from regular membership and from the right to vote.

3. To exclude men from the audience at all lectures and addresses given under the auspices of the association, except when the lecturer is a man.

The question of a name is generally of minor importance, and is to be settled by convenience. At the recent Washington convention, Miss Henderson Daingerfield, of Virginia, said that in her State people were still a good deal afraid of the words "woman suffrage," and woman suffrage by any other name was a little sweeter. Miss Anthony answered, "Never mind what they call it, so long as they give us the kernel." I think that is the feeling of most sensible women who desire suffrage; they do not care much whether it is called "suffrage," or "franchise," or "woman's ballot," or "equal rights," if only they may possess the thing itself.

"Call me Sappho, call me Chloris,  
Call me Lalage or Doris,  
Only, only call me thine!"

But the second and third amendments proposed would be serious departures both from right principle and sound expediency. It is a glaring inconsistency for an association formed on purpose to abolish disfranchisement on account of sex, to disfranchise any of its own members on account of sex. Wherever else equal rights do not exist, they certainly ought to exist in an equal rights association. This is a matter of principle.

Again, as a matter of expediency, what could be more unwise than the third amendment, to exclude from three-fourths of the public lectures given in favor of woman suffrage all the voters who will ultimately have to decide the question at the polls? These are the very people whom it is important to convert.

Still another question came up, unofficially, the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. A lecture on suffrage was about to be given before the association; a reporter from one of the city dailies came to report it; and the question was seriously raised whether he should be allowed to do so. He was finally admitted, but with considerable hesitation.

The most important thing, next to holding a good meeting, is to have it as widely reported as possible in the papers. Far from deprecating newspaper reports, every effort should be made to secure them. If a particular reporter persists in giving unfair and disrespectful accounts, it may be well to ask the editor to let some member of the suffrage association prepare the report instead; but in general, even an unfair report is better than none at all. It keeps the question before the public, and as the argument really is all on one side, anything that makes people

think about the matter helps the cause along. There may occasionally be business meetings to which outsiders should not be admitted; but at all public meetings, the more reporters there are present, the better. In the daily papers, arguments that were spoken before a few score or a few hundred people will be read by thousands.

Among the reasons mentioned for excluding men were that the less experienced women were afraid to talk before them (which was also given as a reason for excluding the reporter); that the men were apt to want to "run things"; and that the only man who as a rule attended the meetings was a person of wild ideas, and talked anarchism, etc., to the dismay of the ladies. It seemed to me that if few men attended the meetings, they certainly could not "run things" without the women's consent. If women are to take part in politics, they must learn to work with men, to speak in their presence, and to transact business with them without letting themselves be intimidated and overborne by mere masculinity *per se*. And the equal rights association is a good place to practise. Any stray "crank" who makes himself obnoxious and wanders from the point can be gently but firmly suppressed by constitutional methods, without resorting to so drastic a measure as excluding all men, and thus abandoning the equal rights principle. Putting him down will be good practice for the president, and being put down will be a wholesome experience for him. After it has been done a few times, he will subside permanently, and the association can go upon its way rejoicing.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## RHODA ON THE REMONSTRANTS.

I have been reading in the papers about a new class that call themselves "Remonstrants." They don't want to vote, and they are going to remonstrate with the General Court so as not to have Julia Ward Howe, Mary Livermore, Lucy Stone and other women vote either.

Now, I am not acquainted with one of them "Remonstrants," and don't know who had the bringing of 'em up, but I think they lack a little of what I was brought up to call good and handsome manners. "Yes," I said to Jabez (my husband), "I think they're very impolite to them good women that's done so much for 'em. Why, just think, when those pioneers begun their work, a woman could hardly find a place for the sole of her foot, so to speak, in the professions. Now, what a change! It can't be calculated, the good these pioneers have done in the world." I see that Jabez was getting interested, and I think he likes to hear me talk, for my neighbor, Sophia Spriggins, said to me the other day that Jabez told her that he liked to get into an argument with Rhody, and sometimes he let her beat.

So at this time Jabez put on a very wise expression of countenance and said, "Rhody, I don't know but these remonstrants have the good of women at heart. They're afraid they will be compelled to

vote and hold office, whether they want to or not. How would a delicate woman feel to have to be a pound-keeper, and have all kinds of offices thrust at her?"

"Why, Jabez," asked I, "is every man obliged to vote and compelled to be president of these United States whether or no?"

"Why, no, not exactly," says Jabez, "but somebody's got to be president, and so we try to find somebody that's passably willing. In cases like this, we don't think 'twould be right to use too much compelling power in this 'land of the free and the home of the brave!'" This is Jabez's favorite quotation, and I do get a little tired of it sometimes, especially when I read of some poor child that has been torn from its mother's arms by some unfeeling father, all according to the law of this so-called land of the free.

So, I said: "Not quite so free yet, Jabez, when in only six States out of forty-four a mother has the right of being equal guardian of her child with the father. But if men don't vote unless they want to, I don't see the need of the 'Remonstrants' being so afraid on Julia Ward Howe's account. According to my view, their own record will present a scareful picture in days to come. Now, Jabez, the Legislature that passes this woman suffrage bill will be looked up to with pride by future generations, the same as we look up to our forefathers—and mothers, too, Jabez; yes, the mothers have shared in all the reforms of the ages, and they ought to have the credit. Well, as our boy Amos is in the Legislature now, I will confess that I had a little rather (yes, I am partial) have the bill come off this year. Amos has always stood up for his mother and sisters, and he will be proud to stand up in the Legislature for those good women who have borne the burden and heat of the day. How can Gladstone object to woman suffrage when he says that women have voted in municipal elections "without detriment, and with great advantage"?"

"Oh," said Jabez, "I can guess that conundrum. Because he believes in home rule."

I knew that Jabez thought he had said something bright, so I thought it was a good time to stop our talk, and I just remarked it was most dark, and the cows were waiting to be milked. And I was left alone to muse for awhile, and I mused on the dear and beloved poet Whittier, now gone, and of the many cheering words he'd said for our cause, and I also thought of the good advice that he gave to his brothers. I hope they will heed it. He says:

"On such alone as fitly bear  
Your civic honors, let them fall,  
And call your daughters forth to share  
The rights and duties pledged to all."

With love to both sisters and brothers,  
I subscribe myself now, as ever, RHODA  
HOPEWELL, in *New Bedford Mercury*.

At Battle Creek, Mich., there are 1,201 women tax-payers. Their property is assessed at \$468,290, of which \$34,295 is personal property. Their total tax amounts to over \$12,000.



## A BRIGHT GIRL'S WORK.

Miss Elizabeth S. Chadbourne, a young woman of Savin Hill, Boston, is secretary, treasurer and largest shareholder of a stock company which owns and is developing the town of Parksley, on the eastern shore of Virginia. Miss Chadbourne, who was for a time a teacher of elocution in Cornell College, Ia., was travelling through Delaware and Maryland giving dialect readings when she heard of this tract of land, lately made accessible by a new railroad. She considered its advantages, decided it to be one of the most delightful places to live in that could be found, and invested. Where there was only one farm-house with a station, there is now a flourishing little town, systematically laid out, with pretty houses and great prospects. Miss Chadbourne understands making out deeds and mortgages, and all the business belonging to a real estate dealer. On "real estate day" at the women's headquarters at the Mechanics' Fair, in Boston, she showed photographs of Parksley, and told how persons could go there and grow healthy and wealthy raising fruit.

## SUFFRAGE HEARING IN MAINE.

A hearing was given on Feb. 3 to the petitioners for municipal woman suffrage, before the Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature. In spite of stormy weather, the crowd was so great that it was found necessary to adjourn from the room of the Judiciary Committee to the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, and the largest tax-payer among the women of Maine, conducted the hearing against taxation without representation. Addresses were made by Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, Mrs. Dr. Blanchard, Mrs. Judge Cram, of Biddeford, Dr. Jane L. Hersom, Mrs. Hamilton, of Saco, Mrs. Helen C. Beedy, of Farmington, Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. The *Kennebec Daily Journal* says:

They compelled the admiration of all by the charming clearness, the pungent brevity, the apt illustrations, with which they impressed on the minds of their auditors all the weight and vigor of the arguments in favor of their proposition. Brevity wasn't the only soul of wit there was in their remarks. Many a brilliant sally brought forth a general laugh.

The report in the *Portland Sunday Telegram* says:

The hearing must have convinced those present of two facts: First, that the interest in favor of the movement was greater than ever before, and, second, that if the women who made the appeals were typical of the class of women in our State who desire the ballot, the Legislature can ill afford to deny the request.

The *Lewiston (Me.) Journal* says:

Coming women arrived at the State Capitol on Friday, and crowded Representatives' Hall to present their claims for municipal suffrage to the Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature. The arguments for the proposal are unanswerable, and the fact that the women in larger numbers are annually asking for fair suffrage is a guaranty of its early bestowal. While so many men unfit for

the exercise of an intelligent suffrage are allowed to vote, it is an insult to women to question their civic capacity.

The progress of women in intellectual life in our generation is as much a civic as an industrial phenomenon. Reckon, if you will, the societies of women in existence in Maine for numberless social, industrial, beneficent and civic purposes—and one has an outline view of the situation. Women begin to preside like parliamentarians. They fill the higher schools, and carry off their share of the honors. Industry is as much revolutionized by the development of female technical skill as the world itself is regulated by woman's tact. To deny the right of municipal suffrage to women is to fly in the face of reason, nature and grace.

## SHE WON THE PRIZE.

A woman has just won the prize at the 26th annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, at the Academy of Design, New York. Mr. William T. Evans offered \$500 for the most meritorious picture in the exhibition, to be awarded by a jury to an American artist. Formerly it was thought that women could paint only flowers, but in this display, figures and landscapes were treated with success by several women. The winner of the prize was Mrs. Sarah C. Sears, a resident of Boston. She had four studies of heads in the exhibition, but the finest of them all was "Romola," a bold conception of the heroine of George Eliot's great novel, treated with much vigor. Her success is the more remarkable in that she carried the prize away from such competitors as F. S. Church, J. W. Champney, Hopkinson Smith, Inness Shurtleff, Hamilton Gibson, and a dozen other distinguished men. Never have there been so many paintings from the brushes of women at any exhibition at the academy as at this one. Of the 646 pictures in the galleries, 140 were by women.—*Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, in Woman's Journal.*

## RESOLUTIONS FOR BISHOP BROOKS.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association adopted the following resolution at its last regular meeting:

*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has lost, in the death of Bishop Phillips Brooks, a sincere friend of this reform, who signed its petitions and placed himself on record as in favor of giving to women equal legal and political rights. His simple and manly expression of sympathy was never lacking, and his name will be remembered as on the side of liberty, equality and justice.

## STUDY FOR KANSAS AUXILIARIES.

1. Responses to Roll Call, quotations from newspapers regarding the legislative situation.

2. Ten minute paper stating the steps by which the present legislative conditions were reached.

a. How came the two Houses of Representatives to be organized? On what do the Republicans base their claim to organize the House? On what do the Populists base their claim to organize the House?

b. What is the law for organization of the House?

c. Describe the working of the two Houses of Representatives as at present organized.

d. What about the validity of legislation under such circumstances?

e. By what steps could they get out of the muddle? If the Populist House were to yield, what would be the effect upon the Senatorship of Judge John Martin?

f. Since the Governor and Senate have recognized the House organized by the Populists, what would be the effect of a decision of the Supreme Court affirming the legality of the Republican organization?

3. Discussion of the paper.

## IT SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Russian women who respect the old adage "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," had considerable difficulty in restraining their feelings when they learned of the results of the examination of Professor Bishof, who recently died in St. Petersburg. The professor was one of the most ardent opponents of the emancipation of women, and a thorough believer in the theory that women are inferior to men, because their brains, as a rule, are smaller. In his numerous addresses upon the subject, he was wont to say that while the average weight of the male brain was 1,350 grams, that of the female brain was "only 1,250 grams." After Bishof's death, his own brain was weighed and was found to turn the scales at 1,245 grams, five grams less than the average female brain which had so often aroused his pity, contempt and satire.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## "THE WORLD DO MOVE."

An incident told by Mrs. E. S. Mead, president of Mt. Holyoke College, at the meeting of the Alumnae at the Parker House in Boston last week, throws a bright side-light on the progress women have made in little more than half a century. In 1837, at the very beginning of Mary Lyon's effort to raise money to establish a "Female Seminary," six clergymen and fifteen or twenty laymen met by invitation to confer with regard to the Seminary, and to take measures for advancing its interests. Miss Lyon and Miss Caldwell were also there. Miss Lyon had initiated the whole movement, and had put her soul and her life into it. There was a consultation among the gentlemen as to whether it would be proper for Miss Lyon and Miss Caldwell to be present at the conference. It was finally decided that "there could be no impropriety in admitting them to hear what was said." That was fifty-six years ago. The story was now told in a large assembly of both sexes, by Mrs. Elizabeth E. Mead, the president of Mt. Holyoke College, herself the chief speaker of the meeting, to whom men and women listened, not only with no sense of "impropriety," but with pride and pleasure in the privilege. Has not the world moved?

A unique feature in the monster procession on Columbus day in San Jose, Cal., was the marching of seven hundred girls from the Normal School.

PUNDITA RAMABAI has started a circle of King's Daughters among her pupils in India.

When ex-President Hayes was dying, his thoughts turned to his wife. His last words were, "I am going where Lucy is."

The annual statement of the bureau of education shows that of the 363,000 teachers in this country, over 240,000 are women.

MISS ADELINE E. KNAPP has started for Honolulu, having been selected by the San Francisco *Call* to represent that paper there during the annexation crisis. If there should be war, which fortunately is not likely, she will act as war correspondent. Even without war, the commission is an important one, and of a kind not usually given to a woman.

The Woman's Ministerial Conference desire to present at the Columbian Exposition an album containing photographs of women ministers and preachers. To each should be appended the autograph of the original, with the date and locality of her pastorate. Those who are willing to contribute these photographs are requested to send them to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, President W. M. C., 241 Beacon St., Boston, not later than March 31.

The girls of the Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens, Ga., have a debating society. One of the recent debates was so good as to call out from the Atlanta *Constitution* the approving declaration that "girls are not inferior to men when it comes to a discussion." A few years ago, a public debate by young women would have been regarded with horror in Georgia; but the world moves. The debate was on a political topic, too; but it related to ancient and not modern politics, and therefore was presumably not unwomanly. The question was whether Brutus was a traitor or a patriot.

The head of a large wall-paper company says of women as designers: "I do not believe talent in this line is in any way a question of sex. When women have had as many years of the same advantages as men, I do not doubt that their work will stand on the same level, and perhaps ahead." It will be remembered that a few years ago a firm offered prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$300 for the best designs in wall papers. The competition was open to natives and foreigners, and to both sexes; but the jury, composed of most competent critics, awarded all three prizes to American women.

Colorado is the third State in which woman suffrage has carried the popular branch of the Legislature by a large vote within the past year. In New York, where bills for partial suffrage have been repeatedly defeated in the past, a bill extending full suffrage to women passed the Assembly last year by a vote of 139 to 70. In Vermont, at the present session, the municipal woman suffrage bill passed the House 149 to 83, and was lost in the Senate by a small majority, 18 to 10. In Colorado, the affirmative vote in the House was nearly two to one. We shall await with interest the action of the Senate.

## THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

*Editors Woman's Journal:*

When the day for the organization of the Kansas Legislature was at hand, we had bodings of trouble, but nobody dreamed that the last day of January would find our law-making body in its present chaotic and impotent condition. As the whole United States knows, Kansas has two Houses of Representatives, both claiming to be legally organized, and holding to the claim with equal pertinacity; two bodies, with two sets of officers, from speaker to page; two gavels hammering away on the same block at the same moment, and two sets of orators, each trying to drown the voices of the other in discussing two sets of bills. The stubbornness of these men was possibly developed by "holding down claims"; at all events, they hold their present situation with invincible determination, and the prospect to-day is that neither side will yield anything, in which case the result will be *no legislation this winter*.

The weakening of a very small number of men on either side would cut the Gordian knot, and deliver us from the snarl. There are threats of such defection. A Supreme Court decision would bring relief, but no such solution of our problem is seen to be close at hand. We are absolutely at sea, without rudder or compass, a gale blowing, the wind contrary, and the clouds threatening.

We had made plans for the submission, at this session, of an amendment providing for the full enfranchisement of the women of Kansas. A joint resolution for the same has been introduced in the three Houses. A bill which provides for the full enfranchisement of women by legislative enactment has likewise had a triple presentation, as has also a bill to admit women to vote on all bonds. Our 165 members are mostly suffragists. Woman's enfranchisement had never a larger number of friends in our Legislature, and our grief over the present state of things can be better imagined than described. As usual, suffragists must bear a double sorrow, the wound to our State pride, and the probable postponement for two years (unless in case of a special session) of the measures we had confidently expected to be passed at this session. It was our intention to begin an aggressive amendment campaign on the first day of March. At this moment we do not know whether we are so to do or not, and this is our present anxious state.

But whatever the developments be, our work of agitation, organization and education must go on. The fruit of the past year's good work is seen in the growth of public sentiment and the multiplication of influential friends. The Legislature is the pulse which indicates the state of public sentiment. We must continue our diligence, pending the possible adjustment of difficulties in the House, and that special session, which latter would leave us less than one year, instead of two, in which to work for the amendment before it came to vote in 1894.

To this end, let all Kansas auxiliaries use every means to keep alive interest in their meetings, and to make them so

attractive that they will gather in the undeveloped suffragists. Parliamentary drills are useful therein. Mrs. Ella W. Brown, of Holton, our State Parliamentarian, has prepared a little book entitled "Outline of Parliamentary Law," for use in these drills. It costs but ten cents, and is an excellent and most helpful and convenient booklet. Nothing has ever been furnished that quite so exactly fits our needs in these drills as does Mrs. Brown's "Outline." Send to her for it, and begin the drills.

Several Associations are studying finance. One wide-awake society takes up the various phases of the financial question by giving them out to members as topics for papers. For example: To one lady is given "Resumption"; to another, the "Exception Clause"; another, "Free Silver"; another, the "Silver Purchases," etc. The topic is studied by all; the paper is read before the society, and is discussed by the members, the writer frequently being obliged to defend her position vigorously. This same society has secured a copy of Gov. Lewelling's Bill, which provides for the State to borrow money to loan, the State to stand good for the same. The ladies will discuss the usefulness of the proposed law. It seems to me that, as this bill is now before our Senate, the society might resolve itself into a mock Senate, and have a merry time playing at making law.

On the morning of the day (Jan. 10) ever memorable in Kansas for the organization of three legislative bodies, Mrs. Ella W. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Brown, Holton, Kan., was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Kellogg was the first woman admitted to the Kansas Supreme Court, Mrs. Brown the second. Mrs. Brown was presented by Hon. Charles Hayden, of Holton. He had informed me, before Mrs. Brown's arrival, that he meant to give himself that pleasure. He added, with a ring of pride in his voice: "Mrs. Brown is a member of our bar"; and I rejoiced that this eminent lawyer said this thing, and presented Mrs. Brown and vouched for her membership in the Jackson County bar, without calling out any expression of deprecatory feeling because the applicant was a woman. Mrs. Brown's reception by every man connected with the Supreme Court was very kind. Indeed, her presence and business there seemed to give pleasure, and to be regarded as in the true order of things. We are proud of this level-headed, clear-sighted, gifted young woman, and have done ourselves the honor to elect her attorney for the Kansas E. S. A., and to her we refer all the legal questions that come up. She is a great comfort to us in this capacity, as well as in all others in which she has been tested.

LAURA M. JOHNS,

*Pres. Kansas E. S. A.*

The Joint Special Committee on Woman Suffrage have held two meetings since the hearing last Tuesday, and have voted to report a bill extending municipal suffrage to Massachusetts women on the same terms as men. The vote stood seven ayes, four nays.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WOMEN AND BOSTON COMMON.

Great excitement has prevailed in Boston for some days over the proposal to run street car lines through Boston Common, and to take a portion of that historic ground for a railroad station. The idea that the Common could be taken from the public for any purpose roused the citizens, men and women, rich and poor alike. The Green Room at the State House was packed with remonstrants against "parting with a single inch." Petitions with thousands of names were gathered in a very short time. Business men signed the names of their firms. Women of all ranks joined in. Mrs. Jane G. Austin, the novelist, writing to the *Boston Transcript*, under the heading, "Quit you like Men," said:

I have always opposed female suffrage. But if the men whom I have looked upon as efficient guardians of the best rights of women are going to allow Boston Common to be snatched out of their hands, I will at once join the foremost ranks of the woman suffragists; for nobody, I suppose, doubts that if this question were left to women to decide, the Common would be saved, just as the school board was some few years ago.

She said much more than this. But there were many women like her, who for the first time felt the need and the wish for the power of the ballot. One hopes they may not have a sadder lesson. The first name on the women's petition was that of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and she appeared, by invitation, among the speakers at the hearing.

LUCY STONE.

### GOOD NEWS FOR ALABAMA WIVES.

A bill has been offered in the Alabama Legislature to allow a married woman, owning a separate estate, the right to transfer or sell it. The *Montgomery Advertiser* says:

The marriage property laws will have to stand revision. They present an interesting study. There is nothing dull or somniferous about them, if you happen to run up against them, and nothing proves up like an object lesson. When a woman runs up against the stone wall of the law, it hurts; but when her eyes open again after the first stunning effect is over, she sees better than she did. It is only because men are better than the laws that women know so little of the law. But when law countenances the fact that a man has a right to own everything his wife has, from her frizzes to her shoe-laces, it's a good thing to get right down

to the facts and acknowledge it. The dignity of the law is interesting to contemplate. The men made the laws, and then they represented justice by a woman with a bandage about her eyes. The analogy is absolutely ghastly in its correctness. They have hoisted this travesty around on monuments and court-houses about long enough. It's time the women chopped her down.

### A RIBBON ON ITS TAIL.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, reading the stories told at the recent Washington suffrage convention of the naming of calves, mules, etc., after prominent reformers, is reminded of a similar incident. She says: "A temperance worker in Indian Territory, whose heart was all right, whatever else might be said, once wrote me: 'At last I have secured money enough to buy a pony to use in my temperance work. I have named it Frances Willard, and have tied a white ribbon on its tale.'" This is certainly a unique way of honoring the white ribbon. It is the reverse of the method adopted in France during the war in La Vendée, when the royalists tied red, white and blue cockades to the ends of their horses' tails in order to show their contempt for the republican colors.

### WOMEN VOTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

A despatch from Greenville, Miss., to the *Memphis Appeal*, says:

An election was held in this county today on the question of declaring Washington County a stock-law or no-fence territory. From the reports received, the no-fence voters are in the majority. For the first time in the history of this county, ladies were at the polls. Real estate owners, regardless of sex, are permitted to vote on the stock-law question, and a number of wealthy ladies cast their first ballots. A number of negro women, who own small lots in the city, also voted. Indeed, about half of the two hundred and fifty votes cast at the Court House precinct in the city were cast by women.

An ounce of cheerfulness is worth a pound of sadness to serve God with.—*Fuller*.

In the California Legislature, the bills to give school and municipal suffrage to women have been favorably reported by the committee.

Mrs. S. A. Thurston is one of the noteworthy women of Kansas. Her skill as an accountant is utilized by firms winding up or straightening out their accounts. All this came about without her actual entrance into work of that sort. Her skill became known to a circle of friends and their friends, and the result is many demands for her services. She recently disentangled the accounts of a firm dissolved by the death of one member—accounts which had been running for a dozen years. This work recently called her to Kansas City, and later will take her to Chicago.

A new magazine, entitled *Woman's Progress*, is soon to be started in Philadelphia.

A bill granting township suffrage to women has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

In New Mexico, a bill extending full suffrage to women has just passed the House of Representatives.

It has been given out semi-officially that Governor Lewelling will appoint Mrs. Annie L. Diggs as one of the regents of Kansas University.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has started a health crusade amongst the villages of Buckinghamshire, assisted by the County Council Technical Instruction Committee.

MRS. EMILY C. WOODRUFF, of Little Valley, N. Y., was ordained on Feb. 9 as pastor of the Congregational church of that place. She has been conducting services in the Little Valley church since the death of her husband some months ago.

A municipal suffrage bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature by Hon. J. E. Carter. It was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Missouri women think the prospects are good for its passing the House.

MISS MABEL MCELHENY has won the first prize of \$200 offered by the *New York Mail and Express* for the best tariff essay. The judges were Governor McKinley and Senators Aldrich and Hiscock. Miss McElheny is a newspaper writer. But she cannot vote.

The municipal woman suffrage bill was reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Wednesday and came up for second reading on Thursday, Feb. 16. It will come up for discussion, by special assignment, next Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M. Those who wish to hear the debate should go early.

MISS JULIA S. BRYANT, of Roslyn, L. I., the youngest daughter of William Cullen Bryant, has given to the trustees of the Tilden Trust almost a thousand volumes selected from her father's library at Roslyn. To the books were added some interesting old pamphlets, and a large number of medallions taken from the same collection.

The women of Missouri should look sharply after the pending bill to establish the State regulation of vice. In England, in 1869, a similar law was smuggled through a thinly-attended and sleepy House of Commons at about two o'clock in the morning, but it took seventeen years of hard work and distasteful agitation to repeal it. Resist the beginnings.

MRS. PHOEBE HEARST has definitely decided to erect a museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. The amount to be placed to the credit of the park for the purpose stated will be \$1,000,000. Much of the material has been gathered by Mrs. Hearst during extensive travels, and is now stored in her Washington and San Francisco residences, and elsewhere.

# "THE WOMEN WHO WENT TO THE FIELD."

BY CLARA BARTON.

[Read at the Farewell Reception and Banquet by the Ladies of Potomac Corps, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., in response to the toast "The Women who went to the Field."]

The women who went to the field, you say;  
The women who went to the field; and pray  
What did they go for?—just to be in the way?  
They'd not know the difference betwixt work  
and play.  
And what did they know about war, anyway?  
What could they do?—of what use could they  
be?  
They would scream at the sight of a gun, don't  
you see?  
Just fancy them round where the bugle-notes  
play,  
And the long roll is bidding us on to the fray.  
Imagine their skirts 'mong artillery wheels,  
And watch for their flutter as they flee 'cross the  
fields  
When the charge is rammed home and the fire  
belches hot;  
They never will wait for the answering shot.  
They would faint at the first drop of blood in  
their sight.  
What fun for us boys,—(ere we enter the fight)!  
They might pick some lint, and tear up some  
sheets,  
And make us some jellies, and send on their  
sweets,  
And knit some soft socks for Uncle Sam's shoes,  
And write us some letters, and tell us the news.  
And thus it was settled, by common consent,  
Of husbands, or brothers, or whoever went,  
That the place for the women was in their own  
homes,  
There to patiently wait until victory comes.  
But later it chanced—just how, no one knew—  
That the lines slipped a bit, and some 'gan to  
crowd through;  
And they went,—where did they go?—Ah!  
where did they not?  
Show us the battle, the field, or the spot  
Where the groans of the wounded rang out on  
the air  
That her ear caught it not, and her hand was not  
there;  
Who wiped the death sweat from the cold, clam-  
my brow,  
And sent home the message:—"Tis well with  
him now;"  
Who watched in the tents whilst the fever fires  
burned,  
And the pain-tossing limbs in agony turned,  
And wet the parched tongue, calmed delirium's  
strife,  
Till the dying lips murmured, "My mother,"  
"My wife!"  
And who were they all?—They were many, my  
men:  
Their records were kept by no tabular pen:  
They exist in traditions from father to son,  
Who recalls, in dim memory, now here and  
there one.  
A few names were writ, and by chance live  
to-day;  
But's a perishing record, fast fading away.  
Of those we recall, there are scarcely a score,  
Dix, Dame, Bickerdyke, Edson, Harvey and  
Moore,  
Fales, Wittenmeyer, Gilson, Safford and Lee,  
And poor Cutter, dead in the sands of the sea;  
And Frances D. Gage, our "Aunt Fanny" of old,  
Whose voice rang for freedom when freedom  
was sold;  
And Husband, and Etheridge, and Harlan and  
Case,  
Livermore, Alcott, Hancock and Chase,  
And Turner, and Hawley, and Potter, and Hall.  
Ah! the list grows apace, as they come at the  
call.

Did these women quail at the sight of a gun?  
Will some soldier tell us of one he saw run?  
Will he glance at the boats on the great western  
flood,  
At Pittsburg and Shiloh, did they faint at the  
blood?  
And the brave wife of Grant stood there with  
them then,  
And her calm stately presence gave strength to  
his men.  
And Marie of Logan: she went with them too;  
A bride, scarcely more than a sweetheart, 'tis  
true.  
Her young cheek grows pale when the bold  
troopers ride;  
Where the "Black Eagle" soars, she is close at  
his side;  
She staunches his blood, cools the fever-burnt  
breath,  
And the wave of her hand stays the Angel of  
Death;  
She nurses him back, and restores once again  
To both army and state the great leader of men.  
She has smoothed his black plumes and laid  
them to sleep,  
Whilst the angels above them their high vigils  
keep:  
And she sits here alone, with the snow on her  
brow—  
Your cheers for her, Comrades! Three cheers  
for her now!

[At this point, as by one impulse, every man  
in the room sprang to his feet, and, led by Gen.  
W. W. Dudley, gave three rousing cheers, while  
Mrs. Logan, with her white head bent low,  
vainly sought to stop the fast-falling tears.]  
And these were the women who went to the war:  
The women of question; what did they go for?  
Because in their hearts God had planted the seed  
Of pity for woe, and help for its need;  
They saw, in high purpose, a duty to do,  
And the armor of right broke the barriers  
through.  
Uninvited, unaided, unsanctioned oftentimes,  
With pass, or without it, they pressed on the  
lines;  
They pressed, they implored, till they ran the  
lines through,  
And that was "the running" the men saw them  
do.  
'Twas a hampered work, its worth largely lost;  
'Twas hindrance, and pain, and effort, and cost;  
But through these came knowledge—knowledge  
is power,—  
And never again in the deadliest hour  
Of war or of peace shall we be so beset  
To accomplish the purpose our spirits have met.  
And what would they do if war came again?  
The scarlet cross floats where all was blank then.  
They would bind on their "brassards" \* and  
march to the fray,  
And the man liveth not who could say to them  
n'y;  
They would stand with you now as they stood  
with you then,—  
The nurses, comforters and saviors of men.  
\* The insignia and arm-band of the Red Cross  
worn upon the field.

## KATE FIELD ON BRAINS.

Gen. Butler's brain weighed sixty-two  
ounces, four more ounces than Daniel  
Webster's. What of it? Guiteau's brain  
weighed four more ounces than Lord  
Byron's. It has been decided, I believe,  
that quality, not quantity, determines  
mental ability. I see no more reason why  
the heaviest brain should be mentally the  
greatest than that the fattest man should  
be the most eminent. In fact, to call a  
man "heavy" is to brand him with dul-  
ness, which is the unpardonable crime,  
according to society. Neither Emerson  
nor Byron had the weighty brains of Web-

ster, yet note the difference in the influ-  
ence of these men. Webster is but a  
name. Ambition killed his conscience,  
and finally killed his fame. In the hope  
of being president, he knelt before slav-  
ery. Grown away from Webster, the  
Republic has never believed in Butler.  
The light-weight brain of Emerson, clear-  
sighted and luminous, gains constantly in  
grace, and shows the absurdity of old-  
fashioned theories concerning the neces-  
sary make-up of intellect. When women  
come into the kingdom long waiting for  
them, the prejudices of centuries will  
receive their death-blow. Should it be  
finally decided that mind depends upon  
convolution of brain and fineness of gray  
matter, what will become of Websters  
and Butlers in the presence of dainty  
feminine heads? It will be the contest of  
Corbett and Sullivan over again. The  
quick-witted brain that can parry and  
"dance around" a subject will triumph, as  
the splendid sparring of California has  
snatched the belt from the dull and heavy  
muscle of Massachusetts.—*Kate Field's*  
*Washington.*

## FRANCHISE NOTES.

The bills for school and municipal  
woman suffrage pending in the California  
Legislature are supported by petitions  
with 3,000 signatures from Southern Cali-  
fornia and 17,800 signatures from North-  
ern California, sent in by the W. C. T. U.

The local Superintendent of Franchise  
at Valparaiso, Neb., writes: "Our union,  
with scarcely an exception, is enthusiastic  
for equal suffrage, and has made that  
department of work prominent, especially  
during the past year. We have strong  
hopes that our Legislature will grant us  
municipal suffrage. The sentiment in  
favor of it has been greatly strengthened  
within the last two years."

An officer of the Mississippi State W.  
C. T. U. writes: "While all the leading  
women of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. are  
suffragists, and many outside our ranks,  
there has always been decided opposition  
to our taking up the department. The  
suffrage idea is spreading rapidly in  
Mississippi without any effort from any  
one. Free-holders can now vote on the  
provisions of the stock law as to 'fence or  
no fence,' and the women are availing  
themselves of the privilege. We vote in  
this county next Monday, and the  
judges of election are going to fix a  
separate polling place for the women.  
Such things as this are rapidly overcom-  
ing prejudice."

The State Superintendent of Franchise  
for Delaware, Mrs. M. S. Cranston, of  
Newport, found much prejudice against  
the department, but is greatly encouraged  
by the results of the year's work. She  
has induced ten unions to appoint local  
superintendents, and expects to persevere  
until all do so. She writes to the presi-  
dent of each local union, sending fran-  
chise leaflets and urging her to circulate  
them and to ask the members to appoint  
a superintendent. When local superinten-  
dents have been appointed, Mrs. Crans-  
ton sends to each of them a letter and  
literature once a month. She labors un-



tiringly to advance the work in her State, and is building up a strong department.

In the Province of Manitoba, women already have municipal and school suffrage, and they are now petitioning for full suffrage. A "Women's Mock Parliament" was held in the Bijou Opera House at Winnipeg on Feb. 9, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., to present the women's side of the case to the public. The proceedings were conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the local Legislature. The question under discussion was the second reading of a bill giving women the right to sit in the Legislative Assembly and to vote for members of the same. The Orders of the Day contained a number of appropriate bills, and sundry good hits. This bright idea originated with Mrs. E. A. Blakely, local Superintendent of Franchise for Winnipeg and Provincial Superintendent of Organization for Manitoba. It answered the double purpose of educating public sentiment and raising money for the work of organization. There was a crowded audience, including many members of the Legislature, and the entertainment cleared more than a hundred dollars.

Reference was made a few weeks ago to several franchise leaflets issued by our Canadian sisters, which were useful and good, but bore no mark to show where they could be obtained. They may be ordered from the Dominion W. C. T. U. Literature Depository, 26 Albert St., Ottawa, Ontario. "Woman's Franchise," by Mrs. M. A. Chittick, and "Janet Graydon, or the Woman's Ballot in K—," are issued at 50 cents per hundred; "Enfranchisement of Women" (answers to popular objections), 25 cents per hundred. A new leaflet, "The Progress of Woman's Suffrage in Canada," by Mrs. Curzon, is to be issued soon.

Mrs. Annie Parker, Dominion Superintendent of Franchise for Canada, makes a strong plea for woman suffrage on the ground of simple justice. She says:

Women are toilers in nearly all the industries, they bear a large share in producing the wealth of the country, they pay taxes, they are in the professions, in the schools, in the various trades and mercantile pursuits, they are a vast wage-earning class, whose varied labors are not interrupted by "sprees" and whose record is almost without exception honest and square. They are valuable citizens in all but the name, but an unjust law ranks them thus: "*Infants, idiots, and women*"—the disfranchised classes. We desire the ballot, therefore, as a matter of justice.

Mrs. Parker gives this bit of wise advice to her local superintendents: "Try to get as many lecturers as possible. In localities where this is impracticable, be sure to have the cause of enfranchisement represented by one or two readings or short papers, on all occasions of public meetings under the auspices of the union, and then have these papers published." This is especially important for small places which cannot afford a lecturer.

Mrs. M. B. Goodrich, State Superintendent of Franchise for North Dakota, writes in the North Dakota *White Ribbon*:

Woman asks the ballot, with all that it

implies, that she may meet her obligations to herself, to humanity, and to her God. It is not that these women are greatly given to politics that they ask for suffrage, but they see their country, and their very children, in imminent peril; 240,000 saloons are pursuing their sons, and 60,000 brothels are hunting their daughters; and with the mother-instinct which makes even the timid quail ruffle her feathers and stand in defence of her young, she asks the ballot for her own and their protection; and she asks it as a right that has been long withheld.

In New Zealand, women have for years had school and municipal suffrage, and a bill to give them full parliamentary suffrage lately passed both Houses of the Legislature, but failed to become a law because the two Houses passed the bill in different forms, and were not able to agree in regard to a proposed clause allowing women and certain other electors the privilege of casting their votes by mail. Mrs. K. W. Sheppard, Superintendent of Franchise for New Zealand, writes to Mrs. Catharine P. Wallace, wife of the American Consul at Melbourne, Australia: "Is it not trying that the miserable 'Electors' right' clause should be made the excuse for defrauding us of our rights! The government are to blame, certainly. We urged acceptance, considering that the use of the 'right' was optional." Mrs. Wallace adds, "This defeat will by no means check the work, but lead to increased effort and larger education on the subject of woman's enfranchisement."

#### TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS OF N. Y. STATE.

At our annual State Convention in Syracuse, it was voted to adopt the plan of enrolment as presented by Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, and I was made superintendent of the work.

I now earnestly ask the co-operation of New York suffragists in the difficult task of finding superintendents—men or women—to have charge of the enrolment in the different counties. If one person in each county would be willing to spend a little money on postage and a little time in correspondence, he or she would undoubtedly be able to secure enough workers through the county to obtain the names of its suffragists. By such an arrangement the expense and labor of the undertaking would be reduced to a minimum for each one interested. Almost any person caring for the suffrage cause would be willing to pay twenty cents for an Enrolment Book, and no other expense would fall upon the local workers.

Superintendents for the following counties can now be announced:

Alleghany—Mrs. A. A. Allen, Alfred Centre.  
Cattaraugus—Mrs. Matilda E. Howe, Randolph.

Cayuga—Isabel Howland, Sherwood.  
Chautauqua—Mrs. Hettie Sherwin, Fluvanna.  
Essex—Mrs. Henrietta M. Banker, Elizabeth-town.

Genesee—Mrs. Sylvia M. Green, South Byron.

Kings—Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, 46 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Madison—Mrs. Helen Jarvis Comstock, Canastota.

Monroe—Mrs. Lewis C. Smith, 30 N. Washington St., Rochester.

New York—Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, 149 E. 44th St., New York City.

Niagara—Mrs. C. S. Lerch, 306 W. Main St., Lockport.

Onondaga—Mrs. Phila Case Thomas, 110 Henry St., Syracuse.

Rensselaer, May Gifford, Valley Falls.

Washington—Mrs. Chloe A. Sisson, Easton.

Wyoming—Mrs. Charlotte A. Cleveland, Perry.

If there are suffragists in any of these counties who are willing to work and have not heard from the superintendents, their proffers of assistance, I can safely say, would be gladly welcomed.

Names of workers in the counties not in the list would be most gratefully received by myself. Those who do not understand the plan should read Mr. Blackwell's leaflet, "How to Win Woman Suffrage," which I shall be glad to supply.

This is a work which must especially commend itself to the W. C. T. U.'s having franchise departments, and to all other organizations which favor the enfranchisement of women.

ISABEL HOWLAND,

Superintendent of Enrolment for N. Y. State.  
Sherwood, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The *Courier Journal* of Louisville, Ky., has recently opened a department giving daily news of all the achievements of women in the schools, colleges, professions, politics, industries, arts and sciences.

Mrs. M. A. Anderson, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Arkansas House, acts as doorkeeper in the absence of the sergeant-at-arms, and can do more with her smile in seating an obstreperous member than her chief can do with his official mace.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Philadelphia, Pa., in December, Miss Mary E. Kinney, National Organizer, and delegate from the Woman's Labor Union of Chicago, presented a resolution, and the convention re-affirmed its action of two years ago favoring woman suffrage.

Human progress in every direction is always like an army on the march. There is always the vanguard leading the way. This is naturally in the minority, and must always be. Then comes the main body. Give them time and they will be where the pioneers now are. Behind these are the stragglers and camp-followers.—*M. J. Savage*.

Mrs. Louise Downs Quigley, of Orange, has arranged twenty-seven meetings for Mrs. C. C. Hoffman in New Jersey during the present month, and offers herself to pay for a lecture on suffrage in Orange by Mrs. Hoffman, if the New Jersey State W. S. A. will defray the other expenses of the meeting. Mrs. Quigley's generosity and executive ability make her a very valuable helper in the good cause.

At a recent meeting of the Chamberlain District Farmers' Club, held at Worcester, Mass., Mr. Burton W. Potter, attorney-at-law, spoke on woman suffrage, and said, among other things:

After long reflection and mature consideration, I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion woman suffrage would promote the welfare of women and men alike, and is a step that must be taken before mankind can reach the apex of civilization.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE has been invited to speak at the Founders' Day banquet to be given in Boston on Feb. 23.

The Farmers' Alliance of Ohio, Minnesota and Colorado, adopted woman suffrage resolutions at their respective State conventions held recently.

The officers and members of the Unitarian Monday Club of Boston and vicinity, at its meeting on Feb. 13, at Channing Hall, united in sending to the Massachusetts Legislature a petition for municipal woman suffrage. Every member present but one signed the petition.

MRS. SIMEON TOBY, who has from its inception been connected with the Business Woman's Exchange of New Orleans, La., has taken the management of the woman's department of the Insurance Instalment Establishment. Having for years assisted her husband, who is prominent in this business, Mrs. Toby is eminently fitted to fill the position.

MISS MARGUERITE HUME is deputy recorder of West Bay City, Mich. At a recent meeting of the common council, when the recorder was out of the city, she acted in his place. Some of the alderman feared that this would invalidate the proceedings, and there was a little breeze; but on the discovery that Miss Hume was a regularly appointed officer and had taken the oath, all objections were withdrawn.

The St. Petersburg press has exposed a traffic in young women in the Eastern provinces. Girls have been decoyed from home by men representing themselves to be agents of the World's Fair at Chicago. Promises of good wages for easy work at the Fair were made to the girls. Once over the border, they were sent to brothels in Constantinople and Vienna. The chief agent in Russia for these concerns has been arrested.

In the Kansas Legislature, the judiciary committee has recommended the submission of an amendment giving full suffrage to women. On Feb. 8th, the Senate Committee on Municipal Indebtedness gave a hearing to the petitioners for a bill to allow women to vote on bonds. Addresses in favor of the bill were made by Mesdames Johns, Thurston, Cornelius, Case, Stryker and Montgomery, and by Judge T. E. Bowman, Judge Adams and Senator Leedy. In the House, the Committee on Political Rights of Women gave a hearing to the petitioners on Feb. 10th.

Mrs. Perrin, the oldest member of the "Daughters of the Revolution," has just died in New York. She was a descendant of Admiral Coligny, the celebrated French Huguenot, and her grandfather was Gen. Falconer, one of Washington's aides-de-camp. At the time of the draft riots in New York City, Mrs. Perrin lived on West Forty-seventh Street, and a mob surrounded the house, threatening to burn it down. She went out on the front steps and made a speech so fearless and so patriotic that the brutalized crowd was moved to some sentiment of manhood and, after loudly cheering her, went on their destructive way, leaving her home unharmed.—*Boston Advertiser*.

## GREEN GRASS-BLADES IN FEBRUARY.

FAIRFAX, S. C., FEB. 4, 1893.

*Editors Woman's Journal:*

During the third week in January, there came one of the severest freezes South Carolina has known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. A white mantle enveloped our Languedoc, and ice crystals attached themselves to branches of all trees, whether orange, cedar, fig or pine. It was a most unwonted sight, and the strange spectacle did not go like a mirage, but for days the fields and housetops were snowy, and locomotion was impeded, indeed almost suspended.

My favorite horse, Nellie, had never seen snow before, and to see her kick at it threw me into gales of laughter. A pet cat, also, named after our Governor, tried to shake it off his paws the first trip he made through it.

Dear old Charleston, which we are fond of likening to that famous resort on the shore of the Mediterranean, was described by the witty local editor of the *News and Courier* as having "a Nice state of affairs for the Nice of America"—white as La Ville Blanche in the fairy tale, yet "smiling up into the gray sky; eventually catching the inspiration which snow always brings, and getting into a universal snowballing frolic. Young Charleston, 10,000 strong, had never seen snow, yet didn't stop to inquire into the matter, but pitched into snowballing like veterans. Tiny little tots, born since the earthquake, partook as if to the manner born."

The snow did not stay over twenty-four hours in the "city by the sea," but we only saw the last of ours after a whole week of bitterly cold, uncomfortable weather. Then gradually the thermometer rose, and now the green grass is sprouting, the thrush and the bobolink are singing, and we feel at home again.

Fear of the cold weather kept me from going to Lexington to speak by invitation before the Timrod Literary Society of the Palmetto Institute; but the cause of equal rights for women was so ably advocated by Mr. J. Frank Kneese that the judges pronounced him victor in the debate. The ladies of Lexington made quite a hero of their champion, giving him flowers and smiles and praises, in token of approval.

I was cheered in the midst of my dissatisfaction at not daring to risk the Washington climate for our N. A. W. S. A. meeting by receiving numerous letters which showed the advance of the cause.

A young lady from Chesterfield sent me name and fee for the E. R. A., and told me of others wishing to join; and another from Charleston wrote asking how she should proceed in order to become a member. A girl in far-away Michigan wrote a letter of congratulation on my Press Association address, which she had "read aloud to her family, interrupted by their plaudits." Better still, the Sumter *Freeman*, which, like the *Woman's Journal*, published my address entire, said in last week's issue that the "convincing arguments of that address had made a convert of a prominent young man in Sumter's literary circles, whose conversion would be a gain to the noble cause" of woman's freedom.

Among the latest on *dits* of the *News and Courier* appears the following:

### THE CHARLESTON SOROSIS.

This is a club composed of the Alumnae of the Memminger school of Charleston, which holds monthly meetings for discussion, reading and recitation, and has a growing library.

So, you see, the club idea having taken root among wide-awake girls of Charleston, whose lives feel the spur of new conditions, we may hope for a before-long change of sentiment in regard to woman's rights in that conservative old city.

A great sensation, a kind of "forty-leventh cousin" to the snow-astonishment, was created last week by the cool proposal of a member of the city council to metamorphose the "Charleston College" into the long talked of "Girls' Industrial School." Some persons were quite "worked up," to approximate the phraseology of Mr. Dennis in Barnaby Rudge.

It was shown that the college, with its superb appliances, a fine library and magnificent museum of natural history and archeology, and with its first-class equipment of six professors, its delightful situation in the most interesting city in our State, and its large accommodation of buildings, had never had over fifty students at a time since the war. Yet the idea of turning over the institution to educate the poor white girls of the State was pooh-poohed. And so we go on, with our three free colleges for young men, one free college for colored girls, and not a single one for the white girls of the State.

Meantime, when I refresh my memory by looking over the records of South Carolina's past, I see such a long list of achievements that I feel no end of faith in the ability as well as disposition of the people of my State to be all, and do all, my love desires for them. A compatriot has lately been making out a list of these achievements, from which I proudly make some excerpts. First, he dwells on the introduction of silk-culture by a woman, Mrs. Pinckney, in 1755, an enterprising lady, who also introduced the indigo plant and its culture (at one time a paying industry among the planters of Wingate Bay). Mrs. Pinckney carried with her to England a quantity of excellent silk she had raised and spun, which was pronounced equal to any silk ever imported.

Mrs. Martha Logan issued the first gardener's calendar, and herself engaged in flower-culture, as did Mrs. Hopton and Mrs. Lamboll.

Our historiographer claims the first railroad, first canal, first telegraph and fire-alarm telegraph, first turning plow and first daugerreotype, for South Carolina. The rocking chair, which Lady Henry Somerset thinks inspires our great leader's fund of bright ideas, as also the "joggling board" less known to fame, are devices of the people of my State. You know what Dr. James Marion Sims did for women. He and the great oculist, Dr. Chisolm, of Baltimore, were born and reared in South Carolina.

Yours for equal rights,

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage bill came up for its third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 21. Long before the hour, every inch of space in the galleries was crowded with eager spectators. Chairs were brought in, and the first three rows of the men's gallery were allowed for this occasion to be occupied by women. Even then, many stood up. The bill was ably advocated in ten-minute speeches by Representatives Shute, Leonard, Bickford, Roe and Darling. It was opposed by Representatives White, Coakley, Moore, Rosnosky, and Wellman. Mr. White, of Brookline, moved as an amendment that it be submitted to a vote of the men and women of the State.

The amendment was adopted, 116 to 97.

The vote was then taken on the bill as amended, and it was defeated by a yeas and nays vote (14 pairs included), of 101 to 111.

This is much the largest vote ever given in this State for municipal woman suffrage, and never before has so much interest been manifested. The highest number of votes and pairs ever before obtained for the bill was 90 yeas to 139 nays in 1889. Last Tuesday it received 101 yeas to 111 nays. A change of 5 votes would have carried it.

Of the Republicans more than two-thirds voted for the bill; of the Democrats more than nine-tenths voted against it.

H. B. B.

### WOMEN AS FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The Rhode Island Senate has before it a bill to protect women and children in factories. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of two factory inspectors, one of whom shall be a woman, at an annual salary of \$1,500, and whose term of office shall be three years. They are to visit and inspect the factories, and are authorized to prosecute all violators of the law. They are allowed \$1,200 per year for expenses. Great power is given to these inspectors. They may compel the enclosing of hoisting shafts or well holes, and the providing of traps and automatic doors to secure additional safety for elevators. They may also compel the placing of automatic shifters or other mechanical contrivances where dangerous machinery is in use. Manufacturers are required to provide separate dressing-rooms

for women. The bill also provides a Board of Appeal to which the action of the inspectors may be referred. This action of the Rhode Island Senate is in the right direction.

### CO-OPERATIVE COOKING.

The troubles of housekeeping under present conditions are so many that at last nine families in West Philadelphia have undertaken a coöperative kitchen. They live within a square and a half of each other, and they will try the experiment for a month. On hearing of the project, many neighboring householders came at once, begging admittance to the benefits of the coöperative kitchen. One resident of Germantown, driven to boarding by stress of the servant question, offered to sell out forthwith and move to West Philadelphia if he were admitted to fellowship.

### SHE UNDERSTOOD MACHINERY.

Miss Elliott, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Col. Elliott of the U. S. Engineer Corps, one of the most skilful engineers in the government service, is herself interested in machinery, and understands it better than most men. Col. Elliott has no son, and has made his daughter his constant companion, taking her about with him while he was superintending government work, and letting her study his plans. She has thus become an intelligent engineer. Recently a friend of the Colonel's met the family on one of the Sound steamers, where it is considered a treat to be taken down to see the engines. The gentleman thought he would give Miss Elliott an unusual pleasure, and suggested a visit below. When they reached the engine room he tried to explain the machinery, but stumbled. Miss Elliott filled in the missing knowledge, and soon the programme was reversed, and the young lady was showing off the engines to her astonished escort, while the engineer smiled in wicked glee.

If ever a cause justified fanaticism, the temperance cause does. To me there is nothing more disgusting or more disheartening to the cause of humanity than the selfish, ease-loving, luxurious man indulging in dissipation and denouncing temperance fanaticism.—*Phillips Brooks.*

The social evil bill, now pending in the Missouri Legislature, is even worse than it was at first said to be. It provides for licensing the social evil, not only in cities with over 100,000 population, but in every city that has a board of police commissioners. The bill has been unfavorably reported from one committee, and has now been referred to another. Missouri women are pouring in protests against it. They should keep track of the bill, and never lose sight of it till it is definitively killed.

MISS MARGUERITE GOMBERT has won her degree of doctor of philosophy and letters at Brussels. She is the first woman to do so.

A joint resolution for the submission of an amendment granting full suffrage to women has passed the Kansas Senate by a vote of 32 to 5.

MRS. MARY J. BURKE, of Rowley, Mass., has invented an adjustable ventilator for windows, which does away with the danger of draughts, while thoroughly purifying the air. It will be manufactured in large quantities.

The Suffrage Association of Rockford will place in the hands of every member of the Illinois Legislature a copy of Helen Gardener's book, "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" in the hope of influencing them to vote for a bill raising the age of protection for girls.

Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature have passed a bill giving the married women of the State equal property rights with married men. A bill to enlarge the property rights of married women is pending in the Kentucky Legislature.

FANNY KEMBLE was noted for the keenness of her wit, even in her old age. Once an impertinent street loungeur stepped up to her while she was looking in the window of a bric-a-brac store, and said, "Are you fond of antiquities?" Mrs. Kemble quickly unpinned her veil, and turning on the man her aged face (she was then seventy-three) asked, "Are you?"

"I am glad to see women occupying the position, and doing the work you are to-day," said Dr. McGlynn, at the New York Women's Press Club reception. "I think the time is not far distant when even the advanced position which women now occupy will be looked upon as part of the dark ages. Women should have equal rights with men, and if I had my way they would have them now."

MISS KATE SMITH, of Louisville, Ky., has lately received her diploma as a professional embalmer, one of the very few in this country. Her father is an embalmer. His daughter often helped him, and grew so skilful that finally she decided to learn the business. She took lessons from an expert, and was the only woman in the class. Miss Smith is young, highly educated, and is described as remarkably pretty.

The municipal suffrage bill was defeated in the Missouri House of Representatives, after a spirited fight, on Feb. 15, by a vote of 68 to 45. This is a considerably larger vote than it received in the preceding Legislature. Only three Republicans voted against the bill. Two of these are in the liquor business, and the third is from Gasconade Co., where the principal interest is wine. One of the three is the man who introduced the bill to license the social evil.

## SOME PARADOXES.

The attitude of several Boston papers on the woman suffrage question this year has been among the curiosities of journalism. Several good and strong editorials in favor appeared in the *Globe*, the principal Democratic paper of Boston. For years the *Globe* has ably and fearlessly stood up for equal rights for women, despite the fact that its constituency (outside the labor organizations) is less favorable to woman suffrage than that of the Republican papers; and also despite the fact that the majority of the Boston women voters have year after year defeated the Democratic ticket for school committee. Under all the circumstances, the course of the *Globe* on this question has been an instance of independence and magnanimity rare in the history of party journalism.

It has been in amiable contrast to the Boston *Daily Journal*, the representative of the conservative old Bourbon element in the Republican party. The *Journal* hates equal rights for women even more than it desires Republican success. The *Journal* has never before been so frequent and fervent in its asseverations that woman suffrage has made no progress in Massachusetts during the last twenty years, thus showing plainly that the *Journal* was never before so much afraid the bill was going to pass—and with reason, as the event proved; for the bill never before came so near passing. The *Journal*, however, published a capital letter from Mr. Livermore, and some from other suffragists, and so helped, although reluctantly, to agitate the question.

The *Herald* flippantly remarked, when the bill was reported favorably, that it was "too early yet for hens to crow," but did not have its usual elaborate editorials in opposition. It looked as though the *Herald* saw that for the first time there was a fair chance of the bill's passing, and did not care to range itself too strongly on what might prove to be the losing side. After the vote, however, the *Herald* came out valiantly, and declared: "It scarcely needed a prophet to foretell the defeat of the bill providing for municipal suffrage for women. . . . The cause of woman suffrage in this State has suffered from bad generalship of late." If the generalship has been worse than usual of late, how does it happen that the vote this year was so much larger than usual?

In the committee, in the newspapers, and in the Legislature, there has this year been a marked tendency to avoid discussion of the question on its merits. The opponents have devoted themselves almost wholly to attacking the form of the bill, or to criticising the alleged methods of some advocates of equal rights, in a way that recalls the advice of the old lawyer to the young one: "When you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

If the opponents of equal rights had this year set out on purpose to show how inconsistent human beings can be, they could not have done it more strikingly. First they insisted that the question whether municipal suffrage should be extended to women was too important to be

decided by the Legislature on its own responsibility. Then, having got the bill amended so as to have the proposal submitted to the people (men and women), they immediately turned a somersault and insisted that the people should not be allowed to pass upon it, but that the Legislature should decide the question in the negative on its own responsibility. After exhausting their eloquence in assurances that they were willing women should have suffrage whenever the majority wanted it, they voted almost solidly against letting the women vote on the question of their own enfranchisement.

Two or three years ago, Wyoming applied to Congress for admission as a State, with a constitution which included equal rights for women. This constitution had been submitted to the popular vote of the men and women of Wyoming, and had been ratified by a large majority. In Congress, year after year, the adverse reports of the Committee on Woman Suffrage had declared that whenever the majority of women in any State wanted suffrage they ought to have it. The majority of women in Wyoming had proved that they wanted suffrage. Yet the bulk of the Congressional opponents of equal rights voted to strike the woman suffrage clause summarily out of the constitution of Wyoming. Failing in this, they demanded that the woman suffrage clause be submitted again to popular vote in Wyoming, and that this time it be submitted to a vote of the men alone. This cool proposition failed also, by a few votes, and Wyoming was admitted to the Union with her equal rights constitution. The action this week in the Massachusetts Legislature was the most striking illustration that has occurred since that time of the insincerity of the opponents' oft-repeated assertion that they are willing women should have suffrage whenever the majority of women want it. It is to be hoped they will not say that quite so often after this. At least, we should hope so if their previous record had given reason to suppose that they ever allowed themselves to be fettered by a narrow consistency.

Meanwhile, there are several distinct gains to encourage us: First, of course, the fact that our bill this year received by far the largest vote ever given for it; the unusual interest both inside and outside the Legislature; and the fact that the enemy, instead of simply voting the bill down, as they have done in previous years while they were sure of a majority, were this year driven to the avowed policy of trying to "kill it by amendments." It is also a source of considerable quiet glee to some of us that our opponents should have so conspicuously stultified their own professions, and proved once more, if any new proof were needed, that inconsistency is not an exclusively feminine foible.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## EDITORS PLEASE COPY.

Will all friends of woman's progress who see this notice, and who are interested in the success of the undertakings of women, kindly send to the undersigned a list of all Chautauquas, Lecture Courses, Summer Schools of Methods and Camp

Meetings, together with the name of the person conducting each? This will greatly facilitate the work of the Woman's Lecture Bureau, and be greatly appreciated by  
LUCY E. ANTHONY, *Manager*,  
Somerton, Philadelphia.

## BAD FOR LOUISIANA WIVES.

The laws of Louisiana, as they affect the property rights of women, would seem in some respects to have stood still since the admission of the State into the Union. This was illustrated in the trial of a case in the Criminal District Court of New Orleans the other day. The defendant was a negro who had robbed a house on Rampart Street of female wearing apparel. There was no doubt of his guilt, but the indictment charged that the articles stolen were the property of a woman. It was a fatal defect, for it was shown that the woman had a husband living, and that she had not been emancipated by decree of court so as to be able to hold property. The court thereupon ordered the jury to acquit. The New Orleans *Picayune* indignantly comments:

Doubtless this is the law of Louisiana, but what sort of law is it? It belongs to an age when women were slaves, and is a relic of the times when people were burned for witchcraft. Truly, it seems that the laws might be relaxed a little, so that a woman may be able to hold the clothes on her back against any thief in the city, without bursting up the foundations of the State's jurisprudence and utterly destroying the majesty of the law. When this same law operates to strip a woman of her garments and hands them over to a thief, the robes of its majesty are decidedly threadbare.

## A GERMAN WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

The February number of the *Allgemeine Frauen-Zeitung* contains a notice of Dr. Anna Kuhnnow, of Leipsic. Dr. Kuhnnow is a German woman, who studied medicine and took her degree as Doctor in the University of Zurich. There she made special studies in microscopy and histology. She came to America, intending to settle here, as women are not allowed to practise as physicians in Germany. The medical degree of Zurich, though entitling its masculine holders to practise in Germany, is not recognized when held by a woman. Dr. Kuhnnow spent a year as interne in the N. Y. Infirmary for Women, and was assistant instructor in microscopy and histology in the college. She ranked as an expert in these branches, even when compared to the best men. After a time she returned to Leipsic, where she has just given a course of five lectures on "The Structure and Care of the Human Body," to a large and enthusiastic audience of women. Very interesting reports of her lectures are given in a daily paper of Leipsic, the *Tageblatt und Anzeiger*. Speaking of her American experience, Dr. Kuhnnow says:

In the Infirmary I had an opportunity of seeing how enviable is the position of women in America. The Infirmary was conducted entirely by women, and the most difficult operations were done by them. Yes, I may say that the most skillful surgeon I have ever seen was Dr. Cushman, one of the women physicians.



When teaching in the college, I had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with educated American women. One thing I missed, and that is the feeble health with which they are so widely credited in Germany. I may safely assert that among these college students were the healthiest women, both physically and mentally, that I have ever met.

Dr. Kuhnow goes on to say that "even here, in this paradise of women, I was finally so overcome by homesickness that my longing for my native land brought me home." She settled in Leipsic, where she has a large practice, "although legally I am a quack; am not allowed to use my hard-earned title of doctor, and am obliged to submit to the most harassing restrictions in giving my prescriptions," etc. At the same time, two graduates of the University of Zurich are professors in the University of Leipsic. But the woman, though graduating with honor, may neither bear the title conferred by her degree, nor claim its privileges. Let us hope that the presence of a few such women will finally create a public sentiment which will compel the authorities to take a juster attitude in regard to their women.

E. B.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The London (Eng.) *Methodist Times* says:

At the last quarterly meeting of the local preachers of the Swaffham Circuit, a woman was unanimously received as a local preacher on trial. We do not think that there is any Methodist law to render the action of the brethren illegal, but if there is, the sooner such a law is repealed the better. It is in harmony with the spirit and practice of early Methodism that women should preach. The experience of the Salvation Army is decisive in proving that we have wantonly deprived ourselves of one of the mightiest weapons of evangelization by closing the mouths of women.

Rev. Mary L. Moreland made the address to the people at the recent ordination of Mr. I. G. Smith as pastor of the Congregational church at Neponset, Ill.

Rev. Ida C. Hultin will represent the Western Woman's Conference in the Department of Woman's Progress at the Congress Auxiliary of the World's Fair.

Rev. Helen G. Putnam does Unitarian missionary work in twenty-seven towns in North Dakota. She has now been invited to preach for three months in Jamestown, the people to pay the expenses of the services.

Miss Frances Townsley is now pastor of the Baptist church in David City, Neb.

Two Congregational ministers, serving their churches acceptably, are Mrs. Elvira Cobleigh, of Walla Walla, Wash., and Mrs. Abi T. Huntley, of Alexandria, S. D.

Miss Mary Moody, niece of the evangelist, intends to engage in missionary work.

Rev. Ellen Runkle, said to be the first woman in Ohio to perform the marriage service, was herself married recently, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mattie Mummaw. Both belong to the United Brethren Church.

The United Brethren, at the General Conference of 1888, formally authorized the preaching of women, although many women in the denomination had been licensed before that. "Aunt Lydia Sexton" has been a preacher for many years. Mrs. Nellie C. Robertson, of Stillman Valley, Ill., has for three years held a license to preach from the Quarterly Conference. Last fall she joined the Rock River Annual Conference. Mrs. Robertson is pursuing the three years' course of study preparatory to ordination.

The following from the *United Presbyterian* of Pittsburg, Pa., shows that progressive ideas are working in the denomination it represents:

Woman was given by God to man as a helpmeet for him. Did he intend that she should be a help in government? The same God established three kinds or phases of government in the world, the family, the church, and the State. In the family he commands, "Children, obey your parents"; thus bestowing the authority to rule, or govern, on both father and mother. At the adoption of the constitution and laws of the nation of Israel, both men and women voted. The authority for this is Exodus 19: 8. "All the people" certainly means women as well as men. Again, at the beginning of their occupancy of the land of Canaan under Joshua, when assembled on Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, the whole congregation of Israel voted assent to the laws when read in their hearing, Josh. 8: 33-35; Deut. 27: 14-26. Now the query: If women have the right to help in governing the family, and the right of suffrage in the government of the church, why should they not have the same right in the State?

The Deaconess Mother House at Kaiserworth recently celebrated its fifty-sixth anniversary. There are now sixty-three Mother Houses, with more than 9,000 sisters in 2,800 fields of work.

In an interview published in the *N. Y. Recorder*, Mr. C. L. Christiansen, a Brooklyn banker, is reported as saying:

Wherever women have had a chance to work, they have taken advantage of it with earnestness and with a deep sense of responsibility. They take the lead in church work. In Plymouth Church, of which I am a member, almost all the missionary work is done by women, and each woman member of the congregation has an equal share in the church government with the men, and their votes are invariably cast with good judgment and sense. Much of the prosperity of Plymouth Church is undoubtedly due to its women members. Henry Ward Beecher insisted that the women of the congregation were fully as bright in intellect, and quite as capable of judging what was for the church's benefit, as the men, and said that women should always be placed on a par with the men of the congregation. If the votes of women have brought greater prosperity to Plymouth Church, the votes of women would bring greater prosperity to the country, if allowed to be cast in behalf of the country's welfare.

Frances E. Willard wrote to the *War Cry*, the organ of the Salvation Army: "I am a Methodist, and my apprenticeship in the mighty church founded by Susanna Wesley's son John, and set to music by her son Charles, long ago taught me that for the hosts of God to go forth without women was like a bird beating the air with but a single wing. The church has long hobbled on one foot. Your Army

has succeeded in getting the other foot to the floor, and 'the swing of conquest' is the result."

F. M. A.

#### LINCOLN ON SUFFRAGE.

Under the auspices of the Lincoln Club, an organization which stands for "good government in local affairs," there was held on the afternoon of Feb. 12, in Central Music Hall, Chicago, the first of what is intended to be a perpetual series of annual memorial meetings in honor of Lincoln's birthday. The platform was filled with representative professional and business men of Chicago. The audience numbered 2,000 patriotic men and women. Professor Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, author of the principal constitutional history of the United States, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, was the orator of the day. Dr. Martyn spoke eloquently of Lincoln's experiences from boyhood to death. Speaking of Lincoln's profound belief in the right of universal suffrage, he said:

He believed absolutely in the American idea, and saw that if every hand held a ballot, knowledge and wealth would be put under bonds to educate that hand, intellectually and morally, and open to it an opportunity, lest it be lifted to drop a vote that should smite knowledge and pilage wealth. . . . If I had my way, I would go further than Lincoln did, and add woman's suffrage. "Why will you women meddle with politics?" asked Napoleon of Mme. de Stael. "Ah, sire," was the reply, "if you will hang us, we must ask the reason!" On behalf of the wives and mothers of America, I raise the old slogan of Sam Adams and James Otis before the revolution: "No taxation without representation!"

Dr. Martyn is mistaken, however, in thinking that this goes farther than Lincoln did. Lincoln was in favor of woman suffrage, and said: "I am for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

A bill to give women municipal suffrage has been introduced in the Minnesota Senate.

In Sweden, Miss Anna Von Homeyer has been elected a member of Södertelje board of education. A process of making peat into coal has been patented by Mrs. G. K. Angel, of Joknöpings.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Superintendent of Legislative Work for the Illinois E. S. A., urges men and women of all parties to send up to the Legislature letters and petitions in behalf of the pending bill to give township suffrage to women.

Women as veterinary surgeons may soon be heard of in Russia. Mlle. Dobrowilska, daughter of a large landed proprietor in the government of Cherson, recently finished her studies in the Veterinary College at Zurich, and is now at Odessa, preparing for the regular State examination. The authorities say that they are willing to give Mlle. Dobrowilska the requisite diploma when she has passed her examinations. She has already been offered a position.

Between two and three hundred new subscriptions to the WOMAN'S COLUMN have been received during the past fortnight.

The municipal woman suffrage bill in the Massachusetts Legislature is again defeated, but it received by far the largest vote ever cast for it. The tide is rising.

A joint memorial has been introduced in the Wyoming Legislature asking Congress to submit to the States a woman suffrage amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY celebrated her 73d birthday on Feb. 15, in Rochester, N. Y. The Political Equality Club gave her a reception, and she received many congratulatory letters.

A new club has been organized in Washington, D. C., called the Old Dominion Woman Suffrage Association. It is composed of Virginians residing in the District of Columbia.

The Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature has presented a divided report on municipal woman suffrage, a minority report in its favor, and a majority report giving the petitioners leave to withdraw.

In the Connecticut Legislature, Representative J. H. Hale, of Glastonbury, has introduced a bill to give women school suffrage, and also a bill to enable them to vote on all matters relating to the liquor question.

The Idaho Legislature has passed a bill to enfranchise Mormons, and to enable blind and illiterate persons to vote. But the persons enfranchised are all men. The women of Idaho still have no vote.

The girls took all the prizes awarded for essays on historical subjects at the celebration of Washington's Birthday in the Old South Church by the teachers and school children of Boston. These girls were graduates of the Girls' High and Latin Schools.

DR. FRANCES C. VAN GASKEN has been appointed Assistant Medical Inspector to the Bureau of Health in Philadelphia. Dr. Van Gasken passed the two civil service examinations with distinction. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The duties of House Inspectors for the Board of Health seem to fall suitably within a woman's province. A woman physician is *persona grata*, under some conditions, in a house or family where a man's presence would not be so welcome, and for ferreting out hidden causes of contagion it is not likely that Dr. Frances's keen senses and courageous spirit can be distanced by any of her colleagues. The Board of Health should be congratulated on its new appointment."

The Nebraska House of Representatives voted 45 to 38 to place the municipal woman suffrage bill on general file; but in the Senate the bill was indefinitely postponed, 17 to 15. A bill has been introduced to enable women to vote for county superintendents of public instruction and county supervisors.

A bill has been introduced in the California Senate to establish at Santa Clara an industrial school to which destitute or incorrigible girls shall be committed.

#### A BRAVE TENNESSEE GIRL.

A fine example of how the love of knowledge will overcome obstacles is afforded by the work of Miss Georgia Esther Lee Patton, a young colored woman of Tennessee. Born in 1864, her early opportunities to attend school were extremely limited. At eighteen, she entered the Central Tennessee College, and began her course in division of simple numbers. Eight years later she graduated from the senior normal course, having earned her expenses in the meantime by teaching district schools. This obliged her to remain out of college one-half the session every year, and sometimes she could attend only two months of the year. She next entered the Meharry Medical College at Nashville, and this month she graduated, ranking second in a class of thirty-six. She is the first woman to graduate from this college. Other women have begun the course, but dropped out, discouraged. When she entered, some of the young men of her class objected, and tried to make her path harder, but Miss Patton kept quietly on, and won her degree and the respect of all who know her. Some time in March she expects to sail for Africa, there to devote her life to work as a missionary and a physician. This steadfast woman has much of "the stuff of which heroes are made."

F. M. A.

#### WORDS FROM EXETER HALL.

At the great reception recently given to Frances Willard at Exeter Hall, London, Mr. W. T. Stead said:

I wish to welcome Miss Willard here, not so much for her temperance work, about which a great deal has been much more eloquently said than I could say it, but because I regard her as one of the living shuttles in the roaring loom of time, which are weaving into one web the English-speaking races of this world. Miss Willard is here to-day, Lady Henry was over in America yesterday, messengers from the Women's Christian Temperance Union visit all our colonies, visit India; and these women-apostles of our time are helping to weld into one our ocean-severed race. I would also welcome her here, because I think she will spur us up to do our duty (hear, hear). I suppose there will be some old folks of both sections in this meeting who will, perhaps, differ with me when I utter the deepest conviction of my heart, that Miss Willard has taught the Christian women of the world that if they do not take their stand upon the platform with men for equal citizenship, they are false to their Christian privileges (cheers).

There were addresses and letters from many men and women eminent in good works. Mrs. Josephine Butler wrote:

You meet to-night to welcome Miss Willard. A welcome to Miss Willard means a welcome to the two great twin movements on behalf of temperance and purity.

It has been one of the joys of my later years to see the two great movements I have mentioned join hands and become one. They have joined hands across the Atlantic in order that each and both may move more swiftly and successfully travel through the entire world.

As a worker grown old in the war against vice, with all its attendant cruelties, tyrannies and woes, may I, through you, express to your great meeting to-

night the earnest desire of my heart that this New Year may see a great number of younger and valiant workers coming to the front in the purity cause, and may I remind those before you that in this cause they must be prepared to have to fight with a powerful and aggressive foe. Working in the purity cause does not mean only the constant inculcating of virtue and purity among the young, in our homes, schools, colleges. It means the pulling down of Satan's most ancient strongholds. It means the liberation of women from traditional and legal subjection—a subjection which has enabled cynical men and governments in modern times to force them into the position of the legally recognized, official slaves of vice. It means the shaking off of chains which have been riveted for centuries, chains of false beliefs and evil habits. And in order to set our sisters free—and our brothers, too—we, happier women, must determine first to be free ourselves—free in every just and holy sense.

We must be free to exercise the same citizen rights as men, and free to influence by our votes, as well as by our lives and our speech, the spirit and action of the Legislature.

#### WOMEN IN THE LAW.

The class of '94 of the law department of the New York University met a few days ago to perfect its class organization. It elected each of the three girl members of the class to an office. Miss Florence H. Daingerfield, of Auburn, N. Y., was chosen president, Miss Lulu P. Richardson, of Ohio, second vice-president, and Miss Emma Voos was made class historian.

Miss Daingerfield is a graduate of the Auburn High School, and has also taken a two years' course at Cornell. She is private secretary to Chancellor McCracken, being accomplished as a typewriter and stenographer, and was chosen to her office as a tribute to her popularity and ability. Miss Voos won the essay prize this year for the best thesis on a legal subject.

In the autumn of 1881, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a member of the bar in good standing in the District of Columbia, was refused admission to the bar of Prince George County, Md., by Judge Magruder, although she had business before its court. The judge, in refusing solely on the ground of her sex, went out of his way to say, "I pray God the time will never come when women are admitted to the bar in Maryland!" Last October, Mrs. Lockwood again applied for admission to the bar of Prince George County, in order to take up the same case she was compelled to drop eleven years ago. This time she was admitted by Judge Brooks, who is now on the bench. As long ago as 1878, Mrs. Lockwood was admitted to the circuit court of Fairfax, Va., a fact that seems to have been overlooked in recent discussions concerning the admission of women to the practice of law in that State.

Miss Helen Dawes Brown recently delivered a lecture on George William Curtis in New York, under the auspices of some of the alumnae of Vassar College, and for the benefit of the Maria Mitchell Endowment Fund.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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No. 9.

## The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WYOMING SPEAKS.

The Wyoming Legislature, a few days ago, unanimously adopted the following concurrent resolution:

*Be it Resolved*, By the second Legislature of the State of Wyoming, that the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm, and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this State, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the fact that, after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage, not one county in Wyoming has a poor-house, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, almost unknown; and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

*Resolved*, That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State to the Legislature of every State and Territory in this country, and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions.

### PROTECTION FOR GIRLS.

Tennessee women have been trying for years to secure a law raising the age of protection for girls, which in that State is only ten years. They asked to have it raised to eighteen. The House Judiciary Committee have reported adversely on this proposal, and recommend instead that the age be made twelve. "A Tennessee Mother" writes to the *Nashville Banner* that a boy of ten is incapable of making any legal contract to his own detriment:

But in Tennessee a little girl of ten, who cannot legally sell her rag-doll, may make the most fatal contract ever made by or for woman, and is considered old enough to be held legally responsible for her act and for her judgment. The one who leads her into it, though he be forty, fifty or sixty years old, is guiltless before the law. . . . Perhaps, being women, we are unable to comprehend this matter in all its relations. Will the legislators invite the mothers of Nashville to hear their arguments in favor of raising the age of protection to twelve years, and against raising it to eighteen, and then possibly we may be convinced that they know better about this matter than we? Then we shall cease worrying our small brains over something that is only an imaginary injustice, and contentedly resume our patching and darning. But until then—

The *Nashville Banner* strongly seconds this protest, and says:

We want the gentlemen of the committee who think that twelve-year-old

girls should have no protection, to explain very fully their position to the public.

In Connecticut, the House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing last week on the pending bill to raise the age of protection for girls from fourteen years to eighteen. Frances Ellen Burr addressed the committee, and pointed out that the present law "throws all the suffering on the shoulders of the child, and shields the man, who, in 99 cases out of 100, is the greater sinner of the two."

### LADY HENRY'S NEW PAPER.

Lady Henry Somerset has joined the editorial fraternity. The *Woman's Herald*, for years the leading woman's paper in England, has passed into the hands of Mr. E. H. Stout, who was from the beginning associated with Mr. Stead in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Review of Reviews*. He will conduct the business affairs of the new *Woman's Herald*, while Lady Henry Somerset will be editor. The paper will be devoted to all the interests of women, but preëminently to the "White Ribbon" movement as represented by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Those wishing to subscribe should send for specimen copies to Mr. Edwin H. Stout, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C.

### "INDIRECT INFLUENCE."

The *Boston Daily Journal* says:

The women who abused the privileges of the House on Tuesday by hissing members who spoke against the suffrage bill gave an unpleasant illustration of the effect which political excitement might have upon womanly delicacy and good manners.

The members who abused the privileges of their position by arguing for taxation without representation were listened to in dead silence by nearly all the women present. But somewhere up in the gallery there was one faint hiss, which calls out the foregoing comment from the *Journal*. A few days before, at the hearings in regard to Boston Common, which were largely attended by remonstrants as well as suffragists, there was most vigorous hissing. The remonstrants hissed even the innocent proposition that speakers should be limited to ten minutes. But the *Boston Journal* had not a word of disapprobation. Apparently it thought this was merely a legitimate way for women to exert their "indirect influence."

There are two ladies in the law school of the Indiana State University at Bloomington. They are Mrs. Van Nuys, wife of Dr. Van Nuys, and Miss Nora Miller, both of Bloomington. A college correspondent says, "The law students are glad to have the 'co-eds' with them."

Women in Kansas have the right to vote on the issuing of school bonds.

The New York State Grange, at its twentieth annual meeting, passed woman suffrage resolutions by a vote of 152 to 2.

The first woman to study in the University of Tübingen is the Countess Linden, who has entered as a student of natural history.

DR. MARY PUTNAM JACOBI has been elected chairman of the Section on Neurology at the N. Y. Academy of Medicine for the ensuing year.

MRS. HELEN EKIN STARRETT is the newly elected president of the Illinois Woman's Press Association. The late Mary Allen West had held the office since 1885.

MRS. P. D. RICHARDS, of West Medford, lately gave an interesting address on "Wild Flowers and Ferns" before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

MRS. MARY E. LEASE has been appointed a member of the Kansas State Board of Charities, and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs a member of the Board of Regents of the State University.

MRS. CRAWFORD, the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News*, will read a paper on "Journalism as a Profession for Women," at a great gathering of young men and women to be held in Lucerne next August.

MISS JENNIE PORTER, of Mason City, Ill., is the only woman in the class of forty-one members that recently graduated from the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, at Chicago. She is the third woman to graduate from the school.

MISS LUCY WARREN, of the Sophomore class of Boston University, has won the Old South essay prize of \$40 and a membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Another Boston University student, Miss Martha N. Hobart, '93 won this prize a few years ago.

MISS WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE, the Tennessee author, is spending the winter at Yalaha, Fla. For eight years Miss Dromgoole held the position of clerk of the Senate of Tennessee, with credit to herself and the State. While in Florida she will secure material for a serial to be published in the *Youth's Companion*.

Senator Inzer, of St. Clair, has offered in the Alabama Senate a joint resolution to submit to the voters a constitutional amendment authorizing the General Assembly to extend suffrage to women in municipal elections and elections involving the sale of liquor.

At the State Prohibition convention of Rhode Island, last week, a letter from Mr. Paul, of East Providence, was read, in which he declined to serve as a delegate because he did not approve of allowing women delegates to sit in the convention. A lady present was immediately chosen to fill his place, which caused a general laugh. The convention endorsed the national platform, including the woman suffrage plank.

**"THE REMONSTRANCE."**

A document entitled "The Remonstrance" has lately been published by anonymous Massachusetts remonstrants against equal rights for women. It is worth while to review the objections set forth in it; for their weakness cannot fail to be encouraging to the friends of equal rights.

**NO PROGRESS.**

"The Remonstrance" quotes from a Boston paper which is opposed to woman suffrage the following assertion: "The woman suffrage cause makes no advance here. It is not a particle stronger with us than it was twenty years ago." This is incorrect on the face of it, for twenty years ago women in Massachusetts did not have school suffrage, and to-day they have. The vote for municipal woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature this year was the largest ever given. The bill was defeated by 9 votes. The smallest adverse majority in any previous year was 49 votes. It is also clear to every impartial observer that during the last twenty years there has been a great advance in public sentiment.

**GAINS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

In view of the oft-reiterated assertion that the woman suffrage movement makes no progress, the following facts may be of interest: In 1845, school suffrage was given to women in Kentucky, and in 1861, in Kansas. In 1869, full suffrage was granted in Wyoming, and municipal suffrage in England. In 1875, school suffrage was granted by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876, by Colorado; in 1878, by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879, by Massachusetts, and in 1880, by Vermont and New York. In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the women of Scotland. In 1883, school suffrage was granted by Nebraska, and in 1885, by Wisconsin. In 1886, municipal suffrage was granted in New Brunswick, and school suffrage in Washington. In 1887, municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, and school suffrage in New Jersey, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Arizona. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, New York extended to women the right to vote for County School Commissioners, in addition to the right to vote for local boards of education, which they had had since 1880.

**WYOMING.**

On the authority of an anonymous correspondent in a New York paper, "The Remonstrance" asserts that the women's vote in Wyoming has been "emotional," "guided more by sentiment than reason," etc.; and on the alleged authority of a local political "boss," that in Wyoming the women's vote is "the easiest thing in the world to get, to keep and to manipulate." A few days ago, the Wyoming Legislature passed the following concurrent resolution, by a unanimous vote:

*Be it Resolved*, By the second Legislature of the State of Wyoming, that the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm, and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this State, and

that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the fact that, after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage, not one county in Wyoming has a poor-house, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, almost unknown; and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

*Resolved*, That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State to the Legislature of every State and Territory in this country, and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions.

If there is any one point on which there is ample evidence, it is that in Wyoming the women's vote is not "the easiest thing in the world to get," either for bad men or bad measures. This evidence covers more than two decades, and comes from men and women of both political parties. Every Governor of Wyoming for more than twenty years has testified to the good results of woman suffrage. The Governors of Territories are appointed by the President, not elected by the people; they are not dependent on the women's votes, hence their testimony is impartial.

Governor Campbell was in office when the woman suffrage law was passed. Two years later he said, in his message to the Legislature:

It is simple justice to say that the women, entering for the first time upon these new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment, and good sense as men.

Gov. Thayer, who succeeded Campbell, said in his message:

Woman suffrage has now been in practical operation in our Territory for six years, and has, during that time, increased in popularity and in the confidence of the people. In my judgment, its results have been beneficial, and its influence favorable to the best interests of the community.

Gov. Hoyt, who succeeded Thayer, said in his message, in 1882:

Elsewhere, objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours "an experiment." *We know it is not.* Under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals, and a higher social condition in general. Not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train.

Gov. Hale, who succeeded Hoyt, expressed himself repeatedly to the same effect.

Gov. Warren, who succeeded Hale, and was in office when the Territory became a State, said:

Our women consider much more carefully than our men the character of candidates, and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women.

Most of these Governors were Republicans. Hon. N. L. Andrews (Democrat), Speaker of the Wyoming House of Representatives, said in 1879:

I came to this Territory in the fall of 1871, with the strongest prejudice possible against woman suffrage. The more I have seen of it, the less my objections have been realized, and the more it has commended itself to my judgment and good opinion. Under all my observations, it has worked well, and been productive of much good. The women use the ballot with more independence and discrimination in regard to the qualifications of candidates than men do. If the ballot in the hand of woman compels political parties to place their best men in nomination, this, in and of itself, is a sufficient reason for sustaining woman suffrage.

Hon. J. W. Kingman, for four years a judge of the U. S. Supreme Court in Wyoming, says:

The women manifest a great deal of independence in their preference for candidates, and have frequently defeated bad nominations. Often the men set aside certain applicants for office, because their characters would not stand the criticism of women.

Ex-Chief Justice Fisher, of Cheyenne, says:

I wish I could show the people who are so wonderfully exercised on the subject of female suffrage just how it works. The women watch the nominating conventions, and if the Republicans put a bad man on their ticket and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment in scratching off the bad and substituting the good. It is just so with the Democrats. I have seen the effects of female suffrage, and instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and give better government.

Judge Brown, of Laramie, Wyoming, says:

My prejudices were formerly all against woman suffrage, but they have gradually given way. My observation, extending over a period of fifteen years, satisfies me of its entire justice and propriety. Impartial observation has also satisfied me that in the use of the ballot women exercise fully as good judgment as men, and in some particulars are more discriminating, as, for instance, on questions of morals.

The editor of the *New York Observer* is opposed to woman suffrage. He wanted some strong testimony against it, and wrote to a lady of his acquaintance in Wyoming, the wife of a U. S. Judge, and a leading member of the Presbyterian church, asking her to write an account of the practical workings of woman suffrage for his paper. She replied:

I came to Wyoming three years ago from Missouri, and brought with me fully the usual amount of conservatism; and I regarded with peculiar suspicion the idea of woman's entering the political arena. My observations have materially modified my views upon this subject. The women are less governed by party considerations than men, and both political parties have come to recognize the necessity of nominating their best men, or at least not nominating bad men, if they desire to succeed. The only element that would desire its repeal are the vicious and corrupt.

Rev. J. H. Burlison, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Laramie City, says:

The women have suffered no loss of respect or consideration, and they are fully as intelligent and independent as men in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Testimonies could easily be multiplied, but perhaps these are enough.

The advocates of woman suffrage have often publicly challenged its opponents to find two persons in all Wyoming who will assert over their own names and addresses that woman suffrage there has had any bad results. The opponents have thus far failed to respond.

Some further points of "The Remonstrance" will be taken up next week.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

**HEARING IN MINNESOTA.**

The Judiciary Committee of the Minnesota Senate gave a hearing in the Senate Chamber, on Feb. 21, to the petitioners for municipal suffrage for women. A large delegation of ladies were present. Able addresses were made by Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, president of the Minnesota W. S. A., and by Mrs. A. B. Turley, of Minneapolis. Both these



women are tax-paying widows. Senator John Day Smith, chairman of the committee, declared himself in favor of the bill, and called upon Senator Donnelly, the leader of the Populist party, who made a strong speech for equal rights. The newspapers praise the women's speeches. The *Minneapolis Times* says:

The fair sex fairly took the committee by storm. They filled about one-half of the Senate Chamber, and plenty of curious men filled the other half. The meeting was large and interesting.

#### A GOOD VOTE IN NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska House of Representatives, on Feb. 23, after nearly three hours' discussion, voted 45 to 36 to engross for third reading and final passage a bill granting full suffrage to women. At least a dozen good speeches were made for the bill, by Mr. Lingenfelter, the farmer who introduced it, and by Messrs. Felton, Dobson and others. The municipal woman suffrage bill was ordered engrossed without debate, and by a good majority. This success is largely due to the hard work of Mrs. Zara A. Wilson. The municipal suffrage bill had been defeated in the Senate by two votes only, as already reported; and one of those two opponents has promised Mrs. Wilson to change his vote to the affirmative if the bill returns to the Senate from the House. Miss Helen M. Goff is also working for these bills, and many Nebraska women are anxiously awaiting the outcome.

#### THE FIRST POSTMISTRESS.

In studying the antiquities of the American post-office, mainly to find out how much or how little we know, I have stumbled upon one fact that should be recorded in your columns. We all know that the women of the Revolution were at least as patriotic as the men. Their contributions towards the success of the Revolution have not yet received full justice at the hands of history. But for the present I will mention only one woman.

Mary Katherine Goddard was the daughter of Dr. Giles Goddard, and born in New London, Ct. Her brother was the eminent William Goddard, the founder of the Goddard family in Rhode Island. William Goddard published newspapers in Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This passion of his will be graciously forgiven on the ground that all his papers were thoroughly American, and issued in the interest of the American cause. In 1773 he began the *Maryland Journal*, and when he was called away by his scheme to establish an American post-office, in opposition to the King's Post, which was conducted with a view to remittances to the treasury in London, his sister took charge of the paper, not disdaining to set type, when necessary, and making altogether as good a paper as any. She conducted the *Maryland Journal* from 1775 to 1784. At the same time she was postmaster (or must I say postmistress? I hope not!) of Baltimore from 1775 to 1800, with an interruption from 1789 to 1793. It is highly probable that

she was one of the first postmasters appointed by American authority. When Franklin was appointed Postmaster-General by Congress, Miss Goddard was in office, and stayed, though Franklin was very partial to his own friends and family, and Miss Goddard had her share of independence. anyhow, when the American post-office began, a woman filled one of the most important places, and filled it well. In 1839 the post-office department, then, was wide of the mark in announcing that "it is contrary to a rule of this department to appoint ladies to office." The document lies before me, and is signed by "Sir, your obedient servant, Rob. Johnston, 2d Ass't P.-M. General." Women were re-admitted to the postal service in later days. But a peculiar glory attaches to the name of Mary Katherine Goddard.

C. W. ERNST.

#### TOO MANY WOMEN.

An Atlanta correspondent says that Rev. Carl Bersh has resigned the pastorate of the German Lutheran church because there are too many women members. "You see," he said, "it is impossible to run a church where the women take charge of everything. There are not more than three or four men in the church, the rest are women. When I first assumed the pastorate I used to go to the meetings and occupy the position to which I was entitled. I soon found out that my presence was not welcome. Such being the case, what could I do but resign? I did not preach last Sunday, and will not preach any more for that congregation. I will teach their Sunday school until they can make some other arrangement, but as for being pastor of a church composed entirely of women, I must be excused in future." Probably the women will be glad to excuse him. Let them get some earnest and gifted woman for a pastor, and she will be able to convert men as well as women, and the pews will no longer be occupied by women alone.

#### MRS. JOHNS AT TOPEKA.

One pretty thing that occurred during the recent Kansas troubles was the greeting to the President of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Laura M. Johns. The contending Populists and Republicans had both of them declared in favor of submitting a woman suffrage amendment; and the Kansas suffragists have been tearing their hair, metaphorically speaking, over the division which alone deferred the passing of their measure. Before the troubles were settled, Mrs. Johns visited the Republican House. The *Kansas City Gazette* said:

Then occurred one of the most touching scenes ever witnessed in Kansas. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, the favorite daughter of the Sunflower State, was called upon. As she stepped to the platform, a man mounted a chair with a large flag in his hand, and holding it over her head, shouted:

"The American flag will protect her!" "The Kansas women need no other protection than the Kansas men," the little woman replied, and as she proceeded under the flag, men all over the house wept

like children, and every man swore new allegiance to the constitution.

After peace was declared, Representative Elting, of Ness County, presented Mrs. Johns with a small bit of the door which had been broken in by the Republicans to gain possession of the hall. The *Topeka Capital* says:

It was a particularly nice piece, and was properly inscribed as a memento. A clever presentation speech was made by Representative Lobdell. Mrs. Johns, in accepting it, said, "I am very proud to be the recipient of this souvenir, but not more proud than I am of the courage, strength and loyalty of the men here today. Victory has been ours ever since that door went to pieces, and victory has perched upon our banners to stay there."

#### OHIO NOTES.

A hearing has been given by the Ohio Legislative committee on Privileges and Elections to the advocates of the Doty school suffrage bill. It is understood that a majority report will be presented to the Legislature in its favor. The legislators from the lake shore counties, and all the places where suffrage clubs are active, favor the bill. Among the women who are working for this bill are Mrs. McCullough Everhard, of Massillon, a heavy tax-payer of Stark County, and president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Abby Schumacher, wife of the oatmeal king; Mrs. Claypole, wife of the professor of natural history of Buchtel College, and Miss Phillips, another large tax-payer, all of Akron; Mrs. O. H. Peters, a leading woman of Columbus in benevolent and intellectual circles; Mrs. Riley, a prominent social leader of Celina; Mrs. Sarah C. Schrader, active in all good works, and Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, one of the early suffrage workers of Toledo.

The Ohio Enrolment, a census of adult Ohio citizens who believe that women should vote on equal terms with men, has now reached over 26,000 signatures. This work is carried on under the direction of Mrs. Louise Southworth, of Cleveland. When legislators assert that their constituents do not favor woman suffrage, their county list is found and the names are shown them.

The Miami quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends sent a valuable endorsement of the Doty school suffrage bill to the Legislature.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer presided over the annual meeting and dinner held last week by the Michigan University Club of Boston. "Education in the West" was the topic for after-dinner discussion. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. A. B. Curtis; vice-president, Mrs. Palmer; treasurer, Professor Dolbeare; secretary, Miss Eva Channing.

A movement has been started by the Women's Press Club of Cincinnati to build a Women's Club House. It is proposed to unite the thirty-seven literary clubs of the city in the enterprise, each to have headquarters in the completed building. It is expected that this permanent home for the women's clubs of Cincinnati will be ready in another year.

MRS. GEN. U. S. GRANT is an active woman of about 70 years. At present she is in California visiting her son.

The *Woman's Journal* of March 4 contains a stenographic report of the recent debate on woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature.

MRS. LIDA BICKAM LAIR, of Dayton, O., conducts the woman's department of the *Farmer's Home*, of which her son, Mr. B.W. Lair, is managing editor. Mrs. Lair is a teacher in a normal school and an active member of a literary club.

A committee from the Illinois Legislature is investigating the sweating-shops of Chicago, and the revelation is, to say the least, startling. The committee is led in its investigations by Mrs. Thomas Morgan and Mrs. Florence Kelly.

MISS IDA LEWIS, of Newport, R. I., has declined pressing invitations from the World's Fair management to exhibit trophies and medals she has received for saving lives. She dislikes publicity, and does not care to abandon her work even for a brief period.

The Colorado Senate has added Miss Nettie O'Conner and Miss Pearl Giles to its committee on enrolment. On the same day the House passed a bill which provides that widows shall not receive more than \$1,000 from an estate before the administrator is appointed.

MRS. FRANCES J. MOORE, of London, Ont., won the first prize of \$100 offered by the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, for the best original waltz. The waltz is to be dedicated to the Canadian readers of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Moore's portrait.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature for the better protection of girls, raising the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen years. Mrs. Mary E. Metzgar, of Moline, superintendent of the social purity department of the Illinois W. C. T. U., is working hard for the bill.

On the morning of the Eaton (Mich.) County Republican Convention, the Charlotte delegation decided to support Miss Cynthia A. Green as candidate for county commissioner of schools. Miss Green is a normal graduate; she has for seven years been actively engaged in school work, and was known to be fully equipped for the position. But women have only lately been made eligible to this office, and Miss Green's nomination was an innovation. She received 14 votes, but was defeated.

MRS. L. M. BECK, of Indiana, writes: "We are asking school suffrage of our Legislature, but, as usual, they are very much afraid the children and the homes will suffer if the women are allowed to participate in these public matters. We told the honorable gentlemen that if they would give us equal suffrage with men, we should have more time than we have now to take care of the home and children, for then we should only have to take the amount of time necessary to cast a ballot, while now we have to spend a great deal of time and money begging them to do for us what we should much prefer doing for ourselves."

## TO CONGRESS.

BY JOHN PIERPONT (1837).

What! our petitions spurned! The prayer  
Of thousands—tens of thousands—cast,  
Unheard, beneath your Speaker's chair!  
But ye will hear us, first or last.  
The thousands that last year ye scorned  
Are millions now. Be warned! Be warned!

There's a cloud, blackening up the sky!  
East, West, and North its curtain spreads;  
Lift to its muttering folds your eye!  
Beware! for, bursting on your heads,  
It hath a force to bear you down;  
'Tis an insulted people's frown.

Ye may have heard of the Sultán,  
And how his Janissaries fell!  
Their barracks, near the Atmeidan,  
He barred, and fired, and their death-yell  
Went to the stars, and their blood ran  
In brooks across the Atmeidan.

The despot spake; and in one night  
The deed was done. He wields alone  
The sceptre of the Ottomite,  
And brooks no brother near his throne.  
Even now the bow-string, at his beck,  
Goes round his mightiest subject's neck

Yet will he in his saddle stoop—  
I've seen him, in his palace yard—  
To take petitions from a troop  
Of women, who, behind his guard,  
Come up, their several suits to press,  
To state their wrongs, and ask redress.

And these into his house of prayer  
I've seen him take; and as he spreads  
His own before his Maker there,  
These women's prayers he hears or reads;  
For, while he wears the diadem,  
He is instead of God to them.

And this he must do. He may grant,  
Or may deny; but hear he must.  
Were his Seven Towers all adamant,  
They'd soon be levelled with the dust,  
And "public feeling" make short work—  
Should he not hear them—with the Turk.

Nay, start not from your chairs, in dread  
Of cannon shot or bursting shell!  
These shall not fall upon your head,  
As once upon your house they fell.  
We have a weapon firmer set  
And better than the bayonet;

A weapon that comes down as still  
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,  
But executes a freeman's will  
As lightning does the will of God;  
And from its force nor doors nor locks  
Can shield you;—'tis the ballot-box.

Black as your deed shall be the balls  
That from that box shall pour like hail!  
And when the storm upon you falls,  
How will your craven cheeks turn pale!  
For, at its coming though ye laugh,  
'Twill sweep you from your hall like chaff

Not women now—the people pray.  
Hear us,—or from us ye will hear.  
Beware! A desperate game ye play!  
The men that thicken in your rear,  
Kings though ye be, may not be scorned.  
Look to your move, your stake! Ye're warned.

## ENROLMENT IN IOWA.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The Political Equality Club of Dunlap, Iowa, would like to ask, through the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*, if in the United States, where similar clubs exist, there is any that equals this club in membership in proportion to the number of inhabitants the town contains. The census showed we had about eleven hundred inhabitants, and our club consists of one hundred and sixty-two paid members. We have been organized since the tenth of last May, only. For the benefit of other clubs whose membership does not increase as rapidly as could be desired, I would respectfully suggest our means of procedure, and I think the result warrants our admiration of the plan.

We have found the Representative District enrolment work, as suggested by

Mr. Blackwell, to be exactly what was needed, not only for the purpose it was originally designed for, but to secure money and members as well. As we obtained a name upon the enrolment book, we would then inquire if the person believed in the principle fifty cents' worth (our annual fee). Having enrolled himself, almost every one thought he did, to the extent of that modest sum. We then invited him to pay us that sum and allow his name to appear upon our membership book. If no other work was required, we found nearly all who enrolled themselves were glad to help the cause as much as that yearly, and several times we found persons who pledged several dollars in place of the fifty cents. We always made the plea that it was a plan suggested by Miss Anthony at the Des Moines Conference to ask every believer to pay into the treasury the annual fee of the State, and thus help all along the line, by leaving one-half in the treasury of the local club, ten cents going into the National treasury, and the remainder to the State treasury. This, you will perceive, adds members, and consequently money. We have suggested to our State Executive Committee that for towns where no club exists, the enroller be furnished with receipt-books bearing the stamp, "Iowa W. S. A.," and be asked to solicit one dollar from signers, fifty cents to go to the *Woman's Standard* (our State paper) which the donor will receive for one year, and the other fifty cents making him a member of the State Association. From time to time he will also receive leaflets and notices of any very particular points of interest pertaining to the cause.

Our State Executive Committee has authorized our Superintendent of Enrolment, Mrs. A. Ballard, of Hull, to guarantee the car-fare of any workers she may secure to enroll other towns. It was thought there were many who would willingly donate a little time to this important work if the car-fare was met. In nearly every town there can be found some one who is interested enough to entertain for a day or two the person enrolling, or at least to agree to do the work for that town. If none are found who will thus aid in the town, then the person enrolling is allowed to keep a certain per cent. of all money collected, in order to meet the actual outlay.

Ten counties are now being enrolled in Iowa. That seems a small number when we consider that we have eighty-nine not yet undertaking the work; but it is quite an arduous task to get the enrolment properly started. I believe another year will find the leading towns in every county at work along this line.

We do not exactly throw down the gauntlet to New York, but we think she will have to look to her laurels next year, or Iowa will be at the National-American Convention with a larger membership than any other State, and all through this work of enrolment.

LAURA HURD BAILEY.

Seaside Cottage.—Wanted, a cheap cottage by the sea, to rent for the summer, furnished or unfurnished. Address X. Y. Z., 1710 F St., Washington, D. C.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### IN THE TOWN MEETINGS.

On Monday of this week the March town meetings were held in Massachusetts and other States. Men, simply because they were men, voted on every article in the town warrant. But women, who had the same stake in the result as the men, who understood the town questions, and were involved in them, had no vote, except for school committee.

In Blue Hill, Maine, on one street were fourteen widows, and the only other owner of a house on the street was an unmarried woman. But they had no vote for those who would levy taxes on their property and spend their money.

It is time this shameful discrimination should cease, not less for the credit of men than for the sake of justice to women.

LUCY STONE.

### WOMEN AS DECORATORS.

Our girls are coming out. There are very few kinds of work at which they will not try their hand. And how glad we are to greet the pioneer in any branch of industry! Window decoration is now a means of livelihood for girls or women of taste and ingenuity, and the first one to start in it was a very pretty girl who, the other day on Canal Street, was busily engaged as assistant to a special window-dresser in decorating one of the handsome show windows of a large establishment. She was only the assistant, but one must crawl before one walks, and to be an assistant now promises that sometime this little lady may have assistants of her own. She has started this work in New Orleans, followed so successfully by other women in other cities, and if we were a man we would doff our cap to honor her.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

### BEST MEN IN THE COUNTY.

A committee of four women from the Political Equality Club of Conewango, N. Y., lately attended the town meeting at that place, and out of 267 voters, they secured the signatures of 235 to the woman suffrage enrolment books. One of the women says in a local paper:

Those who declined to sign were about equally divided between naturalized citizens, who were probably unable to sign their names, and very aged men, who could not be expected to follow the trend of modern convictions. The committee saw no drunken man while in the hall,

heard no oath or altercation, and were treated not only with civility, but with considerate kindness. Until some other town in Cattaraugus County breaks this record, this committee is prepared to maintain against all comers that their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and neighbors are the best material produced in the county.

Mrs. Louise Young Stevens, the president of the club, was one of the committee. She says of the Representative District Enrolment: "I think it the most practical plan of reaching unorganized suffragists that I have yet heard of, and am anxious to forward it in every way I can."

### "PETITION MORNING."

There is great interest among California women in the woman suffrage bills pending in the Legislature. Miss Sarah M. Severance writes from Sacramento to the *Pacific Ensign*:

The Populists are all our friends, and we have many others. The women have shown great interest; eight came from Yolo the other day, but our bills did not come up. Mesdames Sturtevant-Peet, Eyster and myself have been here longest; Mesdames Lagnenane, Adams and Armstrong, with others, came from Yolo; Dr. Mallory from Placer, Dr. Lomax from Stockton, Mrs. Stealton from Marin, Mme. Sarbier from the city—quite an imposing array. Word came at night, "Have the petitions here in the morning." So these women sat up until midnight addressing them to the different members, with place, number of men and women, and the total, that these should be no trouble to the men who presented them. Early next morning, in the rain, three women, with big rolls, splashed through the mud, up the stately steps of our capitol. On the first floor is Columbus on his knees to Isabella; up stairs is California womanhood, Eureka and all, on their knees to the native sons and their fathers. The petitions were presented simultaneously by about thirty men. Bennett said: "I hold in my hand a petition of 3,584 names from Santa Clara County, asking full suffrage for women." Others followed quickly, and the pages took the big rolls and piled them on the Speaker's desk, from which we obtained them, to repeat the same in the Senate. It made an impression, and any woman who saw them felt paid for her hard work in circulating petitions. Our State had nearly 18,000 names, and Southern California enough to make over 20,000 names in all. We beg now; but sentiment is changing, and soon we shall wear our crown. I hope we shall wear it wisely.

To feel the full value of great men's lives, as occasions of hope and provocation, you must come to know that each admirable genius is but a successful diver in that sea whose floor of pearls is all your own.—*Emerson.*

Mrs. J. MONTGOMERY SEARS, to whom the New York Water Color Society awarded a prize of \$500, added something to it, and sent the money to a teacher who has not had a vacation for many years, in order to enable her to make a trip to Europe.

Four women have been made honorary members of the Anthropological Society of Washington in recognition of their contributions to ethnology.

The last will and testament of Queen Isabella, in which she makes a number of references to the new world, will be an object of interest in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair.

A girl who lives aright knows not only the joy of rest in the beautiful, but of work in the beautiful too. The one makes her gentle; the other makes her strong.—*Anna C. Brackett.*

The Kansas House of Representatives has voted 94 to 17, and the Kansas Senate 32 to 5, in favor of an amendment granting full suffrage to women. The Senate is Populist, the House Republican.

The Michigan House of Representatives has voted in favor of an amendment granting municipal suffrage to women. A bill has been introduced to include a woman suffrage clause in the new city charter of Detroit.

MISS JULIET O'HEARN, principal of the Garfield School at Minneapolis, who for the past two summers has arranged that her front school yard should be especially attractive, has this winter had the playground at the back turned into a skating rink, since snow-balling is forbidden.

The Democratic girls of Mt. Holyoke College seem to have entered into politics as far they can. Though in the minority among the students, they are overflowing with enthusiasm. They held a grand rally when Cleveland's election was declared, and they held an inaugural banquet and rally on the evening of March 4. Enthusiasm ran high; many toasts were responded to, and Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth were not forgotten.

There is a great uprising of popular indignation in New Jersey against the law recently passed by the Legislature to legalize race-tracks and gambling. The public sentiment of the better part of the community is up in arms. This matter ought to bring large accessions of membership to the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. Such bills could never have passed the New Jersey Legislature if its members had been responsible for their official acts to a constituency half of whom were women.

ETHEL STOUT, ten years old, of Melbourne, Fla., has for two years edited the *Midget*, a paper for children. The subscription is ten cents a year. She also has a quarterly publication, the *Midget Magazine*, costing twenty-five cents a year. She sets her own type. She learned her letters from type, and learned to set it when five years old. By means of her publications she has raised nearly \$200 for the Temperance Temple in Chicago. Ethel's great desire is to found a home or hospital for children, when she is old enough.

**"THE REMONSTRANCE."**

We continue this week the review of the anonymous "Remonstrance" lately issued by the opponents of equal rights for women.

**DIVORCE.**

"The Remonstrance" mentions the case of a Rhode Island man who lately sought to be divorced from his wife, and who was reported by the papers as alleging that she had neglected him on account of her interest in Nationalism, woman suffrage, dress reform, etc. The husband denied that he had said these things, and his denial had been published in the papers, over his own signature, before "The Remonstrance" appeared; yet the assertion is made all the same.

It would be more to the point if it could be shown that divorces are more frequent where woman suffrage prevails than they are elsewhere. The reverse is the case. According to the statistics of the U. S. Census, during the ten years from 1870 to 1880, the rate of divorce in the United States increased 78.4 per cent., three times the ratio of the increase of population; and in the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased 436.7 per cent., almost four times the average in increase of population; but in Wyoming the increase of divorce was less than 50 per cent. that of the population. In other words, in the United States at large, divorce increased threetimes as fast as the population; in the Western States, exclusive of Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population; in Wyoming, it increased less than half as fast as the population. This does not look as if equal rights tended to "break up the home." Here again an ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory.

**GLADSTONE.**

"The Remonstrance" gives a quotation from Mr. Gladstone, from which a reader unacquainted with the facts might infer that Mr. Gladstone is opposed to any form of suffrage for women. Mr. Gladstone is conservative in his general views on the woman question, and is opposed to Parliamentary suffrage for women; but he is in favor of municipal suffrage, because Englishwomen have had that ever since 1869, and he has seen its effects. Mr. Gladstone says the women have exercised it "without detriment, and with great advantage." In England, there is now no more question whether women should be allowed to vote at municipal elections than whether they should be allowed to read and write. It is regarded as a matter of course. Lady Randolph Churchill and the band of highly conservative Englishwomen who a few years ago published a "remonstrance" against Parliamentary suffrage for women, took pains to explain that they had no objection to municipal suffrage, and even thought its responsibilities had had a beneficial effect on the characters of women. But Parliamentary suffrage, they declared, was something totally different; that would certainly subvert the foundations!

It is curious to see how in every place the disasters to follow from woman suffrage are predicted as certain to result

from the next step forward, but how quickly the conservatives get over their fear when the step is once taken. In Ohio just now, the opponents are predicting that to let women vote on school questions would destroy the home. Massachusetts and nineteen other States have found out that school suffrage does not destroy anybody's home. With us, the alarmists are now predicting that the foundations of society would be subverted by municipal woman suffrage. Meanwhile England and Canada cannot understand why any one should be afraid of municipal woman suffrage, but English conservatives still look with horror upon the idea of Parliamentary woman suffrage. And to the people of Wyoming, where women have had full suffrage for nearly a quarter of a century, the fears of each and all seem equally amusing. As the speaker of the Wyoming House of Representatives said, a few years since: "The only wonder to me is why all the States of the Union have not adopted it long ago."

A. S. B.

**WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.**

The reports in the church papers show that Methodist Episcopal women are actively engaged in ministerial work. While they are not permitted to become pastors or lay delegates to the General Conference, they seem to be most acceptable to both ministers and laity as evangelists to help in revivals. In Central New York, pastors have lately been assisted by Miss Elizabeth Boyd, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Miss Esther A. Linter, a licensed deaconess from the Syracuse home, and Mrs. M. S. Rees, the wife of an evangelist. Rev. C. F. Allen, pastor at Stockholm, has been assisted by his mother, Mrs. L. M. Allen, of Albany, who is described as "an elect lady, approved of God both in mission and evangelistic work."

Miss Mary Dennis, of Richmond, Ind., has been assisting pastors in Cincinnati, Vincennes and other places in Indiana and Ohio. She speaks to crowded houses. Mrs. Crow, the wife of Rev. John Crow, pastor at Union, Ind., has "conducted meetings to great satisfaction." Miss Mary Mahon, of Moline, Ill., has been giving instructive Bible readings and thoughtful addresses. Miss Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been assisting pastors in Kansas. During her work in Kansas City, "men who had not for years been in a church, and who had not heard a prayer or sermon in that time," were converted. Mrs. M. A. Richardson, who has "wonderful power in prayer and exhortation, and in Scripture exposition," has been preaching in New Hampshire. A minister writes to *Zion's Herald* that she "well illustrates the value of an earnest, consecrated Christian womanhood, such as this world needs in its homes, churches and reform movements."

Women in the Universalist ministry are also doing successful work. Rev. Emma E. Bailey begins her tenth year as pastor at Mansfield, Penn., with her church free from debt. Rev. Amanda Deyo was lately re-elected pastor at Scranton. Rev. Mrs.

E. L. Newport, of Wauponsee, Ill., has been compelled to resign on account of ill health. During her pastorate of about two and a half years, her little congregation in the school-house has grown to a much larger one in a beautiful church building. Rev. Mrs. Stoner is pastor of a new church organized at Topeka, Kan. Miss Alice Fisk, of Osage, Ia., has lately supplied several pulpits with great acceptance. Rev. Caroline A. Soule, the late pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Glasgow, Scotland, has been left a legacy of \$5,000, free of legacy duty, for her self-denying life and labors, by the late Miss Edgar, of Glasgow and Uddingstone. Mrs. Soule (now nearly seventy years of age) is thus provided for in her declining years, and will now be able to return to her native land and spend the remainder of her life in comfort.

Mrs. M. R. Jackson, of Springfield, Mass., has served the Baptist church at Montgomery Centre, Vt., as stated supply for a period of eight months, and has lately closed her successful labors. Rev. Mrs. Copp, of Hillsdale, Mich., has relinquished the work of supplying the pulpit of the Lansing Freewill Baptist Church on account of failing health.

Mrs. Bagley will have charge of the Unitarian church at Haverhill, Mass., during the absence of her husband, Rev. James E. Bagley, who has gone to Europe for a few months' rest.

The noon meeting in the Bromfield Street M. E. Church, Boston, was addressed on last Monday by Rev. H. Lizzie Haley, of Lowell, who is engaged at present in evangelistic work in Scituate.

F. M. A.

**YELLOW JONQUILS FROM THE PALMETTO STATE**

Editor Woman's Column:

Yes, these harbingers of spring are really blooming now in my garden, and—

There's a sense of blossoms yet unborn  
In the sweet air of morn;  
One almost looks to see the dusty street  
Grow purple at his feet.

In the deep heart of every forest tree  
The blood is all aglee;  
And there's a look about the leafless bower  
As if they dreamed of flowers.

The bluebird, the invariable *avant-courier* of the year's fairest season, has been seen, and the mocking bird's dusky wing flits among our cedars, where he is already holding a carnival concert.

Yesterday morning, along with the bunch of yellow jonquils with which I glorified my sitting-room, I received a letter which set me to singing Kate Lente Stevenson's hymn, "Some Glad Day." I had a programme from Miss Frances Willard of the great ovation meeting to her at Manchester, where the vast crowd sang those thrilling words:

It is coming, it is coming,  
The morn for which we pray.  
We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom  
Some glad day.

The letter which so cheered me was from a new convert to the glorious cause of woman's rights, Mr. McDonald Furman, of Ramsay, Sumter County, S. C. He wrote to give me his name and fee for our Equal Rights Association, and also words



of encouragement and promise of help, agreeing to write in its favor for our State papers. An article of his, "A Female Republic," appeared in the *Charleston News and Courier* of Feb. 15. In it he took quite advanced ground, not only advocating the ballot for women, but "their appointment as school commissioners and legislators for the State." He says: "It is only a question of time before we have qualified woman suffrage in South Carolina," and he prophesies that "many a rosy-lipped school girl of to-day will be a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina, gracing it by her genial presence and intelligence."

To see ladies and gentlemen members of the General Assembly sitting together on the floor of the State House will not look any more out of place than to see them sitting together at the theatre. We already have the office of State Librarian admirably filled by a woman.

Mr. Furman further illustrates the advantages accruing from women's enfranchisement by an account of the Tuscarora Reservation in Niagara County, New York, "where the women, by vote, elect the sixteen chiefs, who administer the government." He thinks it probable the unusual advance made by the Tuscaroras in education is due to the women's controlling agency in the government.

Our wide-awake champion, Col. Dargan, of the *Sumter Freeman*, welcomes Mr. Furman to the ranks of the woman suffragists of South Carolina, as "a great acquisition, as few could serve the cause better, and we have great expectations in regard to his usefulness in this new field."

To show what manner of man this same champion of ours is, we quote a good thing from the latest issue of his paper, the *Freeman*. Commenting on the *Edgefield Advertiser's* lament over the degeneracy of C. G. Memminger, son of Charles G. Memminger, once Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, Col. Dargan says:

Why was this such a fall, my countrymen? Probably this C. G. Memminger, the inventor of the pot-scraper, will do far more for humanity by relieving the thousands of poor, good women who have pots to scrape, than was ever done by that other Memminger of "great eminence" for any cause. This way of looking upon soldiers, lawyers, politicians and professional men as the only big people in the world is all wrong. A man is big in the eyes of the All-Wise in proportion as he serves well his fellowmen. Usefulness is the measure of excellence and real honor. We are free to admit we would rather be the inventor of a pot-scraper, which relieves over-worked women, than to have been the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury.

There spoke the knight of the true chivalry, whom all women should honor!

I see the death recorded of a lady of our State, of whom it is said she "inherited her father's vigorous mental qualities and his forceful expression of ideas. She poured forth sparkling streams of thought with the impetuosity and brilliance of a mountain cascade, having an extraordinary gift of language. Endowed with a wonderful voice and musical talent, her soul appeared to dwell in an atmosphere of melody, which even the sore trials of her life could not dispel. The piano was her

solace, and voiced all her moods, from the tones of joy and love to the wails of the broken heart or the wild turbulence of agonizing grief. Cherishing lofty ideals, she scorned the shams of conventional society, standing against odds for all that was highest, best and finest in the life about her." Oh, the pity of it, that one thus evidently marked out for a great career should have been thus cribbed, confined and confined to hide under a bushel the talents that might have helped emancipate the mothers of the race! How inadequate seem a small parlor, a piano and a casual visitor as outlets for a genius heaven intended should be used in the same judicial or political arena as her father's before her! If made for a totally different sphere, why did she so closely resemble him?

As long as men withhold from women their just right to self-development, so long shall the fathers' spirits, inhabiting their daughters' bodies, do penance in the prison of restriction we call custom, which is as much a thing of the past as a worn-out garment.

A certain county paper sent to me contains the following

## NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Julie Ann Hackett, having left my bed and board without just cause, this is to forbid all persons to harbor by sheltering, feeding or in any manner giving her assistance. Those disregarding this notice will be rigorously prosecuted.

Here's a state of things for the chivalry of South Carolina to lay to heart! Think of it, my brothers, you who touch our hearts by your deferential manner and beautiful courtesy! Here is a woman who has quit home—obviously because she could not stay there. It is her "sphere" in South Carolina, and she clings to it as long as she is not driven out by the brutality of drunkenness or insanity. She, poor creature, having fled, see how this relentless tyrant pursues her! He invokes the law to help him murder her by the slow torture of exposure and starvation. For do you not see he proposes to prosecute any person who gives her a bit of bread or a place by his fireside in the cold night? She is even put out of the pale of a common humanity by being given no chance to earn her bread; for her husband will prosecute anybody who aids her by giving her work. Why, this is reenacting the tragedy of the "runaway nigger" in slavery times, is it not?

Even the brutal Norman Conqueror, William, stopped short of such baseness as this. He outraged his queen by knocking her down and striking her, but he did this in a passion, leaving the slow torture of starvation to be applied by a modern barbarian.

(Mrs.) VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.  
*Fairfax, S. C.*

Every unrepresented class *must* be neglected by ministers and members of Parliament; and, in the case of women, there are such enormous arrears of bad laws regarding them lying over from far-off times of barbarism, and needing now to be revised, that this difficulty of obtain-

ing attention to our concerns is a double cruelty. Instead of needing no legislation because their interests are so well cared for (as some senators have audaciously asserted), there is no class of men in England who could not better, and with less consequent injustice, forego the franchise than women.—*Frances Power Cobbe.*

The Maria Mitchell endowment fund has reached \$35,000.

Mrs. Royal Leighton, of the Society of Friends, has gone from New York to found a second school for girls in Palestine, one hundred miles from Jerusalem. Mrs. Leighton is now over sixty years of age, but is remarkably successful in her work.

A Penitent Females' Refuge having been established in Boston, the *Transcript* wants to know why a Refuge for Penitent Males has not also been established. "It would be most unfortunate," it says, "if all these long years the penitent males have been wanting publicly to avow their penitence, but cannot because the good people have failed to furnish a Penitent Males' Refuge. By all means let us have one with a sign so big and plain that he that runneth may read, and gather the males within."

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. Lillie Chace Wyman and Miss Sarah E. Doyle addressed a committee of the Rhode Island Legislature on March 7, in behalf of a pending bill for more efficient factory inspection and the limitation of child labor. Representatives from the Women's Council of Providence and from the labor organizations appeared side by side. Members of the families of the great cotton manufacturers spoke in favor of the bill. It was claimed that idle and vicious parents were living on the earnings of their young children, and that the worst class of laborers were flocking into Rhode Island from neighboring States, because in Rhode Island there was practically no limitation of child labor.

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal*, Boston, are an article on "Domestic Science," cooking schools and improved household arrangements, by Mrs. Marion A. McBride, who had charge of the Domestic Science Department at the Mechanics' Fair; a long and graphic letter from Lady Henry Somerset, describing the royal welcome given to Frances Willard in England and Scotland; a sketch of the first government school-mistress in Vienna, by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows; the debate in the Kansas House of Representatives on the woman suffrage amendment; a report of the speeches at the great meeting in Kansas City to protest against the pending bill to license the social evil; a letter from Mrs. Virginia D. Young giving the news from South Carolina; reports of the year's work of the Iowa and Pennsylvania State Woman Suffrage Associations, by their presidents; of the Meriden P. E. Club, by Mrs. Shaw; and of the midwinter meeting of the Ohio W. S. A., by Mrs. Claypole; and reports of the work of women as preachers and in the colleges, with news about women from all parts of the world.

There is no road to the attainment of the ideal except by a bold and successful dealing with the real.—*Christian Union*.

MRS. WALCOTT J. HUMPHREY, of Warsaw, N. Y., has been appointed a trustee of the Blind Asylum, and also a director of the Warsaw Bank.

MISS ISABEL BEERS has been awarded the third prize of twenty dollars offered by the American Humane Education Society for the best comic song ridiculing the practice of docking horses' tails.

The New York Young Women's Christian Association advises and teaches the women who come to it that they must learn to do one thing well rather than learn to do a little of everything, and the schools which it maintains are conducted with this idea.

Municipal woman suffrage bills have been introduced simultaneously in the Indiana Senate and House by Senator Sellar and Hon. Reuben Daily. Union City has sent up scores of letters to her Representatives in behalf of the bills, and Elkhart has sent in a petition with 300 names.

MRS. MARY SARGENT HOPKINS, an expert bicyclist, has lately been giving lectures on "Woman and the Wheel," before women's organizations, colleges and schools in this vicinity. Mrs. Hopkins maintains that the bicycle is superior to every other kind of exercise in vogue for women, and that, properly used, it is better for various ills than the prescriptions of skilled physicians.

MRS. EDNAH D. CHENEY says:

After twenty-five years of constant acquaintance with women's clubs, I do not hesitate to say that, far from finding in them any tendency to lessen respect and love for home duties and affections, I believe them to be one of the most potent instruments for bringing about a better relation between the sexes and a finer and better home life for our American people.

MISS LAURA MOORE, of Barnet, Vt., sends to the Boston *Woman's Journal* an interesting scrap of history showing the fallacy of the assertion that woman suffrage makes no progress in public opinion. At the constitutional convention held in Vermont in 1870, a woman suffrage amendment received only a single vote, being defeated 233 to 1. In the last Vermont Legislature, the municipal woman suffrage bill passed the House 149 to 83, and failed in the Senate by so narrow a majority that a change of five votes would have carried it. "The world do move."

A crowded mass meeting was lately held in Kansas City to protest against the bill pending in the Missouri Legislature to license the social evil. Addresses were made by prominent citizens, doctors, lawyers, ministers and laymen. One physician sent a letter saying he was opposed to the bill, but did not approve of holding a public meeting to discuss such a subject. If women could vote, it would do away with the unpleasant necessity of holding public meetings to protest against such legislation. No member of the Legislature could be found to introduce such a bill, if his re-election depended upon a constituency half of whom were women.

#### COLLEGE WOMEN ABOARD.

Miss Marietta Kies, of Mt. Holyoke College, '81, who was teacher in the department of psychology and ethics, writes to the *Mt. Holyoke Monthly* from Zurich, Switzerland, that German, Russian, Polish, etc., women, denied the privileges of education in their own countries, are attending the University there. Even those living in university towns, as Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Berlin, etc., must seek the opportunity of study in another land. She writes further:

The report given in American newspapers last summer that the University of Heidelberg had opened its doors to women in some of the departments, is not true; the motion was lost by two or three votes. But that there is a discussion of the matter indicates the possibility of better things for the future. Leipsic is the only place in Germany where women are tolerated as university students. (A few women through especial permission have attended lectures in Berlin.) And at Leipsic a woman receives no credit from the University for her work; however, many of the professors are very kind in giving assistance, as far as possible, to women in their studies.

#### GERMAN NOTES.

Frau Schulrath Cauer, who stands at the head of the Society "Frauenwohl" in Germany, has a comprehensive article in the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, on "The Woman Movement in the United States." This journal stands very high in German newspaperdom, and it is the first time its columns have ever opened to such literature. Frau Cauer has a wide influence for woman's advancement, both in her own rare powers of advocacy by word and pen, and in the work of the Society she represents.

Miss Sarah Holland Adams, who for the last sixteen years has been residing abroad, and has made herself widely known both in Europe and America as the translator of Prof. Hermann Grimm's "Life of Goethe," "Michael Angelo" and other works, has received from the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Weimar a decoration in honor of her services to literature. Miss Adams is spending this winter in Berlin, and is finishing the translation of Prof. Grimm's "Torquato Tasso," which will doubtless be given to American readers during the present year. Her translations are fine and faithful reproductions of the style and spirit of the author.

Frau Henriette Brayman Schrader, who will represent the training of Kindergarten teachers, according to the true Froebellian ideas, at the Columbian Exhibition, is a grand-niece of Froebel himself, and received her early training from him in his own home. She is at the head of the organization in Berlin which carries on the training school known as Pestalozzi-Froebel House, and herself lectures in the institution on Pedagogy. Her husband, Herr Director Schrader, who will also be in attendance at the Fair, is a member of Parliament, but finds time to aid and abet all his wife's plans for the training of the children of Germany, and is an active manager of several other move-

ments looking to better conditions for laboring men and the poor. They are a pair of philanthropists, well mated, and of the most liberal and advanced spirit.

MARY B. WILLARD.

If you can't be an apostle, be an epistle.—*Pickled Peppers*.

The Manitoba Legislature has defeated Parliamentary suffrage for women, 28 to 11.

Mrs. Sarah L. Stoner will act as organizer in the First Congressional District of Kansas. Any town or county wishing to secure her services to lecture or to organize suffrage associations should address the District President, Mrs. Ruth F. Durgan, Atchison, Kan.

Within sight of Utah's Book Cliffs, the women of the Grand Junction, Colorado, W. C. T. U. lately circulated in their town a petition for political equality. Several women declined to sign it. But among the 123 men visited, the names of all but one were willingly placed upon the petition.

Aggressive and objective work is the only thing that will keep any organization permanently alive. A political party with no fight in it, and nothing to fight for, would soon cease to exist. A church without a definite mission to perform would speedily be in need of an epitaph. All institutions and organizations, as Mrs. Partington would say, must have "suthin' to butt against" in order to keep themselves alive and vigorous.—*Zion's Herald*.

Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson says it is reported on authority that cannot be doubted that the keepers of houses of ill fame in Chicago have planned to inveigle 25,000 country girls to that city for immoral purposes during the World's Fair. The fact should be given the widest possible circulation, in order that parents, guardians and young women may be on their guard against deceitful advertisements from Chicago.

In Massachusetts, the names of men, once placed on the register of voters, remain there without further effort on their part; but women who wish to vote for school committee have had to make a fresh application each year in order to have their names retained on the list. The Legislature has been petitioned to let the names of women, like those of men, remain upon the register until the voter moves away. But the Committee on Election Laws last week reported that the bill ought not to pass—it is difficult to understand on what grounds.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, had a novel adventure on her recent trip from Australia to Singapore. The steamer stopped two days among the pearling fleet on the great pearling grounds of the world, out beyond sight of land, where thirteen hundred men are working. Here Miss Ackerman put on the diving dress and went down sixty feet, to the ocean's bed, and saw for herself "the wonders of the deep." She is the first woman to make the experiment, and much relief was felt when she returned to the boat in safety.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### THEY WILL CLEAN THE STREETS.

The girls studying in Packer Collegiate Institute, in Brooklyn, have taken up the street-cleaning problem, and are debating it with intelligence and earnestness. But it points very decidedly towards municipal suffrage for women when President Backus, of the Institute, says:

The men of this city are too busy to attend to public affairs, and we believe the time is coming when the women will have to see that the streets are properly cleaned, so we are drilling our girls to inform themselves on the subject, as well as on other public questions.

Maybe the coming of the cholera, which will compel the cleaning of the streets, will also secure for women their right to a vote as well as to a helpful hand in making safe conditions for cities and towns.

Here is still another sign in favor of municipal suffrage for women. The *N. Y. Mail and Express* says:

The Ladies' Health Protective Association is bound to have the streets clean, despite Tom Brennan. The members held a private meeting to-day at No. 59 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Henry Newton presided. The dirty street situation was discussed at length, and it was decided to hold a great mass meeting to ventilate the subject thoroughly and get opinions of citizens on the matter.

### THE TROUT AND THE WOMEN.

The trout has had his innings in the Massachusetts Legislature. The question was at what time of year he might be eaten. The tame trout, artificially raised, and the wild trout of the brook, each had his case considered in the Senate and in the House. They came in on successive days. They were discussed over and over. They were voted up and voted down. Should the tame trout be eaten at the same time of year with the wild trout, or might he be cooked earlier? This was the grave question that consumed much time, and it was decided that the tame trout might be cooked earlier in the season than the little wild trout, but they must both be six inches long before they could legally be caught.

But when the question was whether half the people of the State, the women who are denied political rights, should have even so much as municipal suffrage, the House of Representatives gave a part of one session to its discussion, and then voted it down. This is history in Massachusetts in the year 1893. It will be told

to the discredit of that legislative body, long, long after every member of it is dead. But the fact is here gratefully recorded that several Representatives spoke earnestly and well for equal rights and for justice to women. The historian will find their names recorded. He will also find recorded the names of Representatives who said by their vote, "I will have a right to vote on everything that concerns the city or town where I live, but my mother and my sister shall have no such right."

The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small;  
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all.

LUCY STONE.

### ARE WE CIVILIZED?

The Nineteenth Century Club of Charlotte, Mich., recently discussed the question, "Are We a Civilized People?" One point brought up was the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, reversing the decision of the lower court in the case of Westbrook, of Saginaw, who had been condemned to imprisonment for a criminal assault upon his nine-year-old daughter. The decision was reversed because he had been convicted on the testimony of the child's mother, and a wife cannot legally give evidence against her husband. The *Woman's Tribune* asks, in reference to this:

How long will women be indifferent to gaining the ballot, with which they might help to abolish such shames as these?

### LADIES BETTER THAN POLICE.

The editor of the *Barton (Vt.) Monitor*, in his report of their town meeting last week, says:

An episode in the meeting was the presence of several ladies, one of whom, Mrs. A. D. Chandler, of Barton Landing, availed herself of the right to vote on the matter of school directors. Mr. Willey, Principal of the Academy, took his school into the hall to get a few points on civil government, as shown in the town meeting. The school and the ladies happened to come in just at a time when the scene was the most boisterous and the proceedings most crazed. When the actors came to discover that they were exhibiting themselves to no particular advantage in the sight of the visitors, they calmed down. If the presence of a few ladies will work such a change as that, they ought to be present at every meeting of the kind.

In Wyoming, it is said that "in caucus discussions, the presence of a few ladies is worth a whole squad of police."

God is essentially free, and the just man is the free man after the likeness of God. . . . The only true liberty consists in the desire of righteousness. Dost thou desire liberty, O Florence? Citizens, would you be free? Love God, love one another, seek the general welfare.—*Savonarola*.

Taunton, Mass., has had a woman, Mrs. Mary L. Sproat, in the probate office for twenty-five years.

EMMA A. STREETER, of New York, has patented a double-shanked spike especially useful in laying railroad rails.

The Arizona House of Representatives has passed a bill giving full suffrage to women, by a vote of 16 to 7.

The judiciary committee of the Illinois Senate has reported favorably on the bill to extend township and municipal suffrage to women.

The best thing to take people out of their own worries is to go to work and find out how other folks' worries are getting on.—*Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney*.

The bill to extend full suffrage to women has been defeated in the Nebraska Legislature by a close vote, 46 to 42. The municipal suffrage bill is still pending.

Women are eligible to membership in the recently formed Geological Society of Washington. The name of Prof. Ellen Hayes, of Wellesley, Mass., appears on the founders' list of corresponding members.

The *Boston Transcript* says:

There are at least a dozen women preaching regularly in New England pulpits. Women are also taking hold of the abandoned farms. Possibly in time the shepherds of flocks, in and out of pulpits, will be chiefly gentle ones.

MRS. ANNIE MOORE, of Mount Pleasant, Texas, is said to be the only woman president of a national bank in the United States. She is probably also the youngest bank president in the country. This bank had been in operation for some time as a private concern, with Mrs. Moore at the head, and she had proved herself so capable that the vote to keep her in command was unanimous.

CAMILLA COLLETT, the Norwegian writer who has been called the "Mme. de Sevigné of Norway," was 80 years old a few weeks ago, and a great festival was held in Christiania to celebrate the day. She has worked all her life for the enfranchisement of women. Henrik Ibsen was present at the banquet given in her honor, and the town was illuminated by a long procession of students bearing torches.

Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has signed the joint resolution providing for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment at the next general election in November, 1894. His signature was affixed in the presence of a delegation headed by Senator Morgan and Secretary Brown, and including Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Miss Zu Adams, Miss Nesbaum, Miss Hays, Mrs. Gandry, Mrs. Helen T. Butterfield, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Senator Landis, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. S. A. Thurston. The Governor presented the pen with which he signed the bill to Mrs. Johns, who gave it to the State Historical Society.

## THE BEST WAY.

This world is a difficult world, indeed,  
And people are hard to suit,  
And the man who plays on the violin  
Is a bore to the man with a flute.

And I myself have often thought  
How very much better 'twould be,  
If every one of the folks that I know  
Would only agree with me.

But since they will not, then the very best way  
To make this world look bright  
Is never to mind what people say,  
But do what you think is right.

—White Ribbon.

## GOOD NEWS FROM ARIZONA.

The Arizona House of Representatives has passed a woman suffrage bill by a vote of 16 to 7. The *Arizona Daily Gazette* of Phenix says:

Upon the meeting of the lower house yesterday afternoon, the session was at once resolved into committee of the whole, Ross in the chair, to consider House Bill No. 11, for the enfranchisement of women in Arizona.

This event had been looked forward to with much interest for a week. The council took a recess pending the discussion, and came across the hall in a body to listen to the speeches of their brother legislators. Woman was there also, in all her fine raiment and most appealing looks. And it looked as though her assault was over in advance. It was plain that many of the house members were as "willin'" as Barkis, and they who opposed were silent.

Speaker Baxter, the sponsor of the bill, led the list of speakers in its support. Messrs. Reilly, Marshall and Skinner also spoke forcibly and well in the interest of femininity.

No one seemed to care to dare the wrath of the fair lobby by opposing the measure, and all that Gray, one of its opponents, could do was to move the rising of the committee. On amendment by Baxter the bill was unanimously reported back favorably.

Later in the day, the woman suffrage bill came up again in its regular order.

Under a suspension of the rules it was put on its final passage and passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Dryden, Wright, Graham, Marshall, Martin, Reilly, Behan, Ross, Hunt, Burke, Skinner, Brewer, Cook, Baxter, Rogers, Field—16.

Nays: Gray, Southwick, Schumacher, Mehan, Leatherwood, Bruce, Day—7.

Behan seemed to have voted in a spirit of animosity, however, for he at once gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The *Gazette* quotes in full the recent resolutions of the Wyoming House testifying to the good results of woman suffrage; and it adds the following vigorous editorial words on its own account:

There never was in the history of government an argument against the right of women to vote. Men sometimes present the specious plea of degrading women. This is one of the most absurd conclusions ever reached by sensible men. If any one of our councilmen desires to say by his vote that his wife and sister are not his equals, why, let him vote against the measure, but in the name of common sense and fair play, don't set up the childish, preposterous plea of "degrading women." The world moves, and man's ideas on free government and republican institutions keep pace with the onward march of events. Wyoming, in its territorial life, enfranchised women, and when the men of that Territory applied for statehood, and formed a State constitution,

they guaranteed in that constitution the right of women to vote for all time. We like the broad-gauged, manly man that is not ashamed to go on record as saying that he is not the embodiment of all wisdom, that there are others that can properly share a portion of his knowledge, and that this other party might be a woman. We sometimes hear a lady scout the idea of woman's right to vote, but those ladies who entertain such opinions, while they are entitled to them, have never given the subject proper consideration. A lady need not vote if enfranchised if she doesn't wish to, but do not in your selfish desire disbar some other intelligent lady from exercising a right that belongs to her.

Young man, make your record. Just so sure as slavery was abolished and freedom made a part of the constitution of this republic, just so sure will that same grand constitution be amended so that the women of this country can vote. It may not come to Arizona by the present Legislature, but nothing but the hand of God can prevent the women of Arizona from ultimately securing this rightful boon.

The *Gazette* is the only Democratic paper in Maricopa County, and it calls Arizona "the banner Democratic Territory of the Union"; so we must "score one" for the Democrats this time.

## A NEW WOMEN'S PAPER IN SWITZERLAND.

The Legislature of Switzerland having proposed to revise the Civil Code of the country, the women of Switzerland believed the time had come for the systematic pressing of their interests as women. They have, therefore, made arrangements with the *Zurich Post*, one of the most prominent Swiss papers, to issue every fortnight a supplement entitled *Women's Rights*, to be entirely under the control of women. The *Post* being an influential paper, this is thought to be a better method of advancing their cause than to establish a separate journal.

The editorial in the first number is an able article setting forth some of the disabilities of Swiss women under the present law.

One reform demanded relates to women in business. By the letter of the present law, no woman can make contracts, nor be responsible for debts. Swiss women carry on large businesses, and the law is wholly disregarded in commercial life, yet pettifoggers can make use of it, when it is to any one's advantage. A law that is a dead letter is corrupting in its influence, and the women propose to have it abolished. In Germany, the change has already been effected, and men and women stand on an equality in business transactions.

An article in the fourth number of *Women's Rights* deals with the struggle of the Belgian women for their bread. Since Jan. 1, the government of Belgium has assumed the management of the telephone in its large cities. This endangers the position of the women telephonists, because the Minister of the General Telegraph Department wishes to exclude women entirely from State service. Not daring to do this openly on account of public opinion, he seeks to accomplish it indirectly, by means of a new ordinance, establishing

the following requisites for every State telephonist: she must be a Belgian citizen, not under fourteen or over twenty-five years old, must be of good report, subject to no disease, having no bodily defect or tendency which would be a hindrance in the service, and must reside with her parents or family in the same town where she is employed. This at once incapacitates nearly all widows and orphans, the persons most needing the work. If a widow is over twenty-five years of age, she cannot obtain a situation. The present occupants of offices must also within six months submit to a rigorous examination, like novices. What, then, are the demands made in order to obtain a situation paying a salary of \$8 per month? A thorough knowledge of the French and Flemish languages, fine caligraphy, arithmetic, the geography of Belgium, and of Europe in general, also some acquaintance with German and English—that is, to be able to speak and write four languages. After two years' service, if she is seventeen years old, she obtains a higher position, with a salary of \$12.50 per month, after being examined in orthography and composition in French and Flemish, administrative law, algebra, geometry, physics and chemistry. The journals of Belgium and other countries ridicule the whole system. An able lawyer in Brussels, a well-known champion of women, Herr Louis Frank, again takes up his pen for the defence of women in the public service, declaring that the proposed examination for women telephonists is meant as a trap.

MRS. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG, of Fairfax, S. C., has become Associate Editor of the *Sumter Freeman*.

Die when I may, I want it said of me, by those who knew me best, that I always plucked the thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—*Abraham Lincoln*.

To disagree with gentleness is a far higher triumph of Christian grace than to be gentle just because we happen to agree; and to accept the will of the majority, without dreaming of disunion, helps to educate us for the heavier strain on our steadiness of nerve which the duties of citizenship will ere long involve.—*Union Signal*.

MISS CORA A. BENNESON will lecture in New England this spring. Among her topics of especial interest at the present time are the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, New Japan, Our Diplomatic Relations with China and Restrictions of Chinese Immigration, Palestine To-day, Position of Women in Foreign Lands, etc. Miss Benneson has seen the countries of which she speaks, and, during an extended trip around the world, studied their comparative social life and international relations with the United States. She is a member of the Illinois bar, a graduate of Michigan University, and late Fellow of History at Bryn Mawr College. For her terms and a complete list of her subjects, which include descriptions of travel, she may be addressed at 240 Green St., Cambridgeport, Mass. Special rates for Suffrage Leagues.



## PROTECTION OF ENGLISH GIRLS.

In reviewing the Life and Letters of Catherine Booth, "the mother of the Salvation Army," the *Woman's Journal* says:

It is not generally known, at least in this country, that Mr. W. T. Stead's publication of "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was prompted by the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth, whose heart was always drawn most strongly to those who most needed help, took a deep interest in rescue work, and her sense of justice was up in arms against the double standard of morals so largely responsible for wrongs of this sort. The first of the many Rescue Homes of the Salvation Army was started in 1884, and placed in charge of Mrs. Bramwell Booth, the wife of Gen. Booth's oldest son. Some of the rescued girls were very young, and told distressing stories of deceit, violence and cruelty. Mrs. Bramwell Booth was so moved by these sorrowful revelations that for weeks she cried herself to sleep every night.

It was in vain that her husband sought to comfort her with the assurance that the stories could not be true; that the class with whom she was dealing were proverbial liars, and that at least they had grossly exaggerated. At length, more with the idea of comforting her than of anything else, Mr. Bramwell Booth undertook to look personally into some of the cases. He met them and heard what they had to say. Still incredulous, he made inquiries at the names and addresses they had given. Not only were their statements verified, but farther discoveries of a still more atrocious character were incidentally made.

He became as much disturbed as his wife. He says:

For many weeks I was as one living in a dream of hell. I could not sleep. I could not take my food. At times I could not pray. I resolved that, no matter what the consequences might be, I would do all I could to stop these abominations; to arouse public opinion, to agitate for the improvement of the law.

The difficulty was to get anything done. A committee of the House of Lords had investigated the subject for ten months, and had reported that there was undoubtedly a systematic traffic in young girls, who were entrapped into a life of vice, with or without their consent, by individuals who made a business of it. Lord Dalhousie reported for the committee that this traffic "surpassed in arrant villainy any other trade in human beings in any part of the world, in ancient or modern times." Lord Shaftesbury, another member of the committee, said that "anything approaching the wickedness and cruelty perpetrated, it was impossible to imagine." There was great difficulty in putting an efficient check upon it, because the legal age of protection for girls was only thirteen years. Three times a law to raise the age of protection passed one House of Parliament, only to fail in the other. There was the usual difficulty in getting the wrongs of an unrepresented class attended to. "The House of Commons was too much absorbed with matters relating to property and taxes to find time to concern itself about the destruction of England's womanhood." The matter had dragged along for five years, and bade fair to drag along indefinitely, unless a strong pressure of public opinion could be brought to bear on Parliament. But all the great newspapers were in a "conspiracy of silence" on the subject.

The Salvation Army leaders quietly collected a mass of evidence, and then brought it to the attention of Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, whom they knew to be an honest and fearless man, with a streak of chivalry in him.

At first Mr. Stead was as incredulous as others had been, and disposed to treat the reports as grossly exaggerated. Mr. Bramwell Booth invited him to meet Mr. Benjamin Scott, the City Chamberlain, who was specially familiar with one branch of this iniquity—the Continental traffic. Mr. Stead consented. In an adjoining room Mr. Booth placed his reserve force, consisting of some of the unfortunate victims of the trade. After discussing the matter for some little time, and fully confirming, from facts in his possession, the statements made by Mr. Booth, Mr. Scott was obliged to leave. One by one Mr. Stead then listened to and questioned the girl witnesses who had been brought. Conviction forced itself slowly upon his mind. It was with difficulty that he could restrain his emotions. The last of the victims had withdrawn. The two men, both in the prime of life—not too old to be enthusiastic, not so young as to be rashly led away by their feelings—were left alone in the room. There was a pause. Mr. Booth waited to see what his friend would say. The silence was painful. At length, raising his clenched hand in the air, Mr. Stead brought it down upon the table with a force that made the ink-pots dance. The one word, "DAMN!" rang through the room. Then, bursting into tears, the two men grasped each other's hands, and vowed upon their knees before God that they would not rest until something had been done to expose and remedy the evil.

What followed is matter of history. Mr. Stead organized a private detective force, collected more facts, wrote them up in a startling form, and published them in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A great uprising of popular indignation followed, and the long-delayed law was passed as quickly as it could be hurried through Parliament under the pressure of aroused public opinion. The age of protection was raised to sixteen. The movement spread to this country, and led to the raising of the age in many States of the Union.

## FROM THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.

The Southern Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. gratefully acknowledge a donation of twenty-five dollars from the Political Equality Club of Meriden, Conn.

LAURA CLAY,  
Chairman Southern Committee of N. A. W. S. A.  
78 N. Broadway, Lexington, Ky., March 13.

The faculty and students of the Wesleyan College at Delaware, O., are said to be almost unanimously in favor of woman suffrage. By invitation of Mrs. Jane Field Bashford, the wife of the president of the college, and the W. C. T. U., the annual convention of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association will meet at Delaware in May.

MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ has a valuable series of lectures, named, variously, "Humanity Talks," "Life Talks," or "Human Beings," and including a suggestive variety of subjects. The *Boston Budget* says: "The gospel of life as promulgated by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz is inspiring the most gratifying attention. It is simply the Christianity of Christ that Mrs. Diaz teaches, applying this higher enlightenment to education, economics and social progress. No one can listen to even one of her 'Talks' without rising to more enlarged and elevated views of human life and destiny." Courses have been given

this season in Salem, Boston, Dorchester and Cambridge. The course in Malden is on Monday evenings in March. That in Quincy will be given Wednesday afternoons in April. Mrs. Diaz may be addressed at Belmont, Mass.

MISS ANNA GORDON sailed for America March 1 to carry out her plans for a children's fountain at the World's Fair. The design for the fountain is unique and beautiful, representing a little girl offering a cup of cold water to the thirsty multitudes.

MRS. LAWSON, who has long made the gymnastic suits for the students at Miss Allen's Gymnasium in Boston, has now invented and patented a dress for women who ride the bicycle. The cuts show a very becoming costume, which moves as the limbs move, and avoids all the difficulty to wheel-riders which was inseparable from the long skirt.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for this week are an account of the Coöperative Kitchen lately started in Philadelphia; a discussion on the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others; an earnest plea for fuller educational opportunities for Southern girls, by Mrs. Irwin, of Chattanooga; a report of the Harrisburg convention; the details of the recent exciting school suffrage episode at Milford, Mass.; an account of the new paper for women edited by Dr. Emily Kempin in Switzerland, and a very full review of the "Life and Letters of Catherine Booth," from which we have quoted above.

Of the Salvation Army, the *Woman's Journal* says:

After reading the book, even those to whom the Salvation Army is most offensive must admit, if they are candid, that it has been a great power for good. It has gone after the "submerged tenth," which all other agencies of reform seemed unable to reach, and has actually done something, while others were talking. Its queer, rough methods, so different from those of the churches, are the only methods yet devised by which these rough people have been won to goodness, in any large numbers.

"Nothing succeeds like success." In every other field, success is honored, often even more than it ought to be. In digging a canal, opening a mine, making harbor improvements, or any other important work, the rudest and most grotesque-looking machine that can do the work is preferred to the most graceful and elegant one that proves inefficient. In the greatest work of all, the getting people to be good, any innocent methods that succeed, ought in common sense to be preferred to those which do not succeed. The odd devices of the Army, its banners, tambourines and uniforms, are all harmless in themselves. Phillips Brooks, and men like him, who can look below the surface, find in the work of the Army little to ridicule and much to respect. As a rule, people's prejudice against it is in inverse ratio to their knowledge of its work. It can be only the thoughtless who really dislike a queer bonnet more than they like disinterestedness, heroism, and success.

MRS. REBECCA HENRY HAYES, of Galveston, was elected Vice-President for Texas of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association at its last annual meeting. The prospect is that Texas will soon be organized.

The trustees of Johns Hopkins University and Miss Garrett have come to an agreement about the qualifications of students entering the examination lists for admission to the proposed medical school, and the work of building will now be begun. The school will open next October.

MISS JENNIE FARWELL, who last year went to Santiago as art teacher for the mission school there, writes enthusiastically of the warm interest shown in china painting among her pupils. They had no idea that such beautiful effects could be produced; and her exhibition of hand-painted china, the first ever given in Chili, received full and appreciative notice in two Spanish newspapers.

We note with regret the suspension of the *Arkansas Woman's Chronicle*, at the end of its fifth year. It was bright, witty, wise and sweet-tempered, and has been an ever-welcome visitor to our sanctum. The health of the over-burdened editor has failed, and rest and change have become imperative for her. The *Chronicle* has "fought a good fight." May it be able to return to the field with renewed vigor!

Representative Martin, who introduced in the Missouri Legislature the bill to license the social evil, is receiving pungent and well-merited censure. The *Missouri Home Guard* voices a widespread sentiment when it demands of him: "Had you a sister, a wife, a daughter? Had you a mother? What kind? The prayer of every right-minded woman in Missouri is, 'May God have mercy on your soul, and on a constituency responsible for you!'"

MRS. ALICE M. CHENEY, the only woman express messenger in Boston, began business four years ago, taking the transfers for the Adams Express Company between Chelsea and Boston. She now has five teams at work every day, with headquarters at three offices, 34 Court Square, 59 Franklin Street and 73 Central Street. She collects all orders and bills, keeps her own books, and corrects all mistakes. She dresses for her work and the weather, and finds it healthful and pleasant. She is an honorary member of the Expressmen's League, and says she is always treated with courtesy and kindness.

MARY RALPH writes to the *London Methodist Times* expressing gratitude that Mr. Asquith has consented to appoint two women factory inspectors at £200 per annum each; that Mr. Fowler has issued an order authorizing every Board of Guardians to appoint a committee of ladies who shall have full power to visit the women's and children's department of workhouses and report thereon to the Board; and that Mr. Mundella has promised that the new Labor Department shall have a woman Labor Correspondent, who is to devote herself to questions affecting women's labor.

## EDUCATE POOR SOUTHERN GIRLS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., MARCH 4, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

That "cool proposal of a member of the city council" in Charleston, S. C., interests me greatly. The "metamorphosis of Charleston College into a Girls' Industrial School" is a transformation that its citizens should not decline to consider—certainly not without carefully looking at the question in its manysidedness.

It seems only fitting that the grandsons and granddaughters of the Cavalier, in their sunshine land of soft-breathed winds and flower-scented ozone, should join in this present wide hand-clasp of a nation for the betterment of womanhood, girlhood, childhood and wifehood. We all admit it is the mother's influence that moulds the man, and so transforms legislative halls along pure lines or their opposite. Admitting this, then, is it not wise to give advanced culture and a high moral and intellectual outlook to our girls—our poor girls that would otherwise be debarred forever from an ethical uplift—rather than to the few, the very few young men, who could be educated quite as well at some other college, so leaving this one before mentioned free for a use that would in the end place "the people" of the Palmetto State far in advance of what they are to-day?

It is the masses, not the classes, that are to be considered in this present. With the vast foreign population whose descendants we must meet in every station in life, political, social and ecclesiastical, have come problems and imperative duties that only cool judgment, unbiased decision and a sturdy common sense, combined with a fine moral balance, can meet and adjust satisfactorily to all, and with justice to our native-born population. We have no right to be laggards anywhere, no right to linger in the hand-clasp of old prejudices and forms. To do this means to lose the rare opportunities of the present—to wrong a generation—to hold in educational thralldom Saxon children, while the African and the foreigner pass onward toward the inheritance. We should leave the anchor and take the oar; should bide no longer by the dangerous shoal, a reverence for the satisfactory past, but, carrying with us the ennobling influences of this past, should move on towards the enterprise and justice of the present, and in so moving carry with us a grateful generation.

It is useless to quiet ourselves with a lullaby of established precedent. The song of the Siren was not more delusive. What we will not do now, our sons and our daughters will do later on. The result is inevitable. Why not, then, write one's own epitaph, and write it clear-cut and deep on the memorial stones of this present?

I have seen these children of the mountains and farmlands, these lowly people, these shut-away ones; have sat in their homes, and met them under many conditions. I know of the royal souls that many of them carry hidden by the shabby dress and poor sunbonnet. I have talked with many of them, and have been charmed

with the rare good sense of their thought, clothed though it was in very homely and tattered English. One is amazed at what one finds in far off, out-of-the-way places, and filled with a fierce, resentful regret that education was not long ago possible for these people. The sons, the brothers, the fathers and the husbands from every mountain region—these powers at the ballot-box which is our nation's safeguard—would be a hundred years in advance of what they are to-day, if the mothers, wives and sisters were given only a fairly perfect English education, and through this an outlook into the world of to-day.

From some one there will be required a reckoning. Shall it be from my soul? "Am I my brother's keeper?" These are the questions to which no one of us can escape giving at least a silent answer, for away down deep in our hearts the answer lieth.

(Mrs.) N. B. E. IRWIN.

## SCHOOL SUFFRAGE BILL IN OHIO.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

The school suffrage bill came up in the Ohio Legislature March 8. Mr. Reiter (D.) moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Griffin (R.) objected in a long speech. Mr. Beard (D.) thought that no more time should be wasted in discussion, as the matter had been presented once before, last winter. Mr. Doty (R.), the promoter of the bill, retorted, "Did you think time was wasted when the pool bill was brought before us four times, and much valuable time consumed in debate before it was finally lost?" Mr. John F. McGrew (R.) spoke kindly of the subject, but wants more enlightenment before he can vote intelligently. Mr. Harris N. Harshbarger (D.) said he objected to further consideration, as he knew all he wanted to about it. "Not one woman of my acquaintance in Shelby County, of any degree of refinement, desires suffrage. If the women of Ohio who wish it were compared with those who do not, I vouch for it that there is not a member here who would not feel that the schools would be endangered by permitting women to vote." This speech made four votes for the measure. After further discussion, action upon it was postponed until March 16.

I sent Mr. McGrew clippings from the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* pasted on a large sheet of paper for easy reference. I think if this were done often, accompanied with personal letters, it would prove more effective than a flood of literature that members throw into the waste basket. I have notified many women of Ohio of Mr. Harshbarger's speech. He will be flooded with letters expressing their indignation.

ALICE E. H. PETERS,  
Superintendent of Ohio Legislative Work.

More Edens are destroyed by mosquitoes than by serpents. — *Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Men care little enough for sense in their sweethearts; but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives. — *Octave Thanet.*



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### SHE'S COMING RIGHT ALONG.

BY SUSAN H. WIXON.

Without an ache, without a pain,  
A woman in the throng,  
With sparkling eye and fearless step,  
She's coming right along.

She is not cramped, nor held a slave  
By band, or cord, or thong;  
In gown of hygienic make,  
She's coming right along.

Life's battles and its foes to meet,  
Her hands and nerves are strong;  
With well-stored mind and reason clear,  
She's coming right along.

The highest prize she yet will take,  
The sciences among;  
In literature, also in art,  
She's coming right along.

She's independent in her way,  
Above all thought of wrong;  
With high ideals, strong and true,  
She's coming right along.

Better than gold, truer than steel,  
Upon her lips a song,  
All weary, waiting ones to cheer,  
She's coming right along.

Wherever human needs appear,  
Bravely she stands, and strong;  
In every great, progressive plan,  
She's coming right along.

—*Woman's Journal.*

### HOTEL FOR SINGLE WOMEN.

The hotel for single women to be erected in New York under the name "Women's Apartment House," meets an absolute need in the business woman's life, and should have its counterpart in every large city. Miss Janet Lewis, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, now one of New York's young women artists, is Mrs. Candace Wheeler's private secretary in the undertaking. Her own experience showed her the difficulties women meet with in trying to establish themselves in comfortable quarters. There are plenty of bachelor apartments, but no apartments for single women, though they have been talked of time and again. Boarding houses are out of the question for a woman who cannot turn around in a hall bed-room, and who cannot pay for a square room. Besides, the business woman wants a home of her own.

Miss Lewis cut the Gordian knot by coöperative housekeeping with two other artists. These three girls rented pleas-

ant rooms, bought some furniture and dishes, hired a maid, and proceeded to "keep house." They shared the expenses, and found they could live well, and entertain their friends occasionally, on an average of \$35 a month each, and have accommodations and privileges which twice that sum would not pay for in an ordinary boarding house.

Later, Miss Lewis met Mrs. Candace Wheeler, who is also an enthusiast on the question, and together they have worked out the problem of a nine-story, fire-proof building, with an open court in the middle, where women may live at as reasonable a rate and with as many comforts as a bachelor apartment affords. A number of influential people have become interested in it, and the building will be ready for occupancy next fall. It will accommodate 500 women, in single rooms or suites, according to their incomes, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per week. For those who wish to keep house, there will be unfurnished apartments with kitchens, to be leased by the year. The management will be first class, and there will be no needless rules or offensive espionage, as in most places.

Shares of this stock can be had for \$25, each share entitling the holder to a vote in the management of the company and building. There will be two elevators, and the services of porter and chambermaid can be had at nominal rates.

### A JAPANESE KINDERGARTEN.

Miss Annie L. Howe, who was for nine years a successful kindergartener at Chicago, has established a kindergarten at Kobo, Japan, with a training school for teachers attached. Miss Howe went to Japan about six years ago as a missionary. Her school is described as very attractive, with its playground shaded by a luxuriant wistaria vine. The Japanese girls who graduate from the training-school have already received their academic education in the Kobo girls' school, which has been supported for eighteen years by the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior. Each year the kindergarten grows in public estimation among the Japanese, and the graduates from the training-school find positions at once, so great is the demand for them. Miss Howe has translated a volume of kindergarten songs into Japanese.

Most of the people at the table were men, and they were making merry over the subject of feminine vanity. At last one of the few women present felt moved to say a word.

"Of course women are vain," she remarked, "and, equally of course, men are not vain. Why," she added, with a glance around the table, "at this very moment the necktie of the handsomest man in the room is up the back of his collar."

Then she smiled, for every man present had put his hand behind his neck.—*Drake's Magazine.*

MISS AGNES REPLIER will edit the new Philadelphia weekly, the *Point of View*.

It is better to fence the precipice at the top than to wait with an ambulance at the bottom.—*Ellice Hopkins.*

The California Legislature has extended school suffrage to women. California is the twenty-first State to do so.

In Pennsylvania the House bill rendering women eligible to the office of Notary Public has been finally passed, Senator Keefer alone objecting.

In the Michigan House of Representatives, the bill granting municipal suffrage to women was defeated by one vote, after a long and lively debate. The vote stood 39 to 38.

The Kansas Legislature passed a bill empowering the police commissioners of cities of the first class to appoint a police matron, if in their judgment one is necessary. Her salary is to be \$600 a year. This bill affects the cities of Topeka, Wichita, Fort Scott, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison.

In the Maine House of Representatives, the bill granting municipal suffrage to women was lost by 9 votes, the same small majority as in Massachusetts. The debate took place March 21. The vote stood 63 to 54. But on March 23, the Senate passed the bill, 16 to 13. It is thought the House may reconsider and concur.

MISS IDA YOKUM was among the graduates of the Alabama College of Dental Surgery at its recent commencement in Bridgeport. She ranked highest in anatomy, physiology and general average, and she was made the valedictorian. Among other things, she said: "Woman has, by her sympathetic nature, delicate touch and skilful hand, shown her ability to take a place in this profession, and is the acknowledged peer of her contemporaries."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY was lately appointed by Gov. Flower as one of the Managers of the New York State Industrial School for Girls. Miss Anthony has been visiting the school. She found that seventeen of the girls stood over wash-tubs and ironing tables every day of the week, washing and ironing after the old fashion of our grandmothers. She succeeded in convincing the authorities that it would be a great saving of time and labor for a few of the girls to take the clothes over to the boys' laundry, where all the modern machinery is, and wash out the clothes with ease and swiftness. Miss Anthony writes to Mrs. Stanton: "Such delighted girls you never saw, to think they were to be emancipated from those wash-tubs. What took them six days to do, will now be done in two, and they will have leisure to do other things. We are establishing a cooking school, dress-making and millinery, so as to fit each girl to earn a living when she goes out of the institution."

## LIVELY DEBATE IN OHIO.

The Doty school suffrage bill was defeated in the Ohio House of Representatives, March 16, by a vote of 48 to 38. Excitement ran high. The day before the debate, the *Ohio State Journal* declared that "the door-keepers, if they could set the price, would do a land-office business by reserving seats in the galleries."

Representative Harshbarger, the young unmarried member whose insulting remarks in regard to the women who wish to vote for school committee have already been reprinted in our columns, was astonished at the flood of indignant letters that came pouring in upon him. The *State Journal*, which is opposed to suffrage, said:

Mr. Harshbarger's desk is fairly running over with letters written in delicate feminine hand, but the contents of some are allopathic doses of grammatical cayenne pepper.

In the final debate on the bill, Mr. Harshbarger, in his speech, declared that his words of the week before had been misinterpreted, that the ladies and the newspapers that denounced him for insulting the women of Ohio were under a misapprehension as to what he had said, etc., and he tendered a sort of apology. Then he went right on and repeated in his speech substantially the same assertions that had before given so much just offence. In view of the high character of the Ohio women who have petitioned for the bill—women eminent in philanthropic work, heavy tax-payers, excellent wives and mothers—these remarks were as rude as they were silly. Young Mr. Harshbarger says he is a candidate for renomination. His constituents ought to see to it that they are represented in the next Legislature by a man of better sense and better manners.

The debate on the bill lasted all day. Addresses were made for it by Doty, of Cleveland; Taylor, of Guernsey; Clark, of Cleveland; Griffin, of Toledo; Winn, of Defiance; and Brittain, of Columbiana Co.; and speeches against it by Bloch, of Cleveland; Martin, of Madison Co.; Harshbarger, of Shelby Co.; Beard, of Ashland; Daugherty, of Fayette, and McCoy, of Columbiana.

The announcement of the vote was received with loud applause by the opponents of the bill.

As the spectators were departing, a lively argumentative skirmish took place in the hall. At the foot of the stairs leading to the gallery, Representative Farrell, of Fairfield, who had opposed the bill, met Mr. Newman, a gentleman active in Ohio politics, who was clerk of the penitentiary under the Campbell administration. Newman criticised Farrell for opposing equal suffrage. Mr. Farrell retorted, and in defending himself indulged in some severe strictures on Mrs. Sarah C. Schrader, who had worked for the bill, and had been a constant and familiar figure in the ladies' gallery of the House. "That woman, who has hung up in the gallery like a hornets' nest," said Mr. Farrell, "should be at home attending to her domestic duties, instead of lobbying for this bill."

Mrs. Schrader herself, reinforced by Mr.

J. B. Johns, a Kansas editor who is an ardent suffragist, and whose wife, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, is president of the Kansas E. S. A., had by this time appeared on the scene, and the argument became general. Mr. Johns told Representative Farrell that he should have lived 2,000 years ago, at which remote period his position would have been popular. Mr. Farrell requested Mr. Johns to attend to his own affairs, and went on making uncomplimentary remarks to Mrs. Schrader. Altogether, the opponents of equal rights in Ohio seem rather to have distinguished themselves this year in the way of uncivil and insulting language to the women who do not agree with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Schrader have been the guests of the editors of the *Woman's Journal* in Boston, and the editors have been guests at the home of the Schraders in Ohio. Mr. Schrader is in perfect sympathy with his wife's work for equal rights. Mrs. Schrader is an estimable and exceptionally charming woman, beautiful, sweet-tempered, frank, graceful and gracious. She is the mother of grown-up sons and daughters, who would be seriously embarrassed if she insisted upon spending her time in rocking them in their cradles.

Mr. Farrell's remark recalls the experience of Mrs. Loughary, of Oregon. A few years ago, when she was the president of the Oregon Woman Suffrage Association, she made a lecturing trip through the State. An Oregon editor inquired who took care of "Mrs. Loughary's neglected little ones," while she was away lecturing. Another editor, who knew the family, promptly informed him that one of Mrs. Loughary's neglected little ones was a county judge, another a doctor, and that her three daughters were married and taking care of homes of their own. As a rule, these foolish flings are indulged in by opponents simply for want of anything better to say, not because they have any basis of fact. It is a new illustration of the old lawyer's advice to the young one—"When you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

—*Woman's Journal*.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

The Committee on Statistics of the Woman's Columbian Exposition Committee of Massachusetts desires information regarding:

Women owning or carrying on factories.  
Women in independent business.  
Women in journalism.  
Women artists, physicians, lawyers, clergymen.

Women having special honors for scholarship, art work, acts of public benefit, etc.

Schools of training for women.  
Bequests of women to State, county, town, or to any public cause, bequests of land, money, collections, books, curios, etc.

Women holding medals from the Humane Society.

Political or municipal appointments of women.

Women in sanitary commission.

Protective societies for women.

Women's work in natural history.

Women as inventors.

Any one able to give information on the foregoing points, which can be tabulated in the statistics now being arranged for the Columbian Exhibit, will please communicate with Mrs. Charles G. Ames, chairman, 12 Chestnut St., Boston, Mrs. P. E. Severance, Care of Wm. J. Rotch, New Bedford, Miss Cora Start, Waldo House, Worcester, or Miss Mary Halley, 351 Oak St., Lawrence.

## FORTY DAYS FOR A WIDOW.

Most of the States have a discreditable statute which provides that a widow may stay "in the house of her deceased husband forty days without paying rent." The Massachusetts Legislature had a bill before it this week which re-affirms this old barbarism. How it will look in the light of coming years!

The young wife comes to her new home. Henceforth she bears its burden of care and responsibility. She is the homemaker, the house-mother, and, in a majority of cases, she is the house-worker. She bears and rears the children. Her days and nights for years are devoted to their care and comfort. She is the unfailing friend and counsellor of their youth, and the right hand of her husband. She may have had much kindness and generosity from him, since most men are better than the laws; but the law for all these years gives her only her maintenance, and when her husband dies it gives her forty days to stay in the house before she begins to pay rent. The fact is its own comment. Women will see by this that over and above their interest in the public welfare they need the right of suffrage for self-protection.

LUCY STONE.

## AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Once again Kansas is to be the battleground for liberty and progress. The Legislature, just previous to its adjournment, submitted an amendment extending full suffrage to women. Divided on all other questions to the very point of civil war, the Republicans and Populists vied with each other in support of the amendment, which was submitted by overwhelming majorities in both houses, only 17 votes being cast against it.

Woman suffrage has in Kansas four great advantages, which make for the adoption of the amendment.

1. The State has had five years' experience of full municipal woman suffrage, which has worked to the satisfaction of all friends of good government.

2. It is in a condition of political upheaval, by which party organization has been shaken and dislocated as never before. The old leaders have been largely set aside by death and revolution. Young men and new issues have come to the front. The Republicans have declared for the amendment, and the Populists have espoused the women's cause. It seems to be a race between the two for the honor of bringing woman into her kingdom.

3. Each of the great parties has women among its trusted leaders. Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Diggs have rendered splendid service



to the Populists, while Mrs. Johns has greatly endeared herself to the Republicans. Best of all, these three able women command the respect and confidence of their respective parties, who recognize in them all an unselfish devotion to their political ideals.

4. In 1867 the campaign for the woman suffrage amendment was made mainly by speakers from abroad,—Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown, Bessie Bisbie, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and myself. Governor Charles Robinson and Col. Samuel N. Wood were almost the only eminent Kansans who took the field actively in its support. Now it is Kansas women who bear the banner, and the most eminent men of the State are ready to second their efforts. The women of the State are organized and alert in support of their common cause.

Under these circumstances, the suffragists of the country should once more come to the help of Kansas. The harvest planted in 1867 must now be gathered. The good seed then sown has borne fruit a hundred fold. Let the suffragists of every State hold up the hands of the Kansas workers. Success in Kansas means success in every State west of the Mississippi River and north of Mason and Dixon's line.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### THANKS TO THE FARMERS.

Within a year, the question of equal rights for women has received essential help from the farmers. The Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Kansas Granges, and those of several other States, have each adopted resolutions in favor of woman suffrage, by a large majority. Local Granges have done the same.

The fact will never be forgotten that it was the "embattled farmers" whose shot for freedom was "heard round the world." To-day the farmers are rallying again for the application of the same principle, "the consent of the governed," to women.

The petition of the New York State Grange to the Legislature of that State, that women may vote for delegates to the coming constitutional convention, and may also vote upon the adoption of the constitution, is warmly seconded by the *New York Recorder*, which says:

LET THEM VOTE.

The delegates of the State Grange have petitioned the Legislature to allow women to vote for members of the coming constitutional convention. It is to be hoped the gentlemen at Albany will be broad enough to pass the legislation necessary to confer this privilege, if, indeed, it may not be called a right. The question of woman suffrage is one of the most important of the time. Thoughtful men everywhere are becoming more and more convinced that the participation of women in all elections—national, State and municipal—has within it the solution of many social, not to say political, problems of the day.

It is a good sign to see the farmers interesting themselves in the matter. When they determine that the ballot shall be given to their wives and daughters, the victory will be more than half won. Woman suffrage would add enormously

to the influence and importance in legislation of the country regions.

The friends of equal rights hail with gratitude the friendly action of the farmers, and all the more because this action carries power as well as influence. L. S.

#### FROM THE OLD DOMINION.

CULPEPER, VA., MARCH 16, 1893.

Editor Woman's Column:

At the home of Capt. Daingerfield, near Culpeper, Va., on March 14, half a dozen Virginia women met to organize a local Equal Rights Association. Among them was Mrs. Orra Langhorne, whose work for suffrage in Virginia for many years is well known to the friends of the cause. To see even a small suffrage society formed in this charming but conservative Virginia town seems to this pioneer worker "the beginning of the end." Each of the ladies present had for years been interested in the work, but only lately have they realized the importance of organization. The society was duly formed, and the name "Culpeper Equal Rights Association" adopted. The motto chosen was, "God and our right." No other decisive action was taken, as a dreary evening had kept away a few friends of the cause who were anxious to join, and whose coöperation on all important points was desired.

An English lady, who had voted in England "quite without thinking of it as an event," was present. She was elected an honorary member, as, not being a citizen, she was barred from active membership. She gave the little body of Virginians much encouragement by telling how well her countrywomen exercised the rights they had, and how that exercise of their privilege had ceased to be considered remarkable or subject to criticism.

Small as was this first meeting, a few earnest women can accomplish wonders. Agitation is half the battle, and there seems every reason for hope for the future of this society. As one of the members remarked gaily, "This may be considered in a double sense the beginning of a new E. R. A. in the Old Dominion."

H. H. D.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal*, Boston, of March 25, are an article on the proposed "Business Dress" for women, by Mrs. Frances E. Russell; "Women in Medicine," by Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick; reports of the recent debate on woman suffrage in the Legislature of Michigan; an extended account of the series of conventions held last week in Pennsylvania; a review of Mrs. Jefferson Davis' recent article against equal rights for women, by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Versailles, Ky; and correspondence from Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Mexico.

Four spirited and successful woman suffrage county conventions were held last week in Pennsylvania under the auspices of the State Society. They were arranged by the efficient secretary, Miss Jane Campbell, of Germantown, who was also one of the speakers. Mrs. Blankenburg, the president of the State Society,

presided with grace and dignity, and made several excellent addresses. Miss Matilda Hindman, of Allegheny, and H. B. Blackwell, of Boston, were among the speakers, and in every case addresses were made by numerous local speakers, evidencing ability and earnestness amply sufficient to organize auxiliary societies without outside aid in every borough, township, and district of their respective counties.

The report of the National Woman's Council's committee on dress is out at last, and is very interesting. It will be published in the *Woman's Journal*, with pictures of the costumes recommended for the World's Fair.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell, two of the W. C. T. U. round-the-world missionaries, will soon turn their faces homeward, hoping to arrive in America in time for the International Congress of Representative Women, May 15.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife.")

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own grand-daughters."—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

### TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* at \$1.50 each, the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

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C. WILDE, WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office,  
Boston, Mass

C. H. Simonds & Co., Printers, 297 Congress Street.

MISS SARAH FREEMAN CLARKE has offered the town of Marietta, Ga., 2,000 choice books and \$2,000 toward a public library.

"A Southern Woman's War-Time Reminiscences," by Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, are appearing in the *Ladies' Companion* of New Orleans.

Edison prefers women machinists for the delicate details of his electrical inventions. He says they have more fine sense about machinery than most men. He employs 200 women.

The bill to license the social evil in Missouri has been killed in committee. The chairman of the committee to which it was referred, Mr. J. M. Harrel, deserves especial credit for his efforts against it. He said: "I never will present so infamous a measure."

MISS ANNE WHITNEY has finished a portrait bust of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which will be exhibited by the women of Connecticut in the library of the women's building at the Columbian Exposition. The bust will be finally placed in the public library at Hartford.

MISS CALLIE MCMEEHAN is holding the office of executive clerk under the new Governor of the State of Indiana, Governor Matthews. She is his adopted daughter, and assisted him as clerk while he was Secretary of State. She will be the first woman to hold the post.

FRANCES WILLARD has somewhat astonished our English cousins by suggesting in all seriousness that the "grill," behind which all women except peeresses have had to conceal themselves to listen to the debates in the House of Commons, be placed in the British Museum as a relic. It is the best use that could be made of it.

DR. WM. H. FURNESS has presented to Swarthmore College, Pa., a portrait of Lucretia Mott, painted by his son William Henry. Dr. Furness says: "I used to be present when Lucretia had her sittings, and we had pleasant talks together. The book that she is represented as having open in her lap is a volume of Blanco White's life and letters, from which she read favorite passages aloud."

The New York Exchange for Women's Work, which was organized in 1878 to provide employment and furnish counsel to women whom misfortune had made dependent, has done a great work in a practical way. It has sold more than \$1,500,000 of articles, and has established 74 Exchanges in the United States and one in Europe. The number of women who have been helped by it is very large, and many have been put in the way of permanently earning a living.

MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR recently addressed the 600 students of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, on woman suffrage. She was enthusiastically received. All the teachers except two are ardent advocates of equal suffrage. On March 9, Mrs. Gougar spoke to the students of Hillsdale College, Michigan, under the auspices of the Faculty, on "Universal Suffrage." All the professors in the college are suffragists. It is a hopeful sign when the young men and women of such institutions espouse this reform.

#### WOMEN WILL VOTE FOR PARISH COUNCILS.

In the British Parliament, the parish councils bill, which was read for the first time on March 21, is said by the Associated Press dispatches to have met with almost unanimous approval. Even the Conservatives were not disposed to quarrel with the principle of the bill, while its democratic character, which was unexpected even to the most ardent parochial reformers, overjoys the Radicals. The bill will be exceedingly popular in the country districts, and will bring Mr. Gladstone much agricultural support. The woman suffragists are also delighted, because women will both vote for members of parish councils and be themselves eligible as members.

#### PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY.

The married women's property rights bill has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. The House added to the Senate bill several very liberal amendments, and sent it back to the Senate for their concurrence. Both branches have voted to give married women control of their real estate, and to enable them to make a will. The House wishes also to give them control of their personal property, and to equalize the share to which husbands and wives shall be entitled in the estate of a deceased partner.

#### MINNESOTA WOMEN HAPPY.

The Minnesota Senate has voted 26 to 14 in favor of an amendment extending full suffrage to women. The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association had modestly petitioned for municipal suffrage with an educational qualification; but several Senators, in enthusiastic speeches, declared themselves ready to go further and strike the word "male" out of the constitution altogether. A substitute to this effect was adopted by a good majority. The Minnesota women are delighted. The desks of the Senators who spoke for the measure were covered with flowers.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FRENCHWOMEN.

An effort is on foot in France to secure for women an enlargement of their civil rights. In France, no woman can act as a witness to any legal document, and married women have no legal right to their earnings. Whether a married woman earns a dollar by washing, or a hundred dollars by writing a book, the money belongs to her husband, not to her. Mme. Schmahl, an Englishwoman married to a Frenchman of some distinction, is at the head of an association working for these changes. The ladies have issued a leaflet, calling attention to the fact that in Italy, since 1878, women have been allowed to witness legal documents; in Denmark, since 1880, married women have had the right to their earnings; in Russia, they may buy and sell, and manage their separate property; and in England they have still larger rights. The leaflet continues:

Meanwhile, the Frenchwoman remains in a position of striking inferiority. She may become a doctor, a lawyer, a member

of the Board of Education, and may even be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor; but she may not be a witness to a legal document. The Frenchwoman occupies an important place in art, business and commerce; but she can neither buy nor sell, nor possess her own earnings, without her husband's consent.

The movement is receiving a good deal of support from the press, though some persons are still to be found in France who think that a woman would be "unsexed" if she acted as witness to a legal document, and that the home would be subverted if she could control her own earnings.

A. S. B.

#### THE OUTLOOK IN NEW MEXICO.

The woman suffrage bill which passed the New Mexico House of Representatives did not come to a vote in the Council, owing to the fact that the Legislature adjourned for a "junketing trip" to Denver, and stayed so long that on their return they had only three days in which to transact three weeks' business. Hence almost everything was crowded out except appropriation bills. Mrs. M. S. Marble writes from Kingston, N. M., to the *Woman's Journal*:

"In this state of affairs, our suffrage bill was not reached by the Council. But we have the pleasure of knowing that it would have passed with scarce a dissenting voice, and our Governor was ready to sign it years ago.

"We will now devote our energies to a plan of education concerning the power and sacredness of the American ballot, preparing our sisters for the new dignity and responsibility that will be ours after the next session. It will be well to have a good delegation at the capital at the next session, to see that the bill is reached in time. That is all we need to do out here. No gatling-gun arguments are required with our progressive people. We are all born suffragists.

"New Mexico is young and smiling and sunny, and, like youth, is fond of innovations. It will give woman suffrage a royal welcome, though Western women neither do the mining nor saw the wood. We are regarded as queens of the realm in full, and equal consorts with its kings—the noble, generous, warm-hearted miners of the Rocky Mountain gulches and gorges and cañons and proud young Western cities."

The Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, visited Wellesley. She was shown over the college, and given lunch in the Faculty parlor. When she was about to leave, the students gave her a rousing college cheer.

When modesty becomes timidity, it is often well to stop before yielding to it and ask one's self, "Of whom am I afraid?" The sensible and truthful answer should be, "Of the criticism of the least worthy and least important people whom I know."—*Youth's Companion*.

It is not usually from the lips of the wisest men that sneers at women's intelligence are apt to fall, but from the lips of boys unacquainted with the world, or of men whose lack of wisdom has been a fruitful source of amusement or profit to women or wiser men.—*George Pelleu*.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WOMEN'S REST TOUR ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Rest Tour Association is a society formed to enable women to spend a few months abroad at the lowest possible cost. For women of quiet tastes, the expense of a summer in England, including the voyage, need not exceed \$250. The society, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president, publishes a list of cheap and respectable lodging houses in different foreign towns. It will issue in the early spring a new and revised lodging list, together with a third number of the *Pilgrim Scrip*. The latter is a paper devoted to travel and life abroad, and is, like the lodging list, for the exclusive use of members of the association. The society advises women as to the best means of travelling economically and independently, and exchanges introductions between members who desire companions for a trip abroad. Women who can in any way make use of the constantly increasing advantages of the association, or who believe that they can benefit others through it, are cordially invited to become members. A recently issued circular, which may be had by application (with stamp) to the Women's Rest Tour Association, 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., sets forth the advantages of the society, and explains the method by which women may become members.

### SENATOR CAREY ON SUFFRAGE.

At a recent dinner party in Washington, Kate Field questioned U. S. Senator Carey, of Wyoming, as to "the effect of woman suffrage on men, on women, and on the State."

"It is much to say," replied Senator Carey, "that no evil has resulted from the practical operation of woman suffrage. It has injured neither man, woman nor State. So far as observed, it is a distinct advantage to both men and women. Women take a greater interest in public affairs, and develop greater intelligence, especially in local politics, where their personal interests are concerned. The women of Wyoming attend and participate in primaries, the tone of which is revolutionized by their presence.

"Suffrage," continued the Senator, "is the fountain of power, giving women the strength to protect themselves. It places in their hands additional influence to secure place and means of employment. While it may be harsh to say so, in the fight for food, clothing and shelter,

women's interest must be considered as well as men's.

"Those who agitate reforms are always more or less discredited. To ridicule and look with horror upon advanced thinkers, especially if they be women, seems to be human nature; but so far as Wyoming is concerned, woman suffrage has long since ceased to be an agitation. It is a reform that has come to stay, and women vote there as a matter of course. Their good influence has been felt, and they have risen in their own and men's esteem. There is no more publicity in women's voting than in going to church. One act is as quietly performed as the other. Not unfrequently candidates are defeated or elected by votes of the women, who are actuated by good motives. As a rule, they have made their power felt in the interests of good government. I am certain that within two generations woman suffrage will be as universal as man suffrage. It can't come too soon for me."

### WOMEN VOTERS IN KANSAS.

Kansas women voters are astir. Reports from different cities show that the registration, which closed Saturday night, was remarkable for the heavy registration of women. In Kansas City, Kan., the women have shown an unprecedented interest in municipal politics, 3,842 certificates of registration being granted there to women. The total registration in Topeka will exceed 10,000, fully 4,000 being women. In Atchison 320 registered; Leavenworth, 2,354; Wichita, 2,464; Lawrence, 1,000; Fort Scott, 1,385; Emporia, 883. The elections occur April 4.

The situation during the registration season is graphically described by the *Topeka Capital*:

The usual rush of registration on the last three days began yesterday. It was wonderful to see the way the women turned out. They beat the men yesterday three to one, and upwards of 200 of them registered. Mr. J. E. Stewart, who was in charge of the books, said that lots and lots of women were registering who had never done so before. Only a small portion of them are colored women.

MRS. J. CROSBY BROWN, who has a magnificent country home on Orange Mountain, New Jersey, gives outings every summer to poor women and children from the city. She has systematized this for the last nine summers, so that each day she has given an outing to eight mothers from the purlieus of New York, each mother bringing her child, or that of somebody else. Many of these women have not had a glimpse of the country for twenty years. Two carriages bring them from the railway station; there is a house on the grounds where they are entertained; refreshments are given them three times in the course of the day, and they have the beautiful lawn for their playground. Mrs. Brown says that on one day she entertains a group of German grandmothers seated on the grass, knitting in hand; on the next, perhaps, two carriage loads of colored people, etc., etc.

Every cup that holds self-sacrifice in it is a holy grail.—*Dr. Lyman Abbott*.

On March 23, the Illinois Senate advanced to a third reading the bill granting women suffrage in township elections.

The amendment giving women the right to vote at all State, county and municipal elections finally passed the Minnesota Senate, March 21, by a vote of 31 to 19.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, has a woman on the Board of School Examiners. She is a teacher of recognized ability. In some things, Santa Fe is ahead of New York City.

LADY BROOKE has a Shakespearian garden at Warwick Castle, for which she is by degrees gathering every flower and shrub named by the bard. The Prince of Wales, it is said, planted the first specimen.

The City Council of Toronto has just voted 14 to 8 to petition the Ontario Legislature for the extension to married women of the municipal suffrage which single women and widows have had for years in Canada.

MISS ELEANOR E. ARCHER is rate-collector at Bradford, England. She is said to be the first woman to hold that office. Miss Archer is a member of the Woman's Liberal (Political) Association, and of the Institute of Journalists.

A new law in Japan confines the publishing of newspapers to men over twenty-one years old, and forbids it to women altogether. This law is neither wiser nor less wise than the laws of the several States of the Union which class together, as non-voters, boys under twenty-one and all women.

MISS HOLYOAKE, of London, England, secretary of the Trades Union League, has been interested in the working people from her childhood. As her father's secretary, she accompanied him to Canada, France and Italy, thus acquiring knowledge of many movements, and of the condition of working women.

There is a strong movement in San Diego, Cal., to put women on the city board of education, so as to lift it out of politics. The Democrats have nominated women in six of eight wards, and the Republicans and Populists have also named women on their tickets. For the Sixth ward, Mrs. Georgia A. Matfield has been placed on all three tickets, which ensures the election of at least one woman.

MRS. ANNA C. FALL, an able young lawyer of Malden, Mass., has been appointed by Gov. Russell a Special Commissioner for the Commonwealth for life. She is thereby authorized to take depositions and acknowledgments of deeds, to issue summonses for witnesses, to administer oaths, and to take affidavits. She may not, however, perform the ceremony of marriage, nor read the Riot Act to quell a riot, both of which privileges appertain to the man holding a like position.

## WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

In the Wisconsin House of Representatives, one morning not long ago, the prayer was offered by the Rev. Ella E. Bartlett. It is reported to have been the most thoughtful prayer of the session. Wisconsin papers say: "The members, instead of enduring it in the customary martyr-like way, manifested real interest during the five minutes' petition."

Rev. Minnie Thorn, of Perryville, Ind., recently united in marriage Wm. T. Sanders and Mary A. Malone. This is said to be the first marriage ceremony ever performed in Indiana by a woman.

Rev. Marion Murdock and Rev. Florence E. Buck, who are studying at Manchester New College at Oxford, England, have received a call to become joint pastors of Unity Church, Cleveland O.

The rector of the Episcopal church at Wyandotte, Mich., invited a member of the W. C. T. U. of that place to occupy his pulpit and address the congregation on Palm Sunday. Mrs. A. A. Boutell and Mrs. Amsden were appointed to accept the invitation.

The last Free Baptist Register shows twenty ordained or licensed women preachers in that denomination, being a gain of nine during the past year. Nearly all these women are pastors of churches, doing the regular pastoral work; preaching, attending business meetings, speaking at public gatherings, acting on committees, visiting the sick and officiating at funerals and weddings. Miss M. A. Brennan was the first woman to receive ordination by this denomination. Miss Brennan's name is not included among the twenty in the Register, as she is now in England. The second woman ordained was Rev. Caroline A. Bassett, now pastor of the Free Baptist church at Lisbon, Mich. The latter lady, since her ordination, has officiated at thirty-two funerals and twenty-two weddings. In addition to her regular pastoral work, she often supplies churches in the neighborhood of Lisbon, riding from four to fourteen miles, and preaching two sermons a day.

A friend writes from Kansas City, Mo.: "In the WOMAN'S COLUMN of March 11, you refer to Miss Jennie Smith as having been in Kansas. She is now in that State, but the work done by her since Jan. 10 was in our city, in what is known as the 'west bottoms,' a territory with 15,000 population, and in which are situated most of our wholesale houses, factories, railroad shops, packing houses and stock-yards. There is for all these people one little M. E. Mission, and a small Catholic church. To this M. E. Mission, Rev. J. P. Dew, pastor, we brought Sister Jennie. She began Jan. 10, and remained eight weeks. In that time 185 persons were converted. She held two meetings in the Stock Exchange, with an audience of 500 or more men at each. She held eight shop meetings. A special car was furnished by Missouri Pacific Railway officials to carry her and her helpers to these noon meetings. A Railroad Temperance Association of one hundred was organized, also a W. C. T. U., which is called the

Jennie Smith Union. She held services two Sunday afternoons in the waiting-room of the Union depot, where she had a large audience. One Sunday afternoon she spoke to 2,000 people in the largest Opera House in the city; the next Sunday at Music Hall, which was crowded almost to suffocation. From Kansas City she went to Springfield, Mo., where meetings were arranged at railroad shops, and over 400 men signed the total abstinence pledge. Rev. Dr. Hughey invited her to occupy his pulpit on Sunday morning, and the throng was so great that they could not be accommodated. The manager of the Opera House generously gave the use of his building for the evening meeting, and 1,800 people heard her. A great work has begun in Missouri in the railroad department."

The New York Association of the New Church, Swedenborgian, has voted that the Board of Directors, when it has occasion to employ persons for any of the uses of the Association, shall employ those who can best do the work, whether they be men or women. This has the ring of common sense about it. The papers say:

The passage of the resolution is regarded as a triumph for the women connected with the Association, two factions having struggled for a year over the question.

The matter came up for decision a month ago. It was vigorously debated, and action upon it was postponed for a month. The postponed meeting has just been held at the Swedenborgian church on Thirty-fifth Street, New York City. The majority report, which was in favor of the women, was presented by Mr. C. C. Parsons. The minority report, representing the conservative side, was championed by Rev. S. S. Seward, pastor of the Thirty-fifth Street Church. The reports say:

Interest and enthusiasm ran high. Vigorous speeches were heard on both sides, but the opposition to "women's rights" was completely routed. The women were there, and said what they had to say in a convincing manner.

## A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Commenting upon the recent defeat of woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature, Miss M. W. Allen writes:

The closeness of the vote gives us hope that we may be more successful next time if all those who have helped us this year will continue their efforts, and if we can gain a few more helpers. How can we gain them? Whom can we reach that we have not already appealed to?

One thing occurs to me—and this applies especially to cities and large towns, where there is a great diversity of interests and engagements—let the Woman Suffrage Leagues make a greater effort than ever before to have some really interesting semi-public meetings. I find that there are a good many women who are interested in the subject, and some who are ardent believers in woman's suffrage, who do not even know of the existence of the Leagues in their own towns. They are busy and full of engagements, and are waiting for the vote to come, but do not know of any way in which they can help, unless they can devote their whole lives to it, which they are not prepared to do. I think a good many of us have got into the way of expecting our work to be done for us by social tendencies, forgetting

that we are a part of a social tendency, and that we need to be roused to giving what we can give, if it is only our names.

This is an excellent suggestion. Every League should be careful to have notices of the time and place of each of its meetings published in the local papers in advance, with the additional notice that all persons interested are invited. Hardly any local editor, whether friendly to suffrage or not, will refuse to insert such a notice, as a matter of news. Everybody reads the newspapers, and if notices of the meetings are published regularly, everybody in town will at least learn that there is an Equal Suffrage League.

## AMERICAN OYSTERS.

In a delightful book on "India and Ceylon" by Edward Carpenter, just published by Macmillan, the natives are described as so set in their inherited prejudices as to resemble oysters.

Mr. Carpenter, being of an inquiring turn of mind, went to the Orient in search of a religion. But, being assured by a Hindu that the fault is in the stars and not in ourselves that we are underlings, that "copper may be turned into gold"; and that "the earth is flat, the sun at night hiding behind Mount Meru";—he could not repress some sceptical doubts. The only answer he got was: "These things are so, for such has been the tradition from a time beyond all memory. They cannot be spoken against." Mr. Carpenter had a similar experience at the temple of Tanjore. Walking with a priest one day in the grateful shadow of the huge temple, the priest told him that the temple never cast any shadow. Mr. Carpenter said: "Why, we are now walking in its shadow, and should be sunstruck if we were not." The answer was: "We must never trust to our senses when they run counter to tradition. They may delude; it cannot."

We have a similar sect in America (fortunately few in number and annually growing fewer) known as "Remonstrants against Woman Suffrage." One of them, in the Massachusetts Legislature, the other day, asserted that "if women were allowed to vote in Boston, all the bad women would rush to the polls and all the good women would stay away." Being reminded that women have been voting by hundreds and thousands in Boston every year for ten years past, without a single bad woman, so far as known, ever going to the polls, he calmly waved the objector aside, and repeated his assertion. If the facts did not square with his theory, so much the worse for the facts!

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## ELECTION AT ASBURY PARK.

An exciting school election has just been held in Asbury Park, N. J. The local W. C. T. U. had nominated Dr. Ella P. Upham for school trustee. The school meeting was held in the Park Opera House, which was crowded. The first part of the evening was occupied with the discussion of appropriations for school purposes—questions upon which no woman could





SYRIAN COSTUME, RECOMMENDED BY WOMAN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

vote, though the women would have to pay their share of the tax. The large number of women present were waiting to vote for school trustee. The balloting began about 10 P. M. In an hour, 822 votes had been cast, and Dr. Ella P. Upham was elected. The women worked hard in distributing tickets, and they had previously made a house to house canvass of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. They are delighted over the result. The board now consists of three men and two women.

#### CRIMINALS IN FRANCE, WOMEN IN AMERICA.

The French government has just deprived certain men of their civil rights, because these men had defrauded the government and the people, fraudulently squandering millions of money. Civil rights, according to Webster's Dictionary, are "the rights which a man enjoys as a citizen." It is these rights that the French government has taken from the men who robbed it. This was the punishment for their crimes.

In all the States of the Union, always gratefully excepting Wyoming, women, who are not guilty of any crimes, or even charged with them, are deprived of "the right preservative of all rights"—the right to vote—"the right which a man enjoys as a citizen." These Frenchmen, lately convicted of crime and disfranchised on account of it, are forever disfranchised. But in many of the United States, the felon comes out of the State Prison a full-fledged voter, with none of his rights diminished or abated. But the woman whose house he robbed has no vote.

LUCY STONE.

A proposal to admit women members to the Philological Society of Milan has been rejected nearly two to one.

#### THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT.

The Women's Parliament, held at Pasadena last month, was a mirror in which one could see the coming woman. It was a satisfaction to note that the great majority of the women who spoke were able and agreeable, and few, if any, of those who took no part looked unable or unagreeable. To many of us no paper was more helpful than Mrs. Bent's on "The Christian Woman in Society," nor did she use the last word in its "society" sense. It was a surprise to many to see the audience of 700 women approve a request telegraphed to the Legislature asking suffrage. Not a woman voted or spoke against it. "Do you wish to vote in the negative?" asked the president in an encouraging tone of a lady who seemed to be neither up nor down. "I was trying to," was the pleasant reply, "but I believe I can't." Mrs. W. A. Spalding's enunciation, when she drew the inference that a woman who is not strong-minded is weak-minded, was an able franchise lecture.—*So. California White Ribbon.*

#### BILLS PENDING IN NEW YORK.

Hon. J. F. Edwards, Senator from the 32d district, which includes Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, has introduced in the Senate a bill giving all property-holding citizens the right to vote in village elections on questions of taxation or the purchase of property. Hon. Charles H. Stanton, of Chenango County, has also presented in the Assembly a bill making women eligible for election as village clerks. There are now before the Legislature no less than seven bills of importance to women in New York State.

1. The bill extending to women the right to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

2. The full suffrage bill.
3. The village suffrage bill.
4. The bill providing that women may vote in the city of Syracuse.
5. The bill making women eligible to election as village clerks.
6. The bill declaring that there must be women on all the Boards of Education in the State.
7. The bill providing for the protection of women and girls in shops and factories.

#### INCORPORATED AT LAST.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, after many delays and unsuccessful efforts, has at last become incorporated. It emerges joyfully from a condition like that of a married woman under the old common law, having "no legal existence," into the state of a full-fledged citizen, able to make contracts, to do business, and to receive and expend bequests. The incorporation papers were received last week. An amusing incident preceded their granting, and was the last link in the chain of complicated but doubtless useful formalities. This was a visit by the police to the Suffrage Parlors at 3 Park Street, to make sure that the new corporation did not intend to open a private bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Having received satisfactory assurances upon that head, they courteously withdrew, amid the smiles of our office; and the next day the incorporation papers arrived.

A. S. B.

There are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root.—*Thoreau.*

Mr. Charles Follen Adams, the original "Yawcob Strauss" whose dialect poems first appeared in *Harper's*, is now writing for the syndicate press. He is the author of "Der Oak und der Vine," a poem which has been called one of the best suffrage arguments on record. Mr. Adams' latest effusion is "Dot Long-handled Dipper," a clever travesty on "The Old Oaken Bucket." It has been set to music and published with the original illustrations.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* of Boston for April 1 are a communication from Mrs. Livermore, commending the effort to make the Harvard "Annex" a part of the University; an article by a woman lawyer, Miss Mary A. Greene, explaining various points of law which women need to understand; the eloquent address of Comrade Matthew A. Peters in favor of woman suffrage, given at the recent G. A. R. encampment at Springfield, Ill.; the suffrage debate in the Minnesota Senate; and a graphic letter from Mrs. Miriam Howard Du Bose, of Columbus, Ga., entitled "Are Women Respected Now?" describing the tremendous crowding, jostling and other rudeness to which women were subjected in Washington at the time of the inauguration, and pointing out that they could not possibly encounter anything worse at the polls. The *Woman's Journal* also publishes in full the report of the Woman's National Council's Committee on Dress, with eleven illustrations, showing the various styles recommended.

The Hartford (Conn.) Equal Rights Club is working to secure a police matron law, and has had a hearing before a legislative committee.

The annual convention of the New York Association of Working Girls' Clubs will be held in Cooper Union the second Monday in April.

At the recent town elections in Maine, Mrs. M. S. Knowles, of Deer Isle, and Miss Lilla M. Scales, of Temple, were elected supervisors of schools.

MRS. VICTORIA G. WHITNEY has been admitted to practice in the St. Louis (Mo.) Court of Appeals. She is said to be the first woman to gain entrance to this court, though Miss Phoebe Cousins was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of St. Louis many years ago.

At this time, when so much is said against crinoline, it is interesting to know that at the first performance of Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah," given at Dublin, Ireland, April 13, 1742, so great was the anxiety of the people to obtain seats that "the ladies of rank in the capital agreed for the time being to go without hoops, so that an additional number of people could be admitted in the audience."

FRANCES WILLARD was given a great reception recently by the English Methodists. City-road Wesleyan Chapel, "the Cathedral of British Methodism," was crowded to overflowing. The gathering represented about 200 London congregations, and the speeches were cordial in the extreme. Miss Willard was presented with an illustrated edition of "Wesley's Journals," and a volume of John and Charles Wesley's Hymns.

ELIZABETH A. REED, author of "Hindu Literature," has lately completed a new work, "Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern." Mrs. Reed has just been elected to the "International Congress of Orientalists," and is the only American woman in the full membership of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. Her forthcoming work traces the growth of the literature of Persia from its origin in Babylonia about 4,000 years ago.

MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME, president of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, is a descendant of John Wesley. She is the wife of a Methodist minister and has two sons who are Episcopalians, which perhaps accounts in part for the breadth of her views. Mrs. Bottome is author of "Crumbs from the King's Table," a reading for every day in the year. She also conducts the King's Daughters' Department of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and travels widely, talking of the mission of the little silver cross.

The Maine Senate on March 23 passed the municipal woman suffrage bill 16 to 13, non-concurring with the House, which had defeated it by a majority of nine votes. On the following day, the bill came up in the House again. Nearly two hours were spent in its discussion. The speakers were frequently loudly applauded, both from the floor of the chamber and the galleries. Mr. Brown, of Waterville, led the opposition to the bill, and Mr. Powers, of Houlton, headed the woman suffragists. A large number of spectators were present. The bill was defeated 75 to 48.

#### MOOSE, FOXES AND WOMEN.

The Legislature of Maine, like that of Massachusetts, spent much time and money on questions of mere material values. The lobster, the deer, the moose and caribou, the foxes, the fish, came in for repeated discussion and consideration. The right of women to the application of so much of the principle of "the consent of the governed" as is found in a vote on the interests of the towns in which women live was twice voted down in the Maine House of Representatives. It had a good vote in the Senate and many friends in the House. But it passes into history, for Maine as well as for Massachusetts, that in 1893 foxes and fish and other brute beasts had more time devoted to their preservation or destruction than had the question of representative government in its application to one-half of the people.

LUCY STONE.

#### ENGLISH PARISH COUNCILS.

In England, the government bill to establish parish councils was introduced in the House of Commons on March 21. It was discussed, and passed the first reading. The bill proposes to form, in rural parishes having a population of 300 and upward, a council to be annually elected by ballot by the men and women who now have the right to vote for members of the County Council. They are to take over all the existing powers of the vestries, excepting as regards church affairs and church charities, and they are to have control of parish property, land allotments, roads, water supply, the local watching and lighting and sanitation generally. In urban districts as well as rural districts, the bill abolishes electoral qualifications on the ground of sex.

#### A VICTORY IN NEW YORK.

The New York Legislature, by a unanimous vote of both Houses, has amended the barbarous old statute by which fathers were the sole owners of their children, and has made fathers and mothers joint guardians of their offspring by law, as they certainly are by nature. The bill was signed by Gov. Flower on March 23. It reads:

1. Every married woman is hereby constituted and declared to be the joint guardian of her children with her husband, with equal powers, rights and duties in regard to them with the husband. Upon the death of either father or mother, the surviving parent, whether of full age or a minor, of a child likely to be born, or of any living child under the age of twenty-one years and unmarried, may by deed or last will duly executed dispose of the custody and tuition of such child during its minority, or for any less time, to any person or persons.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

There are now six States in the Union where mothers and fathers are joint guardians of their children—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and New York.

The passage of the law in New York was secured by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo. They wrote to the governors of the five States where equal guardianship was the law, and obtained from all of them letters testifying that the system had proved satisfactory. They printed these letters in a

circular, with extracts from the *Woman's Journal* and other papers, giving instances of the hardships suffered by mothers under the New York law, and sent a copy to every member of the Legislature; and the bill passed without a negative vote, to the great joy of the women.

The attention of the Buffalo Union was called to the matter by a small pamphlet prepared by one of its members, giving a summary of the laws of New York relating to women. Mrs. Harriet A. Townsend, president of the Union, suggests that the Women's E. & I. Unions in other States prepare similar summaries, and then make a concerted effort to obtain uniform and equitable laws as to the age of protection for girls, etc. It is an excellent idea.

#### THE SUFFRAGE HEARINGS.

The Committee on Education of the Connecticut Legislature on March 15 gave a hearing on the bill allowing women to vote in school meetings. The bill was supported by Hon. John Hooker, Mrs. E. P. Collins, Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. J. H. Hale. One of the members of the committee read a letter from Mr. Clark W. Bryan, of Springfield, Mass., editor of *Good Housekeeping* and other publications. Mr. Bryan said they had two women on their school board, and these had proved themselves the best members on the board. They were in closer touch with the scholars, and were doing efficient work. A hearing before the woman suffrage committee of the Connecticut Legislature was announced for Wednesday, March 29.

A hearing was given on March 16 by the judiciary committee of the Wisconsin Assembly, at Madison, to the petitioners for woman suffrage. Addresses were made by Mrs. Charlton, of Brodhead, Mrs. Julia H. Opdale, of Racine, Mrs. Ellen A. Rose, of Brodhead, Dr. Annette Shaw, of Eau Claire, and Rev. Ella E. Bartlett, of Racine. Mr. Tucker, on behalf of himself and Mr. McGillivray, thanked the committee for their attention, and Chairman Burke replied by assuring all present that the bill would receive careful consideration.

#### THE MAY FESTIVAL.

The convention and Festival usually held in Boston during anniversary week, under the joint auspices of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations, bids fair to be an exceptionally brilliant occasion this year. Arrangements have been made to hold it a few weeks earlier than usual, on May 9, in order to intercept on their way to Chicago as many as possible of the distinguished foreign delegates to the World's Congress of Representative Women. Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, the Countess of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Cobden Unwin, daughter of Richard Cobden, and ex-member of the London County Council, have been invited, and two of the three have already agreed to be present. It will be well to apply early for tickets.



# The Woman's Column.

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### KANSAS WOMEN VOTERS.

The first and second-class cities of Kansas elect their mayors and the main part of their city government once in two years. On the off year, when only councilmen are elected, the vote both of men and women is always lighter than when a full city ticket is to be elected. This year is a full election, and the registration of women is unprecedentedly large. Comparing this year with the year of the last full election (1891), the registration of women in Kansas City shows an increase of 1,832; in Topeka of 1,305; in Wichita of 685; in Fort Scott of 800, and in Emporia of 151. In Leavenworth, the registration of women is the largest in the history of the city, with one exception, and in Lawrence it is the largest. In the cities named, the only women candidates were one woman each for member of the school board in Topeka and Atchison, and in Kansas City an independent candidate for mayor, Mrs. Anna Potter. In Salina 666 women registered. The Lincoln (Kan.) *Beacon* says:

A larger proportion of the women of third-class cities vote than of the first and second-class. We think this is owing to their having had the right of school suffrage, like the women in the country school districts, and exercising it so many years before the passage of the municipal suffrage law. The practice of attending the annual school meeting in the country and in third-class cities has been steadily increasing since Kansas became a State to the present time. John McDonald, editor of the *Western School Journal*, says he was converted to woman suffrage by observing the intelligent and conscientious manner in which women exercised school suffrage in the country districts long before the passage of the municipal suffrage law extended the privilege to the women of the cities. Voting was new to much the larger number of women in the first and second-class cities, and that is why their sisters in the third-class cities have voted in so much greater numbers in proportion. That they are growing to appreciate their privilege is evidenced by the increasing number who vote from year to year.

### SUNSHINY HOMES.

Household hygiene is by no means limited to sanitary dwellings and suitable diet and dress. It extends to the atmosphere of the home, and includes the influence of thoughts and emotions upon the body. It is a physiological fact that gloom or constant fault-finding in the family, beside depressing the spirits, actually reacts upon the vital forces. Morbid

tendencies are strengthened, and incipient diseases are developed in the homes which lack the healthful stimulus of cheer and kindness.—*Congregationalist*.

### PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

A good deal of instruction may be derived from the debates in the Massachusetts Legislature during the past few days on the bill to raise the age of protection for girls. During a similar discussion in the British Parliament a few years ago, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett noted the fact that the members seemed more anxious to protect men from being blackmailed than to protect girls under age from being ruined. While it is right that all proper safeguards should be set up against blackmail, there is always danger, in a Legislature composed exclusively of men, that these safeguards will be pushed so far as to defeat the purpose of the bill altogether. This is not because members mean to be unjust, but because they look at the question solely from their own side.

In the present case, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. petitioned to have the age raised from 14 to 18. The *Boston Daily Journal* says:

Few people who have any knowledge of the immaturity of children's minds will seriously argue that a girl who has just passed her fourteenth birthday is capable of choosing intelligently for herself in those matters which may blast her whole future life. Virtually, however, the present law exposes girls of that age to the wiles of experienced rouses, and leaves them without defence save such as may be afforded by their own narrow knowledge of the world. This is not an equal match. The Judiciary Committee, recognizing the justice of the plea of the petitioners to a certain extent, made the age limit sixteen. . . . With this the petitioners would have been satisfied if the character of the bill had not been changed in other important particulars.

But the bill is so worded as to throw upon the hapless child who has fallen a victim to the wiles of a seducer, the necessity of proving her own previous chaste life before the penalty which the law carries can be visited upon her betrayer. It would be bad enough if the burden of proof rested on the other side, for in that case the law would say, in effect, that if a girl under sixteen had once fallen, she should thenceforth be unprotected by the law, no matter what the circumstances might be. But, under the provisions of this bill, the betrayer would not be compelled to hunt up or invent evidence successfully to blacken the character of his victim, but the latter would have to furnish affirmative evidence of her innocence, which would be difficult, if not impossible. Such a requirement is monstrous, and a bill containing it would be more accurately described as a bill for the protection of rouses than of young girls.

The final fate of the bill is still undecided. The moral of the debate, however, is clear. Just as, in seeing, we need two eyes to get a correct perspective, so in legislation we need to have both the masculine and the feminine points of view represented, in order to arrive at a just result.

LUCY STONE.

Alabama is to have an industrial school for girls.

There are 6,335 women postmasters in the country, ranging from one in Alaska to 473 in Pennsylvania.

On April 6, the Illinois Senate voted to give women township suffrage, and the Arkansas Senate passed a bill granting them school suffrage.

MISS JENNIE CLAY edits the Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat*. When she goes away, her younger sister brings out the paper in good shape.

The New York Legislature has amended the city charter of Syracuse, at the request of a large number of the citizens, so as to enable Syracuse women to vote for school commissioners.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York City are unanimous that the cremation of city garbage or refuse is the only safe and practical method of disposing of the same, and the Association urgently requests the city authorities to consider the subject at once, and act promptly to relieve a long suffering city, the health of which is seriously threatened.

MRS. W. H. SMITH, editor of the *Japan Gazette*, conducts the political and commercial departments of a daily paper with a large circulation and much influence in the Orient. Her first contributions were offered four years ago, during her residence in the interior of Japan, where her husband was an English teacher in the government service. Having made a hit in reporting a military review, she was invited to Yokohama, and joined the *Gazette's* staff, while her husband entered the business office. It is to be hoped she will not be interfered with by the absurd new law of Japan which forbids editorial work to women, on the alleged ground that it is "neither becoming nor desirable" for a woman to conduct a newspaper.

The Minneapolis *North* translates the following extract from a speech on woman suffrage by Mr. J. K. Lauridsen, member of the Danish Rigsdag, Copenhagen:

Fifty years ago, the Danish workingmen knew nothing about politics. Now we have advanced so far that even the women want to take a hand in it. It is true that very many are against woman suffrage. But it is too late to withhold that privilege from them. They are too well educated, they have too much elbow room here and there. They will get there, too. No human brain can find any sensible argument against woman suffrage. . . . As good democrats, we offer the women equal rights with us in every respect. We do not know whether they will enjoy it or not, for they will find a great deal of unpleasantness in connection with it. But we bid them a sincere welcome. It will take a good while before women are allowed to vote at all elections; but those who live forty years from now will find that the opposition is silenced, and the women will enjoy general suffrage.

## FRANCHISE NOTES.

California women rejoiced over the passage of the school suffrage bill. The president of the California W. C. T. U., Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, and her many active helpers, were chiefly instrumental in securing it. But the joy was premature. The Governor has vetoed the bill.

When the Wyoming House of Representatives passed its recent resolutions setting forth the good results of woman suffrage (resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote, men of both parties uniting), the California women of course quoted it to their Legislature. But, as the State Superintendent of Franchise, Miss Sarah M. Severance, writes to the *Pacific Ensign*:

Our champions said, "Men will say that the Legislature was composed of women, or that it was a yarn." So, to leave no weak place in our lines, we telegraphed to the Governor of Wyoming, asking how many men and how many women were in the Legislature that sent out this resolution. The reply came:—

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

Adjourned Legislature of Wyoming had forty-nine members, and never a woman.

JOHN E. OSBORNE, Governor of Wyoming.

So it seems that this resolution is unadulterated by feminine emotion. Coming from men, it must be cold facts, and we can safely circulate it.

Miss Severance also points out that the Wyoming women do not seem to be over-anxious to go to the Legislature, and that "on the whole, justice seems to be a very safe thing." She says:

Every now and then men give us a big lift, and surely the Wyoming Legislature deserves well of California women. Nothing could have helped us more or been more timely than this resolution.

The *Pacific Ensign*, the organ of the California W. C. T. U., says:

Miss Severance, with her two-edged pen, has rendered most valuable aid in furthering the interest of the cause she is so much interested in and has done much to advance. She acknowledges she is no lobbyist; but we are fortunate in having a Superintendent of Franchise who is a specialist with her pen, and whose mind is a treasure house of facts.

The *Pacific Ensign* gives a tabulated report by counties of the petitions in favor of school suffrage for women. In ten counties, the petitions were signed by more men than women; in twenty-one counties, by more women than men. The ten counties where the men among the signers outnumbered the women were Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Lake, Marin, Los Angeles, Orange, Placer, San Luis Obispo and Tulare. The largest petition was from Santa Clara County, which sent in 3,585 names. In all, the petitioners amounted to about 23,000, of whom 4,377 were from Southern California. The State Superintendent of Franchise for Southern California, Miss Emma Harri-man, stimulated the petition work by many personal letters, and by earnest appeals through the *So. California White Ribbon*. San Bernadino County stood first among the counties of Southern California, sending 2,167 names.

The *Pacific Ensign* is to issue a franchise number, which will contain a "Poem Story," by Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster;

names of legislators voting for and against the bill; financial statement; report of petitions and property; an article on outside helpers; honorable mention of legislators; names of visitors at Sacramento; the Wyoming resolutions and telegram; the legislative hearing; the speeches in favor of the bill in Senate and Assembly; a souvenir, anecdotes, and results. Large quantities of this franchise number should be distributed. Ten copies will be sent for 25 cents, twenty-five for 50 cents, seventy-five for \$1.00, and five hundred for \$4.00. These papers should be sent out by every Union, and distributed at the County Conventions. Address *Pacific Ensign Co.*, 132 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

The State Superintendent of Franchise for Minnesota, who is also president of the Minnesota W. S. A., Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, had the Wyoming resolutions printed, and distributed in the Minnesota Senate and House of Representatives. She will be glad to furnish copies to any one who will secure their publication in city or county papers. She also spoke twice before the Senate Committee.

The *Minnesota White Ribboner* publishes monthly an excellent franchise column, edited by Mrs. Nelson, headed "Franchise Facts and Suffrage Sayings." It also warmly advocates equal suffrage editorially. The last number says:

The action of the Legislature of North Dakota in voting for woman suffrage 33 to 22, and then, under threat from its enemies, reconsidering the vote and expunging it from its records, should hold it up to the contempt of all men. It would be well for the Suffrage Association to have a truthful, concise account of the whole proceeding written out in a leaflet for general distribution.

The *White Ribboner* mentions the action of the Minnesota Legislature in voting to allow gambling at State and County Fairs, and asks:

Is it not time for woman to request that she may be heard in behalf of the rising generation as well as of the present?

The petition to the Minnesota Legislature for municipal suffrage contained 1,500 names.

An officer of the Alabama W. C. T. U. writes that it is not possible at present to adopt the franchise department in that State. She continues:

But franchise work is going on in Alabama. I think the most effective missionary work I have known has been wrought by sending into so many homes that little WOMAN'S COLUMN. I watch with great interest the progress of the movement, and the criticisms bestowed on it, as well as the favors. Some are as inexplicable as the others, and it is always a series of surprises.

The W. C. T. U. of Lowell, Mass., has lately taken up the franchise department with energy. They have distributed a thousand leaflets, and sent letters and literature to their senator and representatives, to the city pastors and others. About fifty subscribers have been obtained to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. At last accounts the Union was arranging for a prize contest to interest the young people in equal suffrage.

Miss Fannie Betts, of Lumberton, N. J.,

has recently been appointed County Superintendent of Franchise. She has distributed "Eminent Opinions" at the County Convention, and has also scattered "Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights," and back numbers of the WOMAN'S COLUMN. She has already secured the appointment of five local superintendents of franchise.

Mrs. Mary S. Armstrong, of Kokomo, State Superintendent of Franchise for Indiana, lately spent three days in the Legislature, and secured promises from many Senators and Representatives to vote for the bill to amend the public school law so as to allow women in cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants to vote for and hold the office of school commissioner. The bill was referred to the committee on education, and was not reported.

The Ontario W. C. T. U. and the Dominion Enfranchisement Association are jointly petitioning the Ontario Legislature for full suffrage. Women in Ontario already have school and municipal suffrage.

## GOOD WORK IN LOS ANGELES.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Los Angeles, Cal., lately held its annual meeting.

The president, Mrs. Alice Moore McComas, made a short introductory speech, telling what the association had accomplished during its nine years of labor. Its membership has nearly quadrupled; bushels of suffrage literature have been sent out to the unconverted; petitions to the Legislature have been frequent; through the efforts of the association, women clerks in the stores have been given the right to sit down when not in active service behind the counter, and the school board has received a great deal of attention, but, through the efforts of ward strikers and wire-pullers, only one woman has as yet gained a seat in the honorable body. Mrs. McComas announced that the monthly meetings of the association were open to the public, and that the names of some of the best men in the city were on the roll of members.

## LADY BANKSHUR ROSES.

FAIRFAX, S. C., MARCH 28, 1893.

Editor Woman's Column:

My garden keeps showing my colors; first yellow jessamines, then yellow jonquils, next yellow daffodils, or, as our country folk call them, "Butter 'neggs;" and now, sweetest of all yellow blossoms, Lady Bankshur Roses!

This is a rose without a thorn,—fragrant as violets, and an early spring bloomer. Its shining lanceolate leaves put out ahead of its flowers, and so, by the time these are in full bloom, the vine (for it is a climbing rose) is a perfect bower, about which bees and humming birds buzz all day. It is associated in my mind with one of the loveliest women I have ever known, for years a leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in South Carolina; a descendant of the Rutledges, one of our noblest Colonial families. She visited me the spring I identi-



fied myself with the W. C. T. U. movement in my State. My Lady Bankshur was in bloom, and my breakfast table the first morning had for its centre-piece a crystal bowl of the yellow beauties. I had also placed a spray in her doyley. This she picked up, inhaled the delicious odor, smiled at me, and with a "Thank you. Oh, how sweet!" fastened them in her gray dress. The picture of her beautiful, refined, intellectual face remains in memory's portrait gallery, and the flower calls it up, as she wore fresh gathered clusters of it every day during her visit. We soon found we were in perfect accord on the woman suffrage question, but at that time we talked of it privily and considered it inexpedient to moot the subject at public meetings or through the press. Since then we have both come to the conclusion that, to advance a cause, it is the best policy to lay the foundation deep by following out the truth to its extreme limits. So both our names are on the Equal Rights list of South Carolina to-day, and we now take every occasion to promulgate the doctrine—gently but without fear.

A sweet rose of a girl—a spring bloomer like the Lady Bankshur—is Miss Rachel Hemphill, second daughter of General R. R. Hemphill, who in his absence edits his paper, the *Abbeville Medium*. At the meeting of the Washington (D. C.) Suffrage Association at the Wimodaughsis parlors, March 3, this young lady shared with her father the honors of a reception, at which the General gave his reasons for introducing the woman suffrage bill in the Senate of South Carolina. One of these was that "as women are now permitted to hold property in South Carolina by a revision of the old laws, they should be allowed to defend it, particularly as nine-tenths of all the property in the State is owned by women."

Our young "Knight of the nineteenth century," Mr. McDonald Furman, has a strong article in the *News and Courier*, advocating "the appointment of women as postmistresses throughout the State."

Our excellent and venerable brother, Rev. Sidi Brown, editor of the *Christian Neighbor* (which has a habit of getting better the more one reads it), in one of its recent issues publishes a letter from Rev. Samuel A. Weber, the pastor in charge of the Methodist church at Yorkville, S. C. He says he and his wife "had been convinced that Sunday school authorities did not provide as well as they might for the instruction of the Methodist children. We ('Sallie and I killed the bear') are better pleased with our (?) success this year than ever before. Our Sunday school superintendent turns the Sunday school over to Mrs. Weber at the close of the afternoon exercises, and she gives a talk, a running comment, with questions and answers on Methodism, doctrinally and historically. Our plan is working well."

In Georgia, a woman moonshiner (*i. e.* an illicit distiller of whiskey) was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Gaston. To her own amazement she was sent to jail, having said that she "didn't believe the Judge 'ud do nothin' wi' me no how, kase I wuz a woman." She

acknowledged her guilt, but] was very defiant, refusing to make any attempt at giving bail, and ignoring the fact that she could be sworn in on her own behalf. She declared, "Jest as soon as I gits out I'm goin' to make more moonshine whiskey." Probably she has found out by this time that the laws strictly recognize the liability of women to suffer their penalties, however disabled from participation in their construction.

There is again talk of our South Carolina Girls' Industrial College materializing. The Clemson College for boys is nearing completion, but the one which will offer something like equality of opportunity to girls hangs fire pitifully. It is two years (going on) since the "Commission," consisting of two ladies and one gentleman, gave in their report and recommendation for the school, yet it still has not even a local habitation, as Rock Hill, Chester and Columbia are now competing for it.

(Mrs.) VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

#### INTERESTING FACTS FOR DR. BUCKLEY.

Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer, of Cheney, Wash., for several years president of the East Washington W. C. T. U., was struck by the incorrectness of the statement made by Dr. Buckley in his Chautauqua address, regarding the voting of women in Washington before the woman suffrage law was pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. Mrs. Switzer has written inquiries to a number of prominent citizens of Washington, and all their answers agree.

The first letter is from J. W. Range, of Seattle, ex-chairman of the Prohibition party of Washington, and who has been at different times nominated for State senator and mayor of Seattle by the Prohibitionists. Mr. Range has held official membership in the M. E. Church for about twenty years. He writes:

*Dear Madam:*—Your inquiry received, "What are the facts," relative to the correctness of Dr. J. M. Buckley's statement at Chautauqua, last August, that "suffrage was tried in the Territory of Washington. There no particular interest was taken in it. The female vote was always light." In reply I will say that the Doctor has been wrongly informed, or wilfully lies. I have been in the Territory of Washington since 1875, and was here when we had the suffrage law in full force. I had occasion to be in all parts of the Territory, in towns of any importance, during that time, and I can truthfully say that the women of this commonwealth took great interest in public affairs, and turned out *en masse* to the polls on election days. They served on juries and election boards, and gladly fulfilled the duties of citizenship, even to sitting on juries in the United States court, and they were commended by the U. S. District Judges for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

In the precinct where I voted, the only woman who did not vote (who was able to get to the polls) was an ignorant old lady recently from Arkansas, and over 200 women voted. These are facts. My wife, Hattie A. D. Range, served on the jury 21 days, and on the election board one day. My mother, Mrs. Jane M. Range, who has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-two years, and who had given birth to and reared seven male voters, crossed the continent from Pennsylvania to vote, and did vote. This is what I call interest in the matter.

I was in one of the largest towns of the Territory when the word came that a carpet-bag judge from Alabama, appointed by President Arthur as U. S. District Judge, had rendered a decision disfranchising the women of this Territory, and releasing criminals who had been convicted by women jurors. The excitement and glorification by the saloon element was amazing. The saloons furnished powder sufficient to fire 100 guns (anvils). The three men who fired the guns were of the following sort: One a man whose wife had committed suicide on account of his ill treatment of her; another whose wife had left him because of drunkenness, abuse and failure to support her; and the third a bachelor Frenchman who had been a pirate.

The law was re-enacted by the next Legislature, and again a conspiracy of liquor dealers and politicians made a case, and again they secured the women's disfranchisement. Yours for the truth, Seattle, Washington. J. W. RANGE.

Rev. R. E. Bisbee, who resided in Spokane for several years, serving as pastor of the M. E. Church at that place, and as President of the M. E. College, says:

The statement of Dr. Buckley flatly contradicts my experience, and I was in Spokane all the time that the suffrage law was in force. There was an intense interest in it, and very large numbers of women voted. Mrs. Bisbee holds the same opinion that I have herein expressed. Dr. Buckley has evidently been misinformed. R. E. BISBEE.

Somerville, Mass.

#### ROCKING CHAIRS FOR OLD WOMEN.

Boston is much stirred over the refusal of the Commissioners of Public Institutions to accept a present of rocking chairs for the aged and infirm pauper women at Rainsford Island. A fund of \$700 had been subscribed by private benevolence, and the chairs had been bought and shipped to the island, but the Commissioners would not let the old women have them, and they remained on the wharf for days, until public indignation obliged the Commissioners to yield. The *Woman's Journal* says:

"Herbert Spencer objects to woman suffrage (except in municipal elections) on the ground that women are too tender-hearted, and would go to an extreme in humane legislation. Very likely they would, if women alone were to do all the legislating. But under our present system of exclusively male legislation, the tendency is toward the opposite extreme—toward an over-carelessness and callousness to humane considerations. One of Ralph Waldo Emerson's arguments for equal suffrage was that the tendency of men and women is toward opposite extremes; and that, if both men and women voted, these opposite tendencies would neutralize and correct each other. Something of the sort seems to be badly needed."

The bill giving women the right of full suffrage in Minnesota passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 19. And if the House does its duty it will act on the measure accordingly. Women should have the right of the ballot, and then if they do not choose to exercise that right, it will not be because of disfranchisement.—*Hokah Chief*.

MRS. JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN, a Kentucky poet now transplanted to Mississippi, has been twice elected poet of the Mississippi Press Association.

MISS NELLIE PEFFER, daughter of U. S. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has been appointed secretary of her father's committee, formed to investigate certain branches of the civil service.

MARY DOMINIS BATES, the well-known decorative artist of San Francisco, has been appointed by the California World's Fair Commissioners as interior decorator of the California building at Chicago. Miss Bates is the daughter of the late Hon. Asher B. Bates, formerly attorney general of the Hawaiian Islands.

DR. ALICE BENNETT, who is at the head of the women's department in the Norristown (Pa.) Asylum for the Insane, has secured a revocation of the rule of the Board of Public Charities forbidding certain operations on insane patients. It seems reasonable that the doctor should be the judge of the necessity for surgical operations rather than a board of laymen not familiar with either the operations or the patients.

The school suffrage bill which passed the California House 39 to 28, and the Senate 31 to 6, has been vetoed by the Governor. He says he is "fully in accord with the purpose and intent of the measure," but he objects to certain technical points in the way the bill is drawn. More than twenty States and Territories have already extended school suffrage to women, and this is the first time a school suffrage bill has ever been vetoed by a Governor.

MISS M. E. OGDEN, who has for three years been chief clerk in the money order department of the post office at San Antonio, Texas, has been placed on the board of examiners of post office employees for that city. The postmaster, Mr. Johnson, says Miss Ogden has given better satisfaction as money order clerk than any man he could find. There are no half-burnt matches lying around on floor or table, no half-smoked cigars or cigarette ends, no cuspidores, and fewer errors and more neatness in keeping the books.

DR. J. RHODES BUCHANAN, in a recent address, made a novel argument for woman suffrage. He said:

The subject of woman's rights had never presented itself to him as a debatable question. "The right of the laborer to the product of his toil," he continued, "is a question which is agitating the world, and when the laboring man has settled it he will realize that there is another right paramount to his own. For instance, who produced Mr. Smith? His mother. Doesn't he belong to her, then—he and all he makes? The claim of woman upon you is equal to that you have on anything you produce. I maintain the right of the mother to be paramount all over the world, and the fact that she does not assert it has nothing to do with it. The man may have grown out of her arms, and may be able to whip his mother, which is the test of manhood in some barbaric countries; but if you raise a calf and it becomes a ferocious bull, is he any the less yours? Every nation that exalts woman rises to a higher level, and the reverse is true.

#### WOMEN ON PUBLIC BOARDS.

The London *Methodist Times* says: "In a certain district in Derbyshire, a Methodist lady is a candidate for the Board of Guardians. We are greatly surprised to learn that some objection has been offered to her candidature on the ground that, while personally eminently suitable for the position, there is no need to have a lady on the Board of Guardians! That argument fairly takes our breath away. Surely those who use it have forgotten that the great majority of paupers are women and children. Does anybody seriously argue at this time of day that a pack of men are the most suitable persons to make arrangements for women and children? As a matter of fact, we could, if necessary, mention most ridiculous incidents that have occurred when unhappy Boards of Guardians have had to deal with feminine and infantile questions. No! no! Let us admit the superiority of man in his own sphere; but when it comes to feeding, clothing, and otherwise ministering to women and children, man is decidedly out of it. If there is any public body in the land of which women ought to be members, it is the Board of Guardians."

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.

"The Women's Suffrage Calendar for 1893" (London) supplies some suggestive information, in compact shape, regarding the work and activities of the present generation of English women. Glancing through its pages, we are reminded that, in this year of grace, the well-born English maiden whose aspirations soar beyond the county-belle and London-season triumphs of her compeers, finds open to her several well-beaten paths of personal honor and public usefulness. Under limitations doomed to speedy extinction, she can share with her brothers the educational advantages of the leading universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and can, with public approval, serve her fellows as professor, doctor, trained nurse, poor-law guardian, school commissioner, etc. We are reminded that the local ballot is in the hands of all rate-paying women, and that within a year the bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to such women was lost by a very small majority—the leaders of the historic Conservative party being found among the members of Parliament voting "Aye." The list of "gains" in 1892 for the women's cause records the election of women school commissioners in Canada, the extension of parish suffrage to women in Guernsey, the first appointment of a woman (and she an American) as lecturer on law at the co-educational University of Zurich, the opening of the Scotch universities to women, their admission to the Ancient Order of Foresters, to the Royal Geographical Society, and to the British Medical Association, their appointment as Government medical officers in the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and finally the passage of a woman suffrage bill by the New Zealand Legislature, although the original bill was so handicapped by "conditions" in the Legislative Council that it

was, as amended, rejected by the lower house. When we remember that it is barely a decade since the municipal franchise was generally extended to women in Great Britain, that women were only admitted to the Cambridge Tripos Examinations in 1881, and to the Oxford Locals in 1884, and that Sydney University did not confer a degree on a woman until 1885, we can better gauge the growth in popular British opinion shown by the following appointments of women during the year ending October, 1892: as assistant physician to the Workhouse Infirmary, Manchester; resident physician, Smallpox Hospital Ship, London; physician to the Edinburgh School Board; resident physician, Victoria Hospital for Children, Hull; visitor to three lunatic asylums, Cape of Good Hope Colony; meteorologist, Hong Kong Observatory (Government appointment); three associate professorships in the co-educational institutions, the Royal University of Ireland and the University of Sydney; and the addition, by the Home Secretary, of four women as assistant commissioners on the Labor Commission created by the last Parliament.—N. Y. Nation.

#### COURAGEOUS VIRGINIANS.

The many friends of Mrs. Orra Langhorne, of Culpeper, Va., will regret to hear of the burning of her home. A letter received from her says:

There was partial insurance on the property, but we have lost many household treasures that can never be replaced. My brother-in-law lost his fine library, and all my manuscripts, the work of over twenty years, are gone. We are fitting up the barn for a dwelling-house, and hope in a short time to have a home again.

Of course all our suffrage literature is lost, and I enclose stamps for some more leaflets. Please send packages of "A Solution of the Southern Question," "Prepare for Suffrage" and "Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women."

There are few families who, so soon after a disastrous fire, would think of renewing their supply of equal suffrage literature, even before they had rebuilt their house. All honor to these brave Virginians!

The true way to deal with adverse circumstances is to be a still greater circumstance yourself.—William Matthews.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson and Mrs. Anna B. Turley addressed the judiciary committee of the Minnesota House of Representatives on the evening of March 27, in behalf of woman suffrage. They were listened to with great attention, and the prospect is that the bill will be favorably reported by the committee.

A hearing was given on March 29 before the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the Connecticut Legislature, Senator Milner, chairman. Judge Sheldon, of New Haven, and Hon. John Hooker, of Hartford, who were to have been the principal speakers, were both kept at home by illness. In their absence, addresses were made by Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, Mrs. E. O. Kimball, Representative Williams, of Glastonbury, Miss Kimball, of Ellington, and Mrs. S. E. Shaw, of Meriden.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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### LUCY STONE.

Lucy Stone was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Francis Stone and Hannah Matthews, and was the eighth of nine children. She came of good New England stock. Her great grandfather fought in the French and Indian War; her grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and afterwards captain of four hundred men in Shay's Rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected by his neighbors, but fully imbued with the idea of the right of husbands to rule over their wives, as were most men of his generation.

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house and on the farm, sometimes driving the cows barefooted by starlight before the sun was up, when the dew on the grass was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other leg to warm it. Every one on the farm worked. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, and said regretfully, when informed of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

The little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and she made up her childish mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she resolved to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

Her father helped his son through college, but when his daughter wanted to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately. She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school" which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master head-foremost out of the window into a deep snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach the winter term of school,



LUCY STONE.

because then the big boys were released from farm work and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor. At the low wages paid to women teachers, it took her until she was twenty-five to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a state-room, but slept on deck on a pile of grain sacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could only pay for a "deck passage."

At Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less

than fifty cents a week. She had only one new dress during her college course, a cheap print, and she did not go home once during the four years; but she thoroughly enjoyed her college life, and found time also for good works.

Oberlin was a station on the "underground railroad," a town of strong anti-slavery sympathies, and many fugitive slaves settled there. A school was started to teach them to read, and Lucy Stone was asked to take charge of it. The colored men, fresh from slavery and densely ignorant, still felt it beneath their dignity to be taught by a woman. Without letting her know this, the committee took her to the school and introduced her to them as their teacher, thinking they would not like to express their objections in her presence. But there was a murmur of dissatisfaction, and presently a tall man, very black, stood up and said he had nothing against Miss Stone personally, but he was free to confess that he did not like the idea of being taught by a woman. She persuaded them, however, that it would be for their advantage to learn from anybody who could teach them to read;

and her dusky pupils soon became much attached to her. When the Ladies' Boarding Hall took fire, during her temporary absence, many members of her colored class rushed to the fire, bent on saving her effects. She was told on her return that a whole string of colored men had arrived upon the scene one after another, each demanding breathlessly, "Where is Miss Stone's trunk?"

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and invited her to be one of the speakers. The president of the college and some of the professors were invited to speak. She gave her address among the rest, and thought nothing of it. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered. "Those men were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the class-room. I was not afraid of them at all!" She was allowed to go, with an admonition.

At the end of her course, she was appointed to write an essay to be read at Commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not read it herself, she declined to write it. Nearly forty years afterwards, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering. So the world moves.

She graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture the same year, in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-Slavery Society. She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. One night, after her heart had been particularly stirred on the woman question, she put into her lecture so much of woman's rights and so little of abolition that her friend Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that, on the anti-slavery platform, this would not do. She answered, "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She resigned her position as lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, intending to devote herself wholly to woman's rights. They were very unwilling to give her up, however, as she had been one of their most effective speakers; and it was finally arranged that she should speak for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times which were regarded as too sacred for any church or hall to be opened for a woman's rights meeting—and during the rest of the week she should lecture for woman's rights, on her own responsibility.

Her adventures during the next few years would fill a volume. No suffrage

association was organized until long after this time. She had no coöperation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. So far as she knew, there were only a few persons in the whole country who had any sympathy with the idea of equal rights. She put up the posters for her own meetings, with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would stop and call the boys about her, and hold a preliminary meeting in the street, until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window behind the speaker's stand, a hose was put through, and she was suddenly deluged with ice-cold water while she was speaking. She put on a shawl, and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned, spitballs were thrown, and all sorts of devices resorted to in order to break up the meetings, but generally without success.

She travelled over a large part of the United States. In most of the towns where she lectured, no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. The speaker was a great surprise to them. The general idea of a woman's rights advocate, on the part of those who had never seen one, was of a tall, gaunt, angular woman, with aggressive manners, a masculine air and a strident voice, scolding at the men. Instead, they found a tiny woman, with quiet, unassuming manners, a winning presence, and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became celebrated. It was so musical and delicious that persons who had once heard her lecture, hearing her utter a few words years afterwards, on a railroad car or in a stage-coach, where it was too dark to recognize faces, would at once exclaim unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone!"

Old people who remember those early lectures say that she had a wonderful eloquence. There were no tricks of oratory, but the transparent sincerity, simplicity and intense earnestness of the speaker, added to a singular personal magnetism and an utter forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker. At one woman's rights meeting in New York, the mob made such a clamor that it was impossible for any speaker to be heard. One after another tried it, only to have his or her voice drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. Mrs. Mott answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting; not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of church-goers; but as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. At the close of the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing-room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy Stone, who was brimming over with

indignation, began to reproach them for their behaviour. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, in the open air, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled; but a crowd so menacing in aspect, and with so evident an intention of violence, that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till none were left but Stephen Foster and Lucy Stone. She said, "You had better run, Stephen; they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform, and a big man sprang up on it swinging a club. She turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and holding his club with the other, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster, and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump, and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn in two from top to bottom.

When she began to lecture she would not charge an admission fee, partly because she was anxious that as many people as possible should hear and be converted, and she feared that an admission fee might keep some one away; and partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston, she used to put up at a lodging-house on Hanover Street where they gave her meals for twelve and a half cents, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping in the garret with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak, she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

In 1855, she was married to Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, a strong woman's rights man and abolitionist. In 1853 he had attended a legislative hearing in the State House in Boston, when Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Lucy Stone spoke in behalf of a woman suffrage petition headed by Louisa Alcott's mother; and he had made up his mind at that time to marry her if he could. She had meant never to marry,



but to devote herself wholly to her work. But he promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents at West Brookfield, Mass. They had to send thirty miles for a minister who would marry them without using the word "obey." Rev. T. W. Higginson, who afterwards left the ministry for reform work and the army, and is now better known as Col. Higginson, was then pastor of a church in Worcester. He came on and performed the ceremony. At the time of their marriage, they issued a joint protest against the inequalities of the law which gave the husband the control of his wife's property, person and children. This protest, which was widely published in the papers, gave rise to much discussion, and helped to get the laws amended.

She regarded the loss of a wife's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. Eminent lawyers, including Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E. Sewall, told her there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name; it was only a custom. Accordingly she decided, with her husband's full approval, to keep her own name, and she has continued to be called by it during nearly forty years of happy and affectionate married life.

The account of her later years must be condensed into a few lines. She and her husband have lectured together in many States, taken part in most of the campaigns when suffrage amendments have been submitted to popular vote, have addressed Legislatures, published articles, held meetings far and wide, been instrumental in securing many improvements in the laws, and have together done an unrecorded and incalculable amount of work in behalf of equal rights. A few years after her marriage, while they were living in Orange, N. J., Mrs. Stone let her goods be seized and sold for taxes, and wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with her baby on her knee. In 1866 she helped organize the American Equal Rights Association, which was formed to work for equal rights for both women and negroes, and she was chairman of its executive committee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Col. Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee for nearly twenty years. She has always craved, not the post of prominence, but the post of work.

Most of the money with which the *Woman's Journal* was started in Boston in 1870, was raised by her efforts. When Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned the editorship in 1872, Mrs. Stone and her husband took charge of the paper, and they have edited it ever since, assisted latterly by their daughter.

Of late years, Mrs. Stone has been much confined at home by rheumatism, but works for suffrage at her desk as dili-

gently as she used to do upon the platform. Her sweet, motherly face, under its white cap, is dear to the eyes of audiences at suffrage gatherings; and sometimes the mere sight of her has converted an obstinate opponent whom no arguments had been able to move, simply because she was so different from all his preconceived ideas of her. Better than most mortals, she knows how to grow old beautifully. Her life is now passing into a serene old age, loved and honored by a multitude of younger women, but loved the most by those who know her best.—*Alice Stone Blackwell, in Housekeeper's Weekly.*

#### CHIVALROUS COLORADO.

Both houses of the Colorado Legislature have voted in favor of a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women. Gov. Waite signed the bill April 7. A delighted woman writes from Denver:

I feel jubilant that we have, in this Centennial State, entered the vestibule of full suffrage for women. I firmly believe that at the next general election we shall get an overwhelming majority. In the three and a half years that I have been a resident of Denver, I have not heard one single man sneer at woman suffrage; on the contrary, they seem to give the subject chivalrous attention, and acknowledge with whole-heartedness that women have a right to all the privileges that men enjoy. And so I feel like singing that good old hymn:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

#### EQUAL RIGHTS IN ONTARIO.

At the very opening of the Legislature in Ontario, on April 5th, Mr. Waters, M. P. for North Middlesex, again introduced his bill to enable women to vote in parliamentary elections, as they already do in municipal elections. The *London (Ont.) Advertiser* says:

The legislators cannot give a reasonable excuse for keeping the power to vote away from women in contests for the Legislature, while they concede the franchise in municipal elections. The time has come for the change. Let Mr. Waters press his measure, and let the constituencies press their representatives to support it.

With refreshing earnestness, the editor of the *London Advertiser* says:

The *Advertiser* is an advocate of equal rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work. Municipal suffrage in the hands of women has been a splendid success in this city; and the parliamentary franchise should now be granted without delay.

At the last advices Mr. Waters' bill had passed the second reading in the Senate. It will also enable married women owning property in their own right to vote for members of municipal councils.

#### WOMEN WIN IN DETROIT.

At the school election in Detroit, Mich., on April 3, the women voters carried all before them. They elected nine out of their ten candidates. The tenth was disqualified, as he had failed to register. In Ward 9, which is strongly Democratic, a great Republican victory was gained.

Mrs. Fox, a leading advocate of equal suffrage, was elected one of the school directors. Fraternity Hall, the headquarters where the returns were received, was crowded. The women are jubilant, and they well may be. The election was carried by a coalition between the women and the Republicans.

#### HURRAH FOR KANSAS!

The great event of the last week was the voting of women in Kansas. They had registered by tens of thousands. Nearly all who registered voted. They voted independently. The best women voted. So quiet and orderly an election was never held in Kansas. The facts in the case are just the opposite of what the enemies of equal rights have always predicted. To-day no man in Kansas doubts that women want to vote, and will do so if they have a chance. The handwriting on the wall is very visible and easily read. The politically sagacious will not fail to heed it.

Meantime, we are proud of Kansas women, who have so nobly met the requirements of the occasion. They have done more for the cause of representative government than years of conventions could have accomplished. We are grateful to Kansas men, who, trusting the great principle that the consent of the governed is the basis of a just government, opened the door and prepared the way for the fresh application of that principle to the governed women. Now, if they will take the next step and pass the pending amendment to the State Constitution giving women full suffrage, they will have won for themselves a place in history beside the men of Wyoming and the founders of this republic, in addition to that fine sense of the approval of one's own conscience which always follows just actions.

Success to Kansas, to its noble women, and to its generous men. Three cheers for Kansas! LUCY STONE.

#### THE MAY FESTIVAL.

The annual May Festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations will be held earlier than usual this year, on May 9, in order to intercept as many as possible of the foreign delegates on their way to the World's Congress of Representative Women in Chicago. Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant has promised to be at the Festival. The following ladies have also been invited, and it is hoped may be present: Mrs. Jane Cobden Unwin, daughter of Richard Cobden, and ex-member of the London County Council; Miss Kirstine Frederiksen, Miss Augusta Fenger and Mrs. Olesen, of Denmark; Fraulein Ella Mensch, of Germany; Mme. Fanny Zampini Salazar, of Italy, and Dr. Marie Popelin, of Belgium.

What is most memorable of history is a few anecdotes.—*Emerson.*

If a man is his brother's keeper, still more is he his sister's.—*George Macdonald.*

## HOW RACHEL WAS CURED.

A True Story.

BY HELEN PEARSON BARNARD.

"A case of nervous prostration," said Rachel's physician. "You need complete rest. Shut yourself away for several hours each day, even from your family. Every noise that reaches your ear arouses the brain and helps the insomnia."

"I cannot be shut away!" cried Rachel; "not for half an hour without a tap on my door."

"Let them tap!"

Rachel replied, in a slow, weary way: "But my brain arouses to know the reason. There is no rest for the mother of six children. Lately baby sleeps in the daytime only; that gives me time to work, but"—

"Let your housekeeping go!"

"It isn't the housekeeping—I am beyond fretting over broken china dishes or accumulation of crusts—it is the children."

"Leave them with a relative," suggested the doctor, who was also an old friend. "Your mother and Ruth have leisure; it would be a pleasing occupation for them."

Rachel's pale cheek flushed. She spoke doubtfully: "Mother has brought up one family, and Ruth's nerves are delicate."

"Delicate fiddlesticks!" ejaculated the doctor. "You must have rest." Suddenly he shot a keen glance at Rachel and added: "You can take your choice, madam, between leaving your children for a season now, or keeping on in your suicidal course for a few months and giving them forever to some other woman to bring up."

He noted the effect of this alternative with grim satisfaction.

Rachel left the office without reply, feeling too nervous to speak. Sadly she crossed the home threshold, and received the greetings of her lively band. Like fair flowers they clustered about her, but, unlike blossoms, they had voices, and now were all chattering at once. This was usually a sweet din to the mother's ears, but of late it had been torture. She found it difficult to answer questions and settle disputes with womanly patience. It had been her ideal to be enveloped in a holy, Madonna-like calm; now she felt a strange desire to thrust her offspring from her with savage blows. It seemed to Rachel that this was the beginning of insanity. The doctor called it "nervous prostration."

Rachel's thoughts dwelt upon the problem of rest that night as she hushed the baby's cries that others might sleep. When that was done, she did not retire, but sat by the moonlit window, querying how she could enter upon the prescribed course. In the silence came a plan so sudden that it seemed heaven-born. It was then the early dawn. Rachel softly began her household tasks, and as soon as the rest of the world was awake, sent to ask her sister Ruth if she would keep house that day while she went to the city. Ruth came back with the little messenger.

"I feel dreadfully indolent," she said, "but I suppose I must do something for suffering humanity. Don't buy the city out, sister."

Rachel did not reply, or disclose the

fact that her shopping bag carried more than it would bring: a dainty lunch and a cup of bouillon in a flask. She kissed each little face so gravely that Ruth said, "One would think you were going on a mission!"

"So I am," replied Rachel, with a smile that verged on tears. She did not explain that it was a mission to her own self.

About eight o'clock Rachel entered a quiet city street, rang a doorbell and asked to be shown to "Miss Clarke's room." Miss Clarke was just ready to go to her daily occupation, but stopped for a friendly greeting.

"Can you stay five minutes?" asked Rachel, sinking into the nearest chair.

"Ten, if you like, my dear woman!" said Miss Clarke, heartily. "But what does all you? You are thin, and your hands shake. I wish I had the whole day to give you."

"This room would be the best gift just now," said Rachel, with a nervous laugh.

"That is what I came in for."

She repeated the doctor's words, and unfolded her plan. It was to rest in Miss Clarke's room two days in the week, from nine to six. During these hours it was empty, as her friend lunched down town.

"Of course you are welcome," said Miss Clarke. Rachel also obtained her reluctant consent to sharing its rental. This amounted to twenty-five cents each day.

After Miss Clarke had gone, Rachel took a sponge bath, darkened the room, and went to bed as if for the night. There was no tap at the door, no baby's cry, nothing in the building for which she was responsible; she could surrender herself to rest. In less than an hour came sleep, that angel of healing, and the worn mother had forgotten care. Once she roused enough to know that she was actually resting, and lay enjoying the delicious indolence till she slept again. The busy city hastened hither and thither; truck and carriage rolled through the street; in the basement dining-room people ate and went their ways; still Rachel lay in that sweet, health-giving, dreamless sleep.

Just before tea, Rachel appeared to her flock. There was a joyous rush for her arms, a renewal of the old, sweet din. With gratitude Rachel noted that each voice was not a blow on bare nerves, that she could listen and respond with something of her own graciousness.

Twice every week for three months she went into her retreat and came back strengthened. She believes that she has discovered a cure for overtaxed mothers, one that costs little money, time or disarrangement of household affairs. Renewed health makes the joys of wifehood and motherhood so keen she rejoices daily that she was led to leave her little ones "for a season," and not to "give them forever to some other woman to bring up."—*Congregationalist*.

## HE IS UNHAPPY.

Young Mr. Harshbarger, who in the Ohio Legislature expressed himself so rudely regarding the women of that State who petitioned for school suffrage, is

beginning to feel the weight of public indignation. He was a candidate for reelection. An Ohio lady writes: "Mr. Harshbarger, out of 868 voters, received 313 'scratches' at the Democratic primary in Sidney, with no opponents in the field. His friends will ask him to withdraw his name, as they fear he will not be elected with such odds against him." The Ohio papers comment freely upon Mr. Harshbarger's discomfiture, and it seems to be generally admitted that his speech on the school suffrage bill is the cause of his mishap.

## THE CALIFORNIA VETO.

Gov. Markham is getting severely criticised by the California papers for vetoing the bill to grant school suffrage to women, after the Legislature had passed it by a large majority.

The principal objection alleged by him was that in many places the school officers are chosen at the same election with other officers; that the voting is by Australian ballot, and that the women might surreptitiously vote the whole ticket. In Illinois, where the Legislature extended school suffrage to women in 1891, a similar objection was made. The courts decided that when the Legislature gave women a right to vote for school officers, and did not give them a right to vote for other officers, it implied that the women were to be furnished with the necessary facilities—i. e., a separate ballot containing the names of school officers only, and a separate box into which the school ballots should be cast. This was a common-sense decision. In Boston and other Massachusetts cities, the school board are chosen at the municipal election, with all the other city officers, and the voting is done by Australian ballot. The women are supplied with a ballot containing the names of school officers only, and the school ballots are cast in a separate box. There is no trouble about it. The women participate in the city election so far as it is a school election, and no farther.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon Gov. Markham by the bad elements to induce him to veto the bill; and, in view of the flimsiness of the reasons assigned by him, it is to be feared he succumbed to that pressure. Nevertheless, great ignorance as to the judicial decisions regarding woman suffrage in other States prevails, even among lawyers who have not looked the matter up; and he may have sincerely believed that the bill was of doubtful constitutionality. But in that case, if he was really in sympathy with the measure, he should have signed it and let the Supreme Court decide upon its constitutionality.

In all probability, the next Legislature will re-enact the law; but it is vexatious that one ignorant or weak-kneed Governor should be able to frustrate, for the time, all the hard work of so many earnest women, aided by so many generous men. He enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the only Governor who has ever vetoed a school suffrage bill. A. S. B.



## RECOLLECTIONS OF OXFORD.

Mrs. Josephine E. Butler has long been loved and revered in reform circles, because of the leading part she took in the long, hard and finally successful crusade against the State regulation of vice in England, and also in starting the present strong movement for the same object in Europe. While her husband's laborious official duties made it impossible for him to take a large share in the movement, it was known that Mrs. Butler had his full sympathy and support in her work. In a recently published memorial volume, dedicated by Mrs. Butler to her children and grandchildren, there is an interesting account of Oxford during the years when Mr. Butler was one of the Public Examiners for the University.

It was a many-sided life that Mr. and Mrs. Butler led at Oxford, and so far as possible they worked together. Together they drew large wall-maps for the geographical lectures, and copied Turner's pictures in the Taylor Gallery, and studied Italian, and collated black-letter volumes in the Bodleian Library for a new edition of Chaucer. Mrs. Butler says: "In everything in which I was at all competent, it was my delight to work with him." There are charming reminiscences of their Oxford life; social intercourse with Max Müller, Arthur Stanley, Mr. Jowett, Goldwin Smith, Dante Rossetti, Professor Donkin and other distinguished men, authors, sculptors and poets; picnics and rides in the woods, walks in the beautiful old college gardens, and hours of listening to the nightingales in the woods behind the house. Mrs. Butler continues:

But this pleasant life at Oxford had its shadow side. I had come from a large family circle and from free country life to a University town—a society of celibates, with little or no leaven of family life; for Oxford was not then what it is now, under expanded conditions, with its married Fellows and Tutors, its resident families, its Ladies' Colleges, and its mixed, general social life. With the exception of the families of a few Heads of Houses, who lived much secluded within their college walls, there was little or no home life, and not much freedom of intercourse between the academical portion of the community and others. A one-sidedness of judgment is apt to be fostered by such circumstances—an exaggeration of the purely masculine judgment on some topics.

In the frequent social gatherings in our drawing room in the evenings, there was much talk, sometimes serious and weighty, sometimes light, interesting, critical, witty and brilliant, ranging over many subjects. It was then that I sat silent, the only woman in the company, and listened, sometimes with a sore heart; for these men would speak of things which I had already revolved deeply in my own mind, things of which I was convinced, which I knew, though I had no dialectics at command with which to defend their truth.

A book was published at that time by Mrs. Askell, and was much discussed. This led to expressions of judgment which seemed to me false—fatally false. A moral lapse in a woman was spoken of as an immensely worse thing than in a man; there was no comparison to be formed between them. A pure woman, it was reiterated, should be absolutely ignorant of a certain class of evils in the world, albeit those evils bore with murderous cruelty on other women. One young man seriously declared that he would not allow his own mother to read such a book as that under discussion—a book which seemed to me to have a very wholesome tendency, though dealing with a painful subject. Silence was thought to be the great duty of all on such subjects. On one occasion, when I was distressed by a bitter case of wrong inflicted on a very young girl, I ventured to speak to one of the wisest men—so esteemed—in the University, in the hope that he would suggest some means, not of helping her, but of bringing to a sense of his

crime the man who had wronged her. The sage, speaking kindly, however, sternly advocated silence and inaction: "It could only do harm to open up in any way such a question as this; it was dangerous to arouse a sleeping lion." It seemed to show me again more plainly than ever the great wall of prejudice, built up on a foundation of lies, which surrounded a whole world of sorrows, griefs, injustices, and crimes which must not be spoken of—no, not even in whispers—and which it seemed to me then that no human power could ever reach or remedy. And I met again the highly-educated, masculine world in our evening gatherings, more than ever resolved to hold my peace—to speak little with men, but much with God.

It was well that we should have thus learned betimes what was the conventional standard at that time of justice in moral matters, even among good and true men, though the learning of it may have cast a cloud over an otherwise happy springtime of life. My motive in writing these recollections is to tell what he was—my husband. . . . I wish to show, also, that he was even more to me in later life than a wise and noble supporter and helper in the work which may have been called more especially my own. He had a part in the creation of it, in the formation of the first impulses towards it. Had that work been purely a product of the feminine mind, of a solitary, wounded and revolted heart, it would certainly have lacked some elements essential to its becoming in any way useful or fruitful. But for him I should have been much more perplexed than I was. The idea of justice to women, of equality between the sexes, and of equality of responsibility of all human beings to the Moral Law, seems to have been instinctive in him. He never needed convincing. He had his convictions all ready from the first—straight, just and clear. I did not at that time speak much; but whenever I spoke to him the clouds lifted. . . . What helped me most of all was not so much any arguments he may have used in favor of an equal standard, but the correctness with which he measured the men and the judgments around him. I think there was even a little element of disdain in his appreciation of the one-sided judgments of some of his male friends. He used to say, "I am sorry for So-and-So," which sounded to me rather like saying, "I am sorry for Solomon," my ideas of the wisdom of learned men being perhaps a little exaggerated. He would tell me that I ought to pity them: "They know no better, poor fellows." This was a new light to me. I had thought of Oxford as the home of learning and of intellect. I thought the good and gifted men we daily met must be in some degree authorities on spiritual and moral questions. It had not occurred to me to think of them as "poor fellows!" That blessed gift of common sense which he possessed in so large a degree came to the rescue, to restore for me the balance of a mind too heavily weighted with sad thoughts of life's perplexing problems. And then in the evenings, when our friends had gone, we read together the words of Life, and were able to bring many earthly notions and theories to the test of what the Holy One and the Just said and did. Compared with the accepted axioms of the day, and indeed of centuries past, in regard to certain vital questions, the sayings and actions of Jesus were, we confessed to one another, revolutionary. George Butler was not afraid of revolution. In this sense he desired it, and we prayed together that a holy revolution might come about, and that the kingdom of God might be established on the earth. And I said to myself: "And it is a man who speaks to me thus—an intelligent, a gifted man, a learned man too, few more learned than he, and a man who ever speaks the truth from his heart." So I was comforted.

In 1869, the abominable system of the State regulation of vice was fastened upon England by Parliament. The iniquities of that system have often been referred to in these columns, and need not be dwelt upon now. Many private appeals were addressed to Bishops and members of Parliament, and other dignitaries, lay and clerical, to induce them to head a movement against it, but in vain. It became clear that an appeal must be made to the people, and that the women themselves must take the matter up. Persons interested in the question urged Mrs. Butler to move in the matter. She was extremely reluctant to do so, and struggled for months against a growing conviction of duty. She shrank above all

from telling her husband, dreading to give him pain. At last she unburdened her mind to him. She said to him:

"I feel as if I must go out into the streets and cry aloud, or my heart will break." And that good and noble man, foreseeing what it meant for me and for himself, spoke not one word to suggest difficulty or danger or impropriety. He did not pause to ask, "What will the world say?" or "Is this suitable work for a woman?" He had pondered the matter, and looking straight, as was his wont, he saw only a great wrong, and a deep desire to redress that wrong—a duty to be fulfilled in fidelity to that impulse, and in the cause of the victims of the wrong; . . . and his whole attitude in response to my words cited above expressed, "Go! and God be with you."

The first meeting she addressed was one of workingmen. At the close:

A small group of leaders among the men bade me thrice welcome in the name of all there. They surprised me by saying: "We understand you perfectly. We in this group served an apprenticeship in Paris, and we have seen and know for ourselves the truth of what you say. We have said to each other that it would be the death-knell of the moral life of England were she to copy France in this matter."

The movement spread rapidly, with Mrs. Butler as its leader and inspirer. The best women in England, including Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau and Mary Carpenter, issued a protest. Meetings were held all over England, and Mrs. Butler crossed the Channel and initiated a movement for the repeal of the same laws in the various countries of Europe, preaching her crusade in three languages. The subject was a painful and terrible one to touch; but she was exceptionally fitted to deal with it. As a woman of rare purity and spirituality, and fervent love for the outcast women who were especially outraged by these laws, she proved to have a singular power to awaken the consciences and touch the hearts of her hearers. In some respects, there had been nothing like it since Jeanne d'Arc.

There is a thrilling description of the scene in Parliament, when, after seventeen years' agitation, the obnoxious laws were at last repealed. Mrs. Butler notes that, after one of the previous unsuccessful attempts to repeal them, Mr. Henley, one of the oldest and most respected members of Parliament, voted for woman suffrage, to which, up to that time, he had been opposed.

He told me that the experience he had now had of the injustice which Parliament (not excluding the good men in Parliament) is capable of inflicting on women, had convinced him that women must labor for and obtain direct representation on equal terms with men.

This is worth pondering, in view of the persistent efforts to introduce the same evil legislation in America. One such attempt has just been defeated in Missouri. The project keeps cropping up, now in one city and now in another. Equal suffrage would be a permanent safeguard against it.

Lexington, Mass., was gay with flags and bunting on April 19. Paul Revere was personated, bells rang, and a cannon roared from "Belfry Hill." These things, and many more, were done to commemorate the men who, a hundred years ago, were brave defenders of a great principle—"no taxation without representation." But, in reality, only those who are defending the same principle to-day have a right to take part in the celebration.

MISS EMMA R. GARY, a gifted young artist of Grand Forks, N. D., has for some months been at work on panels for the Minnesota building at the World's Fair. The subjects are appropriate to the agricultural and stock-raising country. Miss Gary is now in Chicago, superintending the decorating of the interior of the building.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE is much gratified with the response to her request for photographs of women ministers, to be collected in an album for the Columbian Exposition. A number have been sent, representing different denominations—Congregationalist, Free Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, United Brethren, etc. She hopes to receive still others. Mrs. Howe's address is 241 Beacon St., Boston.

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER, during the past year, has instituted school savings banks in thirty-four public schools representing over 5,000 pupils, who have to their personal bank credit \$3,174.74. This does not include Girard College and other institutions, not under the public school system, which have adopted this popular and simple method of teaching thrift.

MRS. FRANK YOUNG, of Dorchester, Mass., gave a powerful address on the "Age of Consent" law, at the last meeting of the Upham's Corner W. C. T. U. She wisely said: "It is seldom a question whether boys shall receive information regarding the great secrets of life. The question is whether you will have your boy get his first impression from home or from the streets. It seems wise for each mother herself to give her boy sufficient information to keep him pure and upright."

A hearing was given by the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Connecticut Legislature, on April 19, in Representatives' Hall, to the petitioners for woman suffrage. The hall was full, and many members of the Legislature were present. Addresses were made by Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, ex-Governor Waller, Senator Cleveland, and Mrs. Mary H. Hunt. A hearing given last week before the same committee was addressed by Mrs. L. D. Bacon, Mrs. W. C. Bolles, Judge and Mrs. Hooker, Henry C. Baldwin, Judge Sheldon, of New Haven, and Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, of Massachusetts.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for April 22 are an article by Mrs. Frances E. Russell, of the Dress Reform Committee, on "Our Clothes"; an account of the fate of the Coöperative Kitchen experiment in Philadelphia; World's Fair Notes; Women in the Churches; the awards of the three fifty-dollar prizes offered by the Boston Woman Suffrage League to the students of three women's colleges for the best essay on equal suffrage; an account of the new normal school of physical training in connection with the Woman's College of Baltimore; a report of the Missouri Valley Convention, by Mrs. Laura Hurd Bailey; an extended review of Mrs. Josephine Butler's "Recollections of George Butler," and a compilation of comments by many newspapers on the voting of Kansas women.

#### WOMAN AND HER PEERS.

Mrs. Henrietta Briggs-Wall, of Hutchinson, Kan., has designed and finished a remarkable picture called "Woman and Her Political Peers," which is to be exhibited at the World's Fair. In the centre is a life-sized portrait of Frances E. Willard. Above and to the left is the likeness of an idiot; above and to the right is represented a convict in his prison garb; below, to the left, is an American Indian; and below, to the right, is an insane person. The *Topeka Capital* says:

The incongruity of the company Miss Willard is represented as keeping is such as at once to attract attention and excite wonder, until it is explained that such is the relative political status of American women. No one can fail to be impressed with the absurdity of a statutory regulation that places women in the same legal category with the idiot, the Indian and the insane person.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The Congregational church at Wyand, Ill., Rev. Mary L. Moreland, pastor, recently held its annual meeting. The church is prospering, and congregations are larger than ever before, as is also the Sunday school. There is a flourishing Christian Endeavor Society.

After a serious illness of over three months, Mrs. S. Louisa Barton lately resumed her pulpit utterances in the M. E. church, West Roxbury, Mass. On Easter Sunday she substituted for Rev. Alfred Noon, at Southwick, Mass.

Rev. Eliza T. Wilkes, who last September closed her five years' pastorate of Unity Church, Luverne, Minn., has given up a projected visit to the Pacific coast, at the solicitation of a newly organized society at St. Anthony Park, Minn., and has taken charge of the Unitarian movement there.

Mrs. Jennie White has been giving sermons in connection with the Sunday services of the Universalist church at Spokane, Wash. They are said to be enjoyed by all. She is assistant superintendent, and teacher of a large class of boys.

Rev. Augusta J. Chapin preached at Charlotte, Mich., recently. Miss Chapin has delivered her lecture on the World's Fair at several places in Michigan.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles has been preaching and lecturing most acceptably in Unitarian churches in Oakland, Alameda and San Jose, Cal., and in the Universalist church in Oakland. A strong desire has been expressed for her permanent stay on the Pacific coast, but she will probably return East.

Miss May Villa Patton, of Muscatine, Iowa, a graduate of the Chicago Deaconess Training School, who has also taken a course in the Boston University Theological School, is to be assistant to Rev. R. T. Savin, pastor of the Central Church (Methodist Episcopal), at Detroit.

The pastor of the M. E. church at Aberdeen, O., was seized with the grippe at the beginning of a protracted meeting last month. He sent for Mrs. Charlotte

Boyer, president of the 24th District W. C. T. U., who took charge of the meetings. "The result was a great revival, over fifty members added to the church, many converted, backsliders reclaimed, and an Epworth League formed."

The Quarterly Conference of the State Street M. E. Church at Bristol, R. I., has elected five women as members of the Board of Stewards: Mrs. Seth Paull, Mrs. William Bowler, Miss Eleanor Slade, Mrs. Samuel Church and Mrs. Charles Cary, all women of great executive ability. As Bristol is a conservative town, this step is the more noteworthy.

The M. E. Conference at Troy, N. Y., after a hot debate, refused to vote on the question of admitting women as lay delegates to the General Conference, because of the alleged unconstitutionality of the form in which the amendment was put. In this they followed the bad example of the Baltimore Conference. The sister who sends this item of news accompanies it with the pithy comment, "The body refuses to vote on the amendment admitting women as lay delegates, but they don't refuse entertainment by the women."

In England, at the Hull, Waltham Street, Circuit Quarterly Meeting, Mrs. F. Richardson was lately elected a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Council. The *London Methodist Times* says:

She and Mr. T. B. Campbell each received twenty-four votes, and Mr. Campbell gallantly retired in the lady's favor, at which there was great cheering. It was regretted that another lady was not among the number elected, but perhaps that defect may be made up by another circuit. Mr. Campbell has set an excellent example. Now that Mr. Fowler has abolished the disqualification of sex in the government of rural England, we hope that Wesleyan Methodism will show itself in no sense behind the politicians in the great movement for the emancipation of women.

Miss Lena Aronsohn, of Hot Springs, Ark., has entered the Hebrew convent in Cincinnati, and is preparing herself to become a Rabbi. She will remain in the convent seven years. She is highly educated, and has been a prominent teacher in the public schools of Hot Springs for some years. Her mother lately died and the collapse of a bank swept away all her property. "It seems somewhat strange," says the *Shreveport, La., Times*, "and is a fact worthy of notice, that Miss Aronsohn, attractive, bright, beautiful, intelligent and youthful, should thus consecrate her life to teaching and expounding the Hebrew faith."

The Young Woman's Christian Association of Toledo, O., is about to start a paper called *Our Young Woman*. Miss Emily Jefferson is the business manager. The Association has 500 members.

Mrs. L. P. Hunt, of Mankato, Minn., has collected and classified more than 800 varieties of the wild flowers of the State, and they will be shown in swinging cases at the World's Fair. The same accomplished botanist has collected 125 varieties of grasses common to the State, which will be shown in the State Building.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### INSULTING A STATUE.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, one of the daughters of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. At the meeting held in Orange to organize an Essex County Association, Mrs. Hall referred to the recent discreditable action of the New Jersey Legislature in legalizing race-tracks and gambling. She said:

Our Legislature has passed those infamous bills regardless of the protests of the people. Speaker Flynn, when he was told of the indignation it had excited among the citizens, said: "The women, you mean. Well, what are they going to do about it?"

When people are too bold, the time of reckoning comes. Remember Tweed and his query: "What are you going to do about it?" Do you remember what the people of New York did about it?

In the opera of "Don Giovanni," Don Juan goes to the marble statue of the man whom he has ruined and murdered, and, in a spirit of wanton insult, invites it to sup with him. The statue gravely bows its head. That night, at the appointed time, it comes to the supper, and on its departure carries Don Juan off to the infernal regions with it, and that is the last of Don Juan.

Speaker Flynn has appealed to the women of New Jersey as to a marble statue. He may find to his cost that the women as well as the statue can come to life.

### PASTEL.

Two royal young creatures, a man and a woman, were walking up the Fifth Avenue at high noon on a bright Sunday. The fine form of the man was beautifully outlined by perfectly fitting clothes, and every step, free, graceful and strong, made one feel how good life is—how especially good it is when "the lines have fallen unto us in such pleasant places" as the Fifth Avenue of New York on a clear Sunday in April.

The woman was beautiful, and her dress was also a thing of beauty, if she stood still. But in the motion of walking it was a painful object to contemplate. One felt that it was simple politeness not to observe the fearful wobble of her garments; not to think of the outlay of nervous energy she was making to keep pace with the elegant motion of her companion.

It would seem that some genuine creative thought and ability ought to be expended for the relief of the more delicately organized of the two beings that crown

creation's work, since she is so hampered by her clothes that comfort and perfect motion are impossible to her. A walk in the open air, which gives her escort refreshment and exquisite pleasure, leaves her fagged and weary, and, we must believe, with a mass of soiled skirts to manage.

Her lovely colors and combinations are patent to all, but she cannot give us much of the grace and poetry of motion, nor can she in exercise gain the rhythmical harmony these bring. If we use an iconoclast's hammer to slash around among our neighbor's gods, we should have ready some sort of idol to offer instead. And, as there has never been so much independence in the dress of women within the memory of man as now, let us hope that our sisters, in the freedom and intelligence dawning for them, will hit upon a model for a distinctively walking-dress as simple, as light, and as elegant as the business suit of men.—*Woman's Journal*.

### MORE ABOUT TRINITY PARISH.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

If any of your readers were interested in the item about the admission of women as members of Trinity Parish (Episcopal) of Seymour, Conn., they may like to know that the venerable Bishop of Connecticut writes as follows:

As to the admission of the ladies as members of the parish, I am afraid it is illegal. The Canon (Canon I. of the Diocese, Section 4) reads "any baptized person;" but, after that, all through, it says "he" and "his"; and in Section 5, it reads "he," "his" and "him." The late Judge Origen Seymour and others interpreted this as shutting up the word "person," wherever it occurs, to males. And this Canon, by a resolution of the Legislature, passed and approved in 1877 (see *Journal of Connecticut Convention for 1877*, pp. 50 and 51), is also a law of the State.

At the end of his letter, Bishop Williams adds:

Personally, I would be glad to have ladies members of the parishes; but the question is not of one's personal wish, but of statute and Canon Law.

There is a probability of its coming up before the Diocesan Convention in June. The women here are deeply interested. They are realizing how unjust it is for them to be denied equal rights and equal privileges with men in all matters where they have equal interests and equal responsibilities. They feel that women have more than an equal interest with men in the church, for the reason that their numbers are greater, and that they are doing more for its prosperity and success. Some of these women have been the main supporters of church work in this town for years, as the largest tax-payers in the town. They will never again be satisfied to go back to the old order and to pay the bills in the incurring of which they had no voice.

SARA WINTHROP SMITH.

*Seymour, Conn.*

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer says: "Women need no other one thing so much as freedom of movement in dress."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore writes: "I will authorize you to use my name in favor of the strongest dress reform that may be inaugurated."

Miss Madi Sturge, M. B., London, who took the Helen Prideaux prize of the London School of Medicine for Women last June, has been appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Sanford Hill Fever Hospital under the Metropolitan Asylums' Board.

Professor Lucy Salmon, of Vassar, has lately completed a course of lectures on "Domestic Science" at the University of Michigan. The course was under the auspices of the Woman's League, and the proceeds are to be given to the co-educational gymnasium annex.

A member of the New Century Club, the flourishing women's club of Philadelphia, has given \$10,000 to the New Century Guild, for its building fund. The Guild has a membership of more than five hundred working women. It is so crowded in its present quarters that, if it is ever to enlarge its trade classes and its club conveniences, a new building is a necessity.

In England the Gilchrist Trustees have elected five women teachers to the special Gilchrist travelling scholarships to America. Each of them will receive \$500, to enable her to spend two months in the United States studying and reporting upon secondary schools and institutions for the training of women in different parts of this country. The trustees propose to publish the reports, and hope they will prove a valuable contribution towards the solution of some problems of secondary education in England.

Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, Dean of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, announces that the contest for the medical education and graduation of women in the Scottish capital has, after twenty-four years of struggle, been brought to a successful issue. Hitherto, a University degree has been denied to women in the before-mentioned school. Now, in consequence of the continued exclusion of women from the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, the University of St. Andrews has acceded to an application for admission to the medical degrees of St. Andrews. In order to solve the difficulty respecting "two years' residence," the court have, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the new ordinances, recognized the lecturers of this school as "lecturers specially appointed" by the University for the instruction of women in medicine. By this act the court has, in point of fact, constituted the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women an outlying part of the University of St. Andrews, and has empowered the students to take its medical degrees.

# TWELVE REASONS WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

1. Because it is fair and right that those who obey the laws should have a voice in making them, and that those who pay taxes should have a voice as to the amount of the tax and the way in which it shall be spent. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "If the principle on which we founded our government is true, that taxation must not be without representation, and if women hold property and are taxed, it follows that women should be represented in the State by their votes. I think the State can no more afford to dispense with the aid of women in its affairs than can the family."

2. Because it is the quietest, easiest, most dignified and least conspicuous way of influencing public affairs. It takes much less expenditure of time, labor and personal presence to go up to the ballot-box, drop in a slip of paper and come away, than to stand all day at the polls offering coffee and entreaties to a miscellaneous crowd of voters. Above all, the ballots would be effectual; the coffee and entreaties too often are not.

3. Because it would elevate and broaden women's minds to take part of the spare time which they now spend on fancy-work, wax flowers, crazy quilts and gossip, and devote it to the study of public questions. It would make them more intelligent companions for their husbands, and broader-minded mothers for their children. If women understood politics, a man would not be obliged to leave his wife and go down to the store of an evening in order to find some one with whom to talk over the questions in which he is most interested.

4. Because it would increase women's influence. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, "the mother of Ben Hur," lately said, speaking of the exclusion of women from all voice in regard to public affairs: "Think of the effect of this dishonor upon the boys of the land. The mother tries to teach her boy that he must be pure, and temperate, and honorable. That boy goes out from his mother, and the first thing he meets with neutralizes and gives the lie to all his mother's teachings. He says to himself, 'Why, mother says so and so;' but he finds men in high places violating all those teachings, and he begins to conclude that his mother does not know much about it. From that minute that boy discounts his mother's judgment, and though she must still have a hold on his affections, she does not have a hold upon him in any other way. There is where you wrong us, gentlemen, and cripple us in training men who will make the statesmen of this nation. If you want us to make statesmen, you must give the women an interest in the government, and you must count their opinions."

5. Because it would result in the election of better men to office. In Wyoming, soon after the passage of the woman suffrage law, a man was elected who was popular with his party, but who was a secret drinker. After his election he grew more careless, went into saloons openly, and was several times seen on the street the worse for liquor. The politicians of his party did not care. When his term was out, they re-nominated him. A man came home from the caucus, and his wife asked him who the candidate was. He told her. "Why," she said, "that man cannot possibly be re-elected." "Why not?" asked her husband, in surprise. The wife made no answer, but she put on her sunbonnet and went out and talked with the woman next door, over the fence. The woman next door then put on her sunbonnet, and went out and talked with her next neighbor, and so they passed the word all through the town. The women held no caucus, made

no public demonstration, but when election day came, the intemperate candidate found himself defeated. He knew he had done nothing to make him lose caste with his party, and he could not understand his defeat until one of his lady friends said to him, very quietly, "We could not let you go back; you were setting a bad example to our boys." In Wyoming, both parties have come to recognize the necessity of nominating their best men, or at least not nominating bad men, if they wish to succeed.

6. Because, under our present system, bad women have too much influence in politics. A member of the Michigan Legislature once told Rev. Anna Shaw that if women voted, the bad women would have to vote. She answered: "There is a certain row of houses close to the capitol at Lansing, and you know by what sort of women those houses are occupied every year during the session of the Legislature; and you know that their influence is a formidable factor in determining legislation. If women could vote, a class of men would be chosen to office who are not so susceptible to the influence of bad women." The bad women are too few in number, in comparison with the good ones, to exert much influence merely by their votes. But our public officers are elected by men alone, and are responsible for their official acts to a constituency composed of men alone. Public opinion on social questions is comparatively lax among men. Hence, men of notoriously immoral character are often chosen to positions of high public trust, and they appoint others like themselves. Witness the case of Sheriff Flack, of New York. Such men, of course, are open to the influence of bad women, who are thus able to exert a power out of all proportion to their numbers. Let the great mass of good mothers, wives and sisters have a voice in choosing our representatives, and a higher class of men will be chosen, who will not be under the sway of bad women. Women want to vote in order that the good women may have more influence in politics than the bad ones.

7. Because women want to protect their business interests. As farmers need votes in order that they may represent the farming interests, and manufacturers in order that they may represent the manufacturing interests, so women need votes in order that they may represent the interests of the home. For instance: A few years ago the mayor of Louisville made an effort to enforce the city ordinances against gambling-houses. He was met by a petition from legal voters, begging him to desist, on the ground that his action would injure the business interests of the city. Men who came to Louisville to trade expected to have "a good spree" after transacting their business. If they could not do this in Louisville, trade would go elsewhere. Not long after, the mayor of St. Paul made an effort to enforce the city ordinances against houses of ill-fame, and he was met with a similar petition from prominent citizens, protesting on the same ground—that it would injure the business interests of the city. How many of the wives of those prominent citizens do you suppose you could have got to sign such a petition? Probably most of the men who signed it were not themselves gamblers, or patrons of the other places. But they were business men; their minds were fixed on making money, and they looked mainly at the money side of the question. The mothers, too, were in business. Their business was bringing up their boys and girls to be good men and women. They knew that the gambling-houses and similar places interfered with their business—which is really the most important business of all, and the one for the sake of which all the others exist. And every mother of them would have supported the mayor, if she could. But every gambler,

every loafer, every man who is absorbed in material interests to the exclusion of moral interests, has a vote with which to intimidate a mayor who tries to do his duty. The good wives and mothers have no votes with which to sustain him. Is it any wonder that city officials so often wink at violations of the law?

8. Women want to vote because politics are so corrupt. For years, good men have been trying in vain, unassisted, to purify them. They need the help and coöperation of women. The corruption of public life sets a bad example to every woman's husband; it assails the morals of her son as soon as he steps across her threshold; it takes the tax money contributed by women, and refuses to apply it to purposes which women think most useful and desirable, such as police matrons, and squanders it lavishly for things which women regard as useless or even harmful, such as great quantities of champagne at inauguration balls. It is idle to say that the political world is too corrupt for women to touch it, when it inevitably touches women at so many points. It is as if a man, in a mistaken spirit of chivalry, should refuse to let his wife lift a hand to do any housecleaning, on the ground that the house was too dirty for her to touch it, and at the same time should expect her to go on living in that same dirty house. When she saw her husband and children suffering from the effects of dirt, she would be sure to ask to be allowed to help clean things up. And to fancy that a woman can purify politics better by abstract moral disapprobation than by voting for good men and against bad ones, is like fancying that she could cleanse her house more effectually by frowning at the dirt than by taking a broom in her hand.

9. Because, in the laws now upon our statute books, the reasonable wishes of women are not adequately represented. Witness the laws which license the sale of intoxicating liquor; the laws in relation to the age of consent, which in many States regard a little girl as mature enough to consent to her own ruin at ten or twelve years of age—in Delaware at seven; the law by which a married mother has no right to her own children as long as she lives with her husband; the law by which the husband in some States can, by will, bequeath the custody and guardianship of the children away from their mother; the law of Massachusetts which provides a heavier penalty for stealing a fine cow than for ruining a virtuous woman by fraud and deceit. These laws were not enacted because men meant to be unjust or unkind to women, but because they looked at things simply from their own side of the question. That is human nature. If women alone had made the laws, no doubt the laws would be just as one-sided as they are now, only in the opposite direction. As we need two eyes to get a correct perspective, so we need to have both the masculine and the feminine points of view represented in legislation in order to reach a just result.

10. Because actual and cruel wrongs are every day inflicted upon women, to which woman suffrage would put an end. We have all shuddered over Dr. Kate Bushnell's account of the stockaded dens of vice in the lumber camps of Michigan and Wisconsin, where women are compelled to lead a life of shame against their will, and over the cruelties inflicted upon the twelve hundred Chinese slave girls of San Francisco. Dr. Bushnell, and others who have tried to do away with these evils, all testify that the reason such things are allowed to continue is that the officers of the law are in league with the wrong-doers. How long would such officers remain in power if their tenure of office depended in any degree upon the votes of women? No woman has all the rights she ought to want, until she has



the right to say with authority that such things shall cease.

11. Because it is a maxim in war, "Always do the thing to which your enemy particularly objects." The Brewers' Convention at Chicago passed this resolution by a unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to woman suffrage everywhere and always; for when woman has the ballot, she will vote solid for prohibition; and woman's vote is the last hope of the prohibitionists.

You may persuade a church member that the majority of mothers would vote for dramshops; but you will never make the liquor interest believe it. "The children of darkness are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

12. Because we are more and more coming to realize the truth of Frances Willard's emphatic assertion, "The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are voted up or voted down upon election day." When such interests are trembling in the balance, every woman ought to wish to cast a vote into the scale that represents purity, sobriety, and honor. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### BRIGHT ELDERLY WOMEN.

The elderly people of our day do not consider increasing years to be a reason for being set back like pieces of old furniture; they keep abreast of the times, take an interest in the pursuits of the younger generation, travel more, read more, visit more, and do not consider their mission on earth ended when the family of children they have raised are out in the world shifting for themselves.

The elderly women of our day are realizing that it is not too late for them to learn new industries and accomplishments, and that they are more cheerful and happy, and more useful to others, when they so increase their interests in any branch of knowledge.

One lady of my acquaintance, past sixty, and with grown grandchildren, has within four years become a fine artist. She had a taste for painting, but was not aware that she had so much talent until she commenced taking lessons. Now her painting upon china is exquisite, and she finds great pleasure in extending her knowledge of other branches of the art. Another friend, also over sixty, is taking lessons in silk embroidery, and her work is beautiful and a continual pleasure to her; while another, after having raised a family of children, learned the kindergarten methods and opened a school for the children of poor mothers who had to leave their little ones while they went out to work.

But the most remarkable of all the elderly ladies with whom I am acquainted is one in Baltimore, now in her eighty-first year. Her husband was an eminent lawyer, and they owned a fine property a few miles out of the city, where, surrounded with every comfort, they lived a happy and contented life, entertaining charmingly the friends who were privileged to visit them.

After many years they lost their property, the husband died, and the lady, advanced in years, came back to the city, where she yet resides. I do not know that she has a dollar in the world, except what she earns by her fancy work; but she is one of the most cheery, contented,

happy Christians I ever knew. She rents one room from a humble chair-maker and his wife, who are as kind to her as though she were their mother, and this is her home. She has a large circle of acquaintances, and among them she frequently spends a day, for she is lady-like and agreeable in manner, has a fund of general information, and is one of the comfortable ones of earth whom it is a pleasure to have around.

There is scarcely any kind of fancy work she does not do, and a few years ago, when wax fruit and flowers were so much in vogue, hers were considered perfect. Delicate flowers which required much time and patience were her forte; and an exquisite bunch of purple lilacs was something long to be remembered.

Two winters ago, she slipped on a banana peel on the way to church, fell, and broke her right arm. It was set and bandaged, and as she had a painting on hand which she wished to finish, she accustomed herself to paint with her left hand, and finished it in time to present to a dear friend upon some anniversary. She seldom visits without some little gift accompanying her; it may be but a bit of white wax moulded into some pretty shape and tied with ribbon, or an emery in shape of a scarlet strawberry, or a pin-cushion of some new and original design, no matter if not costing a penny; she made it and presented it, and that is a pleasure to the receiver.

She is not satisfied with the knowledge she possesses, but is constantly learning in every way and upon every subject she can. Only a few weeks ago she took up a new style of painting, intending to practise until proficient. Possessing the secret of growing old gracefully, she has kept young in appearance and in feeling; not evinced by vivacity unbecoming her years, for she is dignified and retiring, but by the loving interest she takes in the beautiful world which God has made, always looking forward with joy to her heavenly home, where she will join the dear companions of her youth.—*Mary E. Ireland, in the Round Table.*

#### SOUVENIR COINS.

The 40,000 souvenir quarter-dollars, which Congress authorized to be minted for the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, will be issued, it is expected, by May 1. These coins are of peculiar interest, for several reasons. The act of Congress authorizing their issue only provides for the minting of \$10,000, or 40,000 quarters, hence they will be extremely rare. They are certain to command the attention of women the world over, since they are the first recognition by any government of the position that women are attaining in art, industrial and social movements. The coin itself will be a work of art. The full design has not been announced, but the obverse side is to bear the portrait of Queen Isabella. One of the special features of the new coin is that it is the first issued by this government to bear the portrait of a woman. Other coins bear the Goddess of Liberty, and similar ideal figures, but this is the

first portrait of a real woman. The coin is intended by the National Government to commemorate two important events—the aid given by Queen Isabella to Columbus which enabled him to make the voyage of discovery to America; and the first special provision made by the United States Government for the adequate participation of women in an enterprise of world-wide importance.

#### NEW LEAFLETS.

A recently issued leaflet is "The Star in the West," by Mrs. Virginia D. Young. This is the able address given by Mrs. Young at the last meeting of the South Carolina Press Association, of which she is the only lady member. It sets forth eloquently the arguments for woman suffrage, from the point of view of a native-born South Carolina woman. The editor of the *Christian Neighbor*, Columbia, S. C., says in a recent number of his paper that he heard Mrs. Young give the address, and that it almost converted him. He is glad to see it published in leaflet form. It will be found useful for distribution everywhere, and especially at the South. It may be ordered from 3 Park Street, Boston; price, 30 cents per hundred.

"Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote," in leaflet form, may also be ordered from this office; price, 15 cents per hundred.

#### PROGRESS ABROAD.

The woman suffrage question is fast coming to the front in Copenhagen. The latest move is a petition to the Rigsdag and the government by two woman suffrage associations for the extension of the right of municipal suffrage to the 5,300 women who pay taxes in Copenhagen. The *Minneapolis North* comments: "It must be looked upon as a curious anomaly that the women of Iceland are enjoying the privilege which Danish women now demand."

Mademoiselle Breslau and Madame Lemaire, of Paris, are members of the art jury of the coming Salon at the Champ de Mars. Never before have women been permitted to serve on French juries of any kind, says a Paris correspondent.

Miss Louise Sparre, stenographer, has been appointed assistant clerk by the Storting of Norway. It is unusual, if not unprecedented, for a woman to occupy a clerical position in the Norwegian Parliament.

About 700 women met recently at Stockholm and nominated as a candidate for election to the people's Rigsdag, Miss Rathuo. This action is deplored by some persons interested in the issue which the convention will be called upon to consider. General suffrage, it is argued, will meet with so much opposition at any rate, and presents so many difficulties to the ordinary Swedish mind, that it is highly imprudent to weight it down with woman suffrage. But apparently the Swedish women are tired of waiting. F. M. A.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has defeated the woman suffrage bill by two votes.

The World's Congress of Representative Women, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, World's Columbian Exposition, will be held at the Memorial Art Palace in Chicago (Michigan Avenue, facing Adams St.) May 15 to 21 inclusive.

A fifteen year-old San Francisco girl, Miss Nema Dickinson, was lately thrown from her horse, and her escape from death is declared to have been solely due to the fact that she wore a divided skirt. Otherwise she would have been unable to free herself from the saddle, and would have been dashed to death.

Dr. Annie McFarland, of Jacksonville, Ill., recently read a paper on the "Etiology of Nervous Temperaments," before the Physical Culture Club of Springfield, Ill. The young doctor has made this branch of medical science a special study, and has also had a wide experience in the treatment of nervous troubles. The paper was valuable, and the club hopes to have it published in pamphlet form.

Miss Smiley, the principal of Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto, spoke in behalf of her school before the last conference of the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec. Moulton is a part of McMaster University, and Miss Smiley's work is along the lines of progress that go to the making up of the ideal college for girls. Her address was warmly received, and was ordered published in *The Baptist*.

Mention was made in the WOMAN'S COLUMN some time ago of the undertaking of Mrs. Carrie Steele, a colored woman of Atlanta, Ga., to establish an orphan's home for colored children, and of her visit north to collect funds for that purpose. The result of Mrs. Steele's efforts is a building worth \$20,000 on a site worth \$10,000, all paid for. Children who otherwise would be drifting toward the ranks of paupers and criminals are given a home, education and manual training. In the prosecution of this worthy enterprise, Mrs. Steele has addressed the City Council, interviewed legislative committees and appeared before large white congregations calling for aid. Every request she made was favorably answered, and the undertaking is regarded with general approval and sympathy.

Dr. Dillon, the first woman admitted to the practice of medicine in Alabama, is now resident physician of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, and has started a school for trained nurses. She has sent one trained nurse to the Provident Hospital, Chicago, and she has a class of twenty bright colored girls, for whom she entertains great hopes. At the time of Dr. Dillon's admission to practice, the medical board acknowledged that the examination papers prepared by this colored woman were among the best they had seen, and in her practice the white physicians of Tuskegee recognize her ability, and do not hesitate to consult with her. They want her to open a hospital and supply it with her trained nurses, and they promise to send her such of their patients as need hospital treatment. Nothing but lack of funds prevents the carrying out of this desire.

# PROGRESS.

BY ARTHUR E. JOHNSON.

The clod said to the mustard seed:  
"You cannot, shall not grow;  
Your sphere is not in heaven's free air,  
But in the earth below."

What did the little mustard seed?  
It did the best it knew;  
Filled with a consciousness of power,  
Made no reply—but grew.

So said blind leaders of the blind  
To woman. But God rules,  
And woman took her rightful place  
In social life and schools.

Much yet remains. The mustard seed  
Has not yet filled the earth;  
But in the coming years I see  
The triumph of true worth.

I see the reign of truth and love  
Extend from pole to pole;  
By woman's hand this standard raised—  
Twin purity of soul.

—Union Signal.

## COMFORTABLE CALIFORNIA WOMEN.

In Alameda, Cal., there is a riding club of about forty persons, who often take horse-back excursions lasting all day. Four of the lady members of the club have discarded side-saddles, and adopted the divided skirt as a riding habit. The San Francisco *Examiner* says:

The woman who was first brave enough to defy public opinion was an English-woman, Mrs. Dr. Bull. She likes to ride, and she believes in comfort. One day she appeared in her divided habit, riding in an ordinary man's saddle. Of course she created a sensation, and the quiet Encinal hamlet was excited. They had a new topic for teas and dinners. But Mrs. Bull was not frightened. Soon the sensation cooled down, and the lady became the best rider in the club.

This fact was noted by the other members. Soon Mrs. Dames joined Mrs. Bull, and there were two comfortable ones. Not long ago Miss Georgie Elliot and Miss Gisella Kruger made their appearance in divided skirts, so that now there are four.

The Alamedans shrug their shoulders when questioned on the subject, and say: "We used to think it was funny, but we soon became used to it."

The four ladies frequently ride with their horses abreast. They make a very good appearance, as all are excellent riders, and sit their horses much more firmly than is possible in the old-fashioned way. The ladies say that days in the saddle do not tire them as much as hours used to when they rode the difficult and unsafe side-saddle. They are accustomed to making country excursions over bad roads which consume the whole day, but they return fresh from the jaunt. They say no one who has not tried it can imagine the ease with which one learns to ride astride. The pose in the saddle is much more graceful, not half so fatiguing, and infinitely safer.

The costume adopted by these ladies is as inconspicuous as anything in the divided line can be, and it is certainly becoming. The habit is in two pieces. The upper part is the ordinary tailor-made basque with long coat-tails. The skirt is divided, and just long enough to conceal the feet and stirrups. Both skirts are full enough to hang well, but not as full as the ordinary habit, and they are weighted so as not to fill with the breeze. A mere side view looks conventional, and the casual observer would only notice a rather scant habit, but from the front or back it does look odd. Looking down the street

the horse seems to be draped on each side with riding skirt. Over the habits these ladies wear military capes of medium length. These are pretty and becoming, and float gracefully when the horses go fast. Miss Kruger's cape is specially becoming, as it is lined with red silk, which lends a touch of color to the picture.

If these ladies continue to wear their easy and comfortable garb, and they seem delighted with it, there is little doubt that there will be more converts in Alameda.

Too Fussy. *Mrs. Oldtimes*—These new notions about sterilizing milk and boiling water for drinking are all nonsense. They make a heap of work all for nothing. I had eleven babies, so I ought to know something about it.

*Young Mother*—And did your children all grow up to maturity?

*Mrs. Oldtimes*—Two of them did.—*Brooklyn Life*.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman*.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton*.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw*.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley ("Jostah Allen's Wife")*.

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"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

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# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### RECEPTION TO MRS. CHANT.

We again remind our friends of the Reception to Mrs. Ormiston Chant and Miss Kirstine Frederiksen, at the Woman Suffrage Parlors on Monday next, from 3.30 to 5.30 P. M. The Festival on Tuesday promises to be more than usually brilliant and attractive, with Senator Hoar as presiding officer, and Mrs. Chant, Miss Frederiksen, Dr. Gordon, of the Old South Church, and the other eminent speakers who are announced. Tickets for the supper or the galleries should be secured without delay.

At the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association in Park Street Church, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Chant and Miss Frederiksen, and by Mr. Wendell Phillips Stafford, of Vermont. Mr. Stafford is a graduate of Boston University, and took Woman Suffrage as his theme at the graduating exercises of his class. The brilliant vote for woman suffrage in the late Vermont Legislature, 149 yeas to 83 nays, was largely due to his efforts.

### MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING.

The New Century Club of Wilmington, Delaware, is only four years old, but it has over three hundred members, and has lately built a beautiful and spacious new club house upon a woman's stock company basis. The formal opening was celebrated by an afternoon conference, in which guests from other clubs participated, and by an evening reception, in which the whole town was interested. "The Woman's Club" was the subject for the afternoon's discussion. Among the speakers was Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, ex-president of the New Century Club of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mumford, in her paper on the effect the woman's club may have upon the community, spoke of the interests of woman as involved in municipal matters. She said:

Her counsels and her efforts ought to be felt in the larger administration of the housekeeping of the town, village or city within which she lives. She is the economist. Long training in hard problems of how to make small incomes cover large expenses has made her such. On her have fallen the every-day economies, until to administer with saving care has grown to be her very nature. That ability of hers might well be applied to the community, and greatly benefit the town,

the city or the village. In doing this, she need not take up the practice of politics, so called. I am only looking forward to the time when these matters of community regulation shall be placed on a strictly business basis, in which condition the native and trained ability of the sex should be made available for the good of all. Moreover, whether for weal or woe, or whether you or I believe in it or not, woman is undoubtedly steadily moving on to the franchise.

### DANGEROUS ROCKING-CHAIRS.

The city of Boston has at last accepted and become the owner of the much-talked-of rocking-chairs, and it is hoped the poor old women at Rainsford Island will have the enjoyment of them without further trouble. An editorial in the Boston *Beacon* put this affair in a nutshell as follows:

Could there be anything more utterly ridiculous than the rocking-chair controversy? A few benevolent women, with hearts open to sympathy for the unfortunate poor, propose to make their hard lot a little more comfortable by the gift of some rocking-chairs. It seems a very simple matter, but the wise (?) board of aldermen think differently, and they make of it a very complex matter indeed. There are already a few rocking-chairs in the almshouse, they say, and the old women can have the use of them, turn and turn about. There is a possibility of moving, and it would be terrible to inflict upon the movers the extra trouble of a score of rocking-chairs. The chairs have not been presented in the right spirit, and the gift of them is a reflection on the powers that be, which those worthy dignitaries feel it their duty to resent. Meetings are held, councils called, speeches made, letters written—it is a veritable tempest in a teapot—a dozen men, enjoying not only all the comforts but the luxuries of life, studying how to keep from these poor old women the simple comfort of a rocking-chair, in order to uphold their own dignity. I could find it in my heart to wish that these men who, for reasons of their own, have made this trouble, might never know rest in easy-chair again until they had repented.

### ONLY THREE WOMEN.

A recent act of Congress provides for the establishment of the American University at Washington, D. C. This is the great University which has been in contemplation by the Methodist denomination during the past two years, and which is to be co-educational throughout. The only sectarian provision in its charter is that two-thirds of the corporators and their successors shall "at all times be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Of the forty-five incorporators, only three are women: Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Matthew Simpson and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers. Regarding this proportion of women on the governing board, the *Chicago Legal News* remarks:

The absence of a fair representation of women on this board certainly could not be because there are not more than three women in the Methodist Church in the

United States who are abundantly capable to fill such positions. More than three-fifths of the charitable and other work which sustains the Methodist Church is done by Methodist women. Are they not equally interested with men in the cause of education? In distributing the honors and selecting persons for positions of trust in founding and running universities, is three in forty-five the right proportion?

It is a pleasant fact for women that their building at the opening of the World's Fair was in a better state of readiness than was any other. It set a good example.

In Arizona, the bill extending full suffrage to women, which passed the House of Representatives 17 to 6, was defeated in the Council by two votes. The Legislature passed a law making women eligible as notaries public.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD is in a state of health which occasions anxiety to her friends. Her physician says she must have absolute rest for six months; that, if she appears on any public platform before October, the consequences may be most serious. All Miss Willard's engagements, therefore, are of necessity cancelled.

MISS ANNA HUDE, of Copenhagen, has just received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She is the first woman in Denmark to do so. Miss Hude is a gifted and energetic young lady. She made history her chief study; passed her examination in 1882; in 1888 received the gold medal of Copenhagen University for an essay on a disputed historical point, and for the past three years she has had charge of the Historical Department of the Danish Royal Archives.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON makes a strong and sensible plea for the cleansing of the streets from waste paper, orange and banana skins, and the other rubbish with which they are constantly littered. European cities do not allow such things to be thrown into the street, and there is no reason why American cities should be dirtier than those of the Old World. Mrs. Stanton also advocates the cremation of city garbage. Sooner or later, we shall be civilized up to the point of doing this; and the sooner the better.

MISS JENNIE YOUNG, the American girl whose enterprise in building a railroad to extensive salt deposits which she owns in Chihuahua has created a stir throughout Mexico, has been granted a valuable concession by the Mexican government for the establishment of colonies in the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila. Miss Young left for London, England, a few weeks ago, and while there will arrange to bring over several thousand English families to settle as farmers upon the lands which she secured from the government. Miss Young has been in Mexico several years, and is well known to President Diaz.

## WOMEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This week the eyes of the whole country have been turned toward Chicago.

Most of the buildings are still unfinished; and it is a source of legitimate gratification to women that the Woman's Building was one of the very few that were practically completed in time for the opening.

On April 29, a large body of women met in the assembly room of the Woman's Building to receive the many beautiful gifts presented by the women of this and other countries.

The assembly room, which is in gold and white, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On the raised platform at the eastern end stood the historic table. Potted plants, ferns, and palms were disposed around the platform, and in front of the table stood a rare collection which made a perfect mass of gorgeous coloring. The light fell softly through the stained glass windows at the rear. On the platform was the president of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer, and the secretary, Mrs. Cook, together with distinguished foreign visitors and those who made the presentations, including representatives from England, Germany, Japan, Siam, Australia, and many different States of the Union.

Mrs. Trautman, of New York, First Vice-President, very gracefully introduced the speakers.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Ellen Call Long, the presentation of the Florida flag, which was to have come first, did not take place.

Mrs. Knight presented, in the name of the women of Connecticut, the beautiful Connecticut room.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker being absent, the pen of Harriet Beecher Stowe was not presented, as had been intended.

Mrs. Jerry Morton, of Lexington, Ky., presented the room which the daughters of the blue-grass State have decorated in old colonial style for the Woman's Building. She also presented to Mrs. Carter, the designer of the room, a magnificent bouquet of roses.

Mrs. French, in behalf of the women of Massachusetts, presented the stained glass windows which add so beautiful a finish to the assembly room. The central window depicts Massachusetts in the act of mothering the coming woman of liberty, progress and light, who has woven the full promise of culture and progressive leadership into all the movements of education, science, art and philanthropy. The central window is flanked by two smaller windows, the one on the left bearing the seal of the city of Chelsea, sent by the women of Chelsea, the one on the right the seal of Boston, sent by the women of this city.

The Cincinnati room, decorated and designed by Miss Pittman, was presented by Miss Annie Laws, who read a comprehensive paper, detailing its history and giving much information in regard to women's work in Cincinnati.

Mr. Tyema, in behalf of his countrywomen, presented the model Japanese room, and his speech won great applause.

The California redwood room, one of

the handsomest in the building, which was to have been presented by Mrs. Smith, was presented through a letter from Mrs. Frona E. White, who was herself too ill to attend.

A desk of white holly wood, resembling carved ivory, the work of a South Carolina girl, was presented by Mrs. George Kidder.

The Pennsylvania window and table of historic wood were presented by Mrs. Shelton.

Mrs. Whalen, of Utah, in the name of the women of her State, presented a beautiful silken curtain, every strand of which was raised and woven by women.

Perhaps no speaker stirred the hearts of the audience quite so much as did Mme. Zeman, President of the Society of Bohemian Women. She came as the bearer of gifts from the women of Bohemia, and in simple language she told the history of the struggles of the women of her country.

Mrs. Robert Austin presented the vestibule, the gift of English women. The exquisite gold and silver filigree table sent by the women of New Mexico, was presented by Mrs. Bartlett. This table was one of the costliest gifts, being thickly encrusted with turquoises and garnets. On its top are representations of historic buildings in New Spain, in one of which General Lew Wallace wrote his "Ben Hur."

Mrs. Thompson, of Maryland, presented a marble bench, which she petitioned might stand at the eastern entrance, forming that paradox, a silent warden to a woman's building.

Mrs. Palmer then showed her own gifts from a Syrian girl of sixteen, who has never been out of her own country, but who has for some time past been in communication with Mrs. Palmer, and whose letters show unusual talent. The work she sent was a banner of white silk heavy with gold embroidery, accompanied by a letter. This was read, and was warmly applauded because of its simple appeal in behalf of Syrian women.

And still the gifts poured in. Doors from West Virginia, presented by Miss Irene Jackson; marble pedestals from Georgia, presented by Mrs. Felton; an onyx slab from New Mexico; decorations of the corn palace, with the best wishes of the ladies of Sioux City, presented by their representative, Mrs. Ora Miller; stained glass windows from Iowa; chairs, oleanders, and cape jasmines from the Lone Star State, presented by Mrs. Ryan; copper statues from Detroit, by Mrs. Angell; these to be used as electroliers; the State flag of South Carolina, by Miss Florida Cunningham, who wove into the presentation speech the history of the Palmetto State; and a buffalo-horn chair from Kansas, by Miss Handbach.

From the New York State Board was presented through Mrs. Trautman the beautiful library in the building.

A carved oak settee was presented from the New Century Club of Delaware, by Mrs. Ball; a desk, tables, and other library furniture, from Mobile, Ala., by Mrs. Fordyce; from the State of Wash-

ington, through Mrs. Houghton, urns of sandstone and marble.

Then the beautiful hammer, wound around its silver head with the gem-starred American flag, was lifted from its satin-lined casket and presented by Mrs. Langworthy, who paid a tribute to Mrs. Palmer in her presentation speech. Mrs. McAdow announced the rich gift of the women of Helena, a silver fountain with golden drinking cups.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler read her report, and announced that in ten days she hoped to turn a completed building over to the board.

The flag of Mr. Knapp was not presented, as it was being borne in procession before the old Liberty Bell. The silver and gold casket from Colorado, in which the last nail was to repose, was presented by Mr. Thatcher.

Another avalanche of gifts followed. There was a table from Dalton County, Georgia, Tennessee marble for the vestibules, a marble column from Florida, from Minnesota a State flag, and work from Indian women.

Mrs. Virginia Meredith expressed the thanks and acceptance of the board.

On May 1, long before the hour appointed for the exercises in the Woman's Building, the invited guests had assembled in the central hall. The opening strains of Jean Lugeborg von Bronzart's grand march pealed out, and from every side applause broke forth as Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer, the woman whose steady hand has been upon the helm so long, came upon the platform and stood in full view of the great audience.

The *Inter-Ocean* says:

It was a dramatic moment, and the picture presented was one never to be forgotten. She stood the central figure on a platform on which were assembled representative women of every clime. Around and above were the national colors, while flanking them were flags of all nations. Festoons of crimson and yellow bunting hid every unsightly board, and on the carved oak table stood jars of roses and lilies, while massed at the front of the platform and in every other place where they could be made effective were feathery palms and ferns, with gorgeous coloring of flowering plants between. In front on the platform sat the Board of Lady Managers, who have so ably seconded the work of their president, and all the rest of the available space was occupied by their guests, even the balconies above being crowded.

As soon as the applause which greeted Mrs. Palmer died away, a prayer was offered by Rev. Ida C. Hultin, while the vast audience stood with bowed heads.

Next came a dramatic overture by Miss Frances Ellicott, of London, England, a magnificent production, which the orchestra and chorus rendered grandly.

Then from the rear of the platform came a slight figure clad in gray, and the ode was read by its author, a Chicago girl, Miss Florence Wilkinson, daughter of Professor W. C. Wilkinson, of the University of Chicago. The great audience gave close attention to her tribute to Queen Isabella.

Mrs. Palmer made a fine address, including an eloquent plea for the right of women to work. Incidentally, she took



occasion to protest against the "pedestal theory." She said:

Freedom and justice for all are infinitely more to be desired than pedestals for a few. I beg leave to state that, personally, I am not a believer in the pedestal theory, and that I always suspect the motives of any one advancing it. Is it not the natural and fine relation between husband and wife, or between friends, that they should stand side by side, the fine qualities of each supplementing and assisting those of the other?

The *Inter-Ocean* says: "The jubilate of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, Mass., seemed a fitting climax to an address which was in itself a jubilate over the emancipation of women." The silken flag which had been borne in the procession before the old Liberty Bell was brought to the front at this juncture by Mr. Knapp, who presented it to the board of lady managers. But before the silken folds passed from his possession, he clipped from them and from the heavy tassels a souvenir for the president of the board. Mrs. Thatcher, of Chicago, presented, it with the silver scissors which had severed the shreds from the banner.

Mrs. Palmer gracefully accepted souvenir and scissors, and, in the name of the board, the flag. She said: "We shall carry it to bloodless victories, but we shall honor it none the less."

It had been hoped that each of the distinguished foreign ladies present would give an address; but the Duchess of Veragua does not speak English, so her excuses were made by Mrs. Palmer, the Duchess herself smilingly bowing her thanks to the audience, who greeted her warmly.

The Countess de Brazza sent as her representative Madame Marietta, who read the address prepared by her. It was an eloquent tribute to Queen Marguerita of Italy, who has done so much for the women of that country.

Interesting addresses were given by Mrs. Fenwick Bedford and the Countess of Aberdeen, of England.

Frau Professor Kaselowsky presented the greeting of the German Empress, and gave a brief summary of women's work in her country.

The Russian Princess Schalowsky, too, told of the work of her countrywomen, and begged that American and Russian women might join hands, at least in spirit.

Mrs. Trautman, as a representative of the Committee on Federal Legislation, with which committee Mrs. Palmer has worked unceasingly, then expressed the love and admiration they felt for her, and in their name presented her a silver crown of laurel leaves. This was not down on the programme. Mrs. Palmer was quite overcome, and begged to be allowed to express her thanks in private.

The golden nail from the women of Montana was then presented by Mrs. Richards, of that State. When she spoke of the nail as the last golden link in the chain which binds the sisterhood of States, through the sisterhood of women, the applause was great.

It was an exciting moment when Mrs. Palmer drew from its jewelled receptacle

the precious nail, and with uplifted hammer prepared to drive it in. She had not been coached, she said, in her new role, and she rather feared the result. But she hesitated only for a moment before placing in its position in the block prepared for it the famous last nail, and vigorously, and as though she meant that every stroke should tell, drove it home.

As the last blow was given, amid cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, the band broke into "America." It was just what was needed to allow the audience to let out their pent-up enthusiasm.

A benediction was pronounced by Rev. Ida C. Hultin, and the meeting adjourned.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Cynthia S. Burnett, of Tryon, N. C., writes: "Aided by a good brother, I secured the endorsement of the District Conference of the Congregational Church for suffrage for women on temperance and educational measures, with but one dissenting vote; and that minister is open to conviction. At this same Conference, a good sister, a deacon in the church, passed the wine at communion. It seemed very strange, but it surely is proper, as a large part of the members are women."

Rev. L. W. Sprague and his wife, Rev. Lila A. Sprague, have removed from Pomona, Cal., to San Francisco, as successors to Rev. Thomas Van Ness, recently settled in Boston. The wife of Rev. M. Pierce, who follows Mr. Sprague in Pomona, is also an ordained minister.

Of the eight Friends' churches on the California coast, three have women as pastors.

The report in the *Universalist* of the recent California annual convention shows that Rev. Florence E. Kollock, of Pasadena, was an active and honored participant in all the sessions. Among the topics which she presented were "The Kindergarten in Sunday School," and "Junior Work of the Young People's Church Union." Miss Kollock was elected to preach the Occasional Sermon at the next annual convention.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the author of "Kaskaskia," "The Lady of Fort St. John," and other fiction familiar to magazine readers, is a trustee of the Universalist church at Hoopeston, Ill.

The names of three women appear on the programme of the Universalist department of the religious convention to be held by the World's Congress Auxiliary, as follows: "Auxiliary Organizations, Woman's Centenary Association," Mrs. Cordelia A. Quinby, of Augusta, Me.; "Woman's State Missionary Organizations," Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago; "Crime, Capital Punishment, Temperance," Rev. Olympia Brown Willis, of Racine, Wis.

The denomination entitled the "United Brethren in Christ" has now twenty-one women preachers. These are not all ordained. Two women have been elected as lay delegates to the General Conference, which will open on May 11 at Dayton, O.

Mrs. Mary Julia Small holds a license as an evangelist, and is an able and ac-

ceptable preacher in the African M. E. Church. She was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1850. She was educated partly at the Osage Mission in Kansas, partly in Ohio. In 1873 she was married to Rev. J. B. Small, of Barbadoes, then pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church at Bridgeport, Conn. She entered heartily into church work, hand in hand with her husband, and it was soon evident that she possessed rare spiritual gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Small labored for several years in New England, and then were sent to Fayetteville, N. C., and spent nine years in the North Carolina Conference. Later they were transferred to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference, served a term in Washington, and are now in their second term at York, Pa. Wherever her husband has been stationed, Mrs. Small has organized "sisters' prayer-meetings," which have grown greatly in attendance and interest, and have generally been kept up regularly after her departure. She attended revival meetings at Zion's Church, Harrisburg, in the winter of 1892; and so powerful were her words and so great her influence with both the godly and the ungodly that, at the suggestion of the officers of the church at York, on her return, the Quarterly Conference gave her a license as an evangelist. Mrs. Small is described as an attractive, impressive speaker, altogether opposed to show and pretension, and her earnest, moving utterances in prayer and exhortation command the closest attention of her hearers.

The *Central Christian Advocate* says:

The woman question is one which does not stay settled in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, whose General Assembly in May, 1892, adopted a minority report of the Committee on Judiciary, declaring women, according to the constitution of the church and the authority of the Scriptures, eligible to the office of ruling elder. Some of the presbyteries are now taking up the matter, and declaring that the vote of the Assembly was "a mere expression of opinion by a majority of the brethren present and voting, and that the presbyteries are not thereby debarred from expressing an opinion." They ask that the coming General Assembly, which meets at Little Rock, shall rescind its action.

But the General Assembly will not rescind. Time does not go backward.

London *Christian World* says:

F. M. A.

Miss Eleanor Lewis has translated for the *Woman's Journal* of May 6 an extremely curious and interesting article entitled "Napoleon's Views on Marriage"; Miss Lucia T. Ames contributes an article on "The Promise to Obey" in the marriage service; Mrs. Edith J. Archibald gives an account of the recent Nova Scotia campaign in behalf of equal suffrage for women; and Mrs. Virginia D. Young contributes a graphic letter from South Carolina. The paper this week contains also notes on Women in the Churches, Dress Reform Notes, the New York letter by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, correspondence from Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, a biographical sketch and portrait of Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, and a variety of other matter.

The world moves. The "Beacon Society" of Boston has had eighty-four dinners, and not until the last one have ladies ever been invited to sit at its table. So pleasant was this last dinner that hereafter, it is said, ladies will always sit at the banquet.

MRS. ELLEN F. ADAMS, of 45 Oxford Street, Cambridge, gave a very charming address on Hawaii and Life in the Sandwich Islands, last Monday evening, at 3 Park Street, before the Boston Woman Suffrage League. Other Leagues and Clubs throughout the State will do well to secure Mrs. Adams, who was a resident of Hawaii for thirteen years, and knows whereof she speaks. She is also a delightful speaker.

A call has been issued for a convention of men and women interested in woman suffrage to meet at Dallas, Texas, on May 10, to organize a State Equal Suffrage Association. The call is signed by Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes, of Galveston, Vice-President for Texas of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fry, of San Antonio, State Superintendent of Franchise for the Texas W. C. T. U.; Grace Danforth, M. D., of Granger; Mrs. Amelia Mohl, who is on the editorial staff of the *Houston Post*; Mrs. Elizabeth Strong Tracy, of Houston, late State Reporter to the *Union Signal*; Mrs. W. S. Herndon, of Tyler, President of the Northeastern Division W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Margaret L. Watson, of Beaumont, correspondent *New Orleans Delta*; Mrs. Bettie Gay, of Columbus, of the Texas Alliance; Mrs. Mary E. Prendergast, President Mexia W. C. T. U., and Ellen Lawson Dabbs, M. D., of Fort Worth. All callers will be welcomed by Mrs. Hayes and Committee at the Windsor, Dallas, on Tuesday morning, May 9, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

A sample copy of the *Woman's Journal* of April 29, containing the portrait of Mrs. Potter Palmer, was sent to every subscriber of the WOMAN'S COLUMN. To avoid the labor of directing so many wrappers, we caused the addresses to be printed upon the sample copies of the *Journal* by the mailing machine used for the WOMAN'S COLUMN. Each *Journal* was stamped with the words "Sample Copy," which it was thought would be a sufficient explanation to the person receiving it. But the addresses printed by the mailing machine of the WOMAN'S COLUMN were of course accompanied in each case by the date when that person's subscription to the COLUMN would expire. As some of the subscribers to the COLUMN are also subscribers to the *Journal*, they were naturally puzzled at finding an unusual date affixed to their names on the wrapper of the *Journal*. A few of the other subscribers to the COLUMN feared it might be the intention to send them a bill for the *Journal*. It is hoped that this explanation will make the matter clear to all. No payment is ever expected for a sample copy. Such copies are sent out merely for the sake of bringing the paper to the attention of persons not already familiar with it, in the hope that some of them may become subscribers.

# Annual Festival

OF THE

## NEW ENGLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS.

In view of the fact that the World's Congress of Representative Women will open at Chicago on May 15, and that this and other notable gatherings there will demand the presence of many friends who usually attend our May Convention and Festival in Boston, it has been deemed advisable to hold these in the second instead of the last week of May, this year, both for the convenience of our own speakers, and for the purpose of securing the attendance of some of the eminent women who are coming from abroad as delegates to the Chicago Congress.

### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL

Will, therefore, be held at

**Music Hall, Boston, Tuesday, May 9,**

Beginning at 5 P. M., and continuing through the evening. Doors open at 5 P. M. Supper at 5.45 P. M. Speaking will begin at 7 o'clock.

**HON. GEORGE F. HOAR WILL PRESIDE,**

and among the eminent speakers who have promised to be present are our ever-welcome and beloved friend,

**MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT,**

Of London, who revisits Boston after an absence of three years,

**MISS KIRSTINE FREDERIKSEN,**

Of Denmark, like Mrs. Chant a delegate to the Chicago Congress,

**Mrs. LUCY STONE,**

**Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE,**

**Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE,**

**Mrs. EDNAH D. CHENEY,**

**Mrs. ETTA H. OSGOOD, Portland, Me.**

**Col. T. W. HIGGINSON,**

**Rev. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D.,**

**Rev. CHAS. G. AMES,**

**ELMER H. CAPEN, Pres. of Tufts College,**

And our staunch advocates and supporters in the present Massachusetts Legislature,

**Hon. FRANCIS P. ARNOLD, of Pembroke,**

**MAHLON R. LEONARD, of Waltham,**

**ALFRED S. ROE, of Worcester.**

*Music will be furnished by the Marion Osgood Orchestra.*

#### THE SUPPER TABLES

will be thirty-six in number, and will be presided over, as usual, by well-known ladies, representing different localities. A partial list is as follows:

**Boston:** Miss Mary Willey, Mrs. E. Trask Hill, Mrs. C. M. Burgess, Mrs. Clara K. Hill, Miss A. E. Clapp, Miss Lucia T. Ames. **South Boston:** Mrs. Esther S. Boland. **East Boston:** Mrs. Judith W. Smith. **Charlestown:** Mrs. Sarah F. Bryant. **Winchester:** Mrs. J. S. Nowell. **Chestnut Hill:** Mrs. J. S. Sawyer. **Cambridge:** Mrs. M. P. C. Billings. **Dorchester:** Mrs. F. W. G. May. **Roxbury:** Miss R. F. Oliver, Mrs. E. L. Rexford. **Somerville:** Mrs. B. Pitman. **Belmont:** Mrs. Edward Whitney. **Malden:** Miss M. P. Wilson. **Dedham:** Mrs. J. H. Chadwick. **Everett:** Mrs. Bickford. **West Newton:** Mrs. Abby E. Davis, Mrs. E. N. L. Walton. **Woburn:** Mrs. B. A. Stearns. **Weymouth:** Miss Susan H. Richards. Leagues in other towns wishing tables, or portions of tables, not yet assigned, should apply at once. *The number of supper tickets is limited to nine hundred, and no more can be sold.*

#### Price of Supper Tickets, One Dollar.

**Reserved Seats in First Balcony, 50 Cents; in Second Balcony, 25 Cents.**

Tickets are now for sale by Miss Wilde, WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, to whom prompt application should be made in person or by letter.

### The Annual Convention of the New England Woman Suffrage Association

WILL BE HELD IN

**PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.**

THE BUSINESS MEETING of the Association will be held in the church parlors at 10 A. M. THE PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held (at 3 and 7.30 P. M.) in the church. Representatives from the several New England States will speak at these meetings, and at the evening session.

**MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE WILL PRESIDE,**

and addresses will be delivered by

**MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT,**

**MISS KIRSTINE FREDERIKSEN, and**

**WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD, Esq.,**

Of St. Johnsbury, Vt. MR. STAFFORD is a prominent lawyer of the Green Mountain State, and as a member of the late Vermont Legislature, he carried, by his ability and eloquence, a municipal woman suffrage bill through the House of Representatives by the splendid majority 149 to 83.

**A RECEPTION TO MRS. ORMISTON CHANT AND MISS FREDERIKSEN**

Will be given at the Woman Suffrage Rooms, 3 Park Street, on Monday, May 8, from 3.30 to 5.30 P. M., to which all friends of the cause are cordially invited.

**F. J. GARRISON,  
LUCY STONE,**

**A. M. LOUGEE,  
JUDITH W. SMITH,**

**ALICE S. BLACKWELL,  
HENRY B. BLACKWELL,**

*Committee of Arrangements.*

MRS. LOUISE A. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the Newton (Mass.) Woman Suffrage League, has been invited to represent and report the Union Maternal Association of the United States, at the World's Congress of Representative Women in Chicago, during the week May 15-21.

MISS SALLY HUNT, a young Virginia lady, is engaged in organizing a Teachers' Agency, and is already meeting with encouraging success. She desires correspondence with teachers of music, painting, elocution and foreign languages. Her address is Lock Box G, Abingdon, Va.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### LAURA ORMISTON CHANT.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant was born at Chepstow, England. Her father was a civil engineer and a lineal descendant of Prince Rupert, who was an artist, a poet, a loyalist soldier, and a Governor of Windsor Castle. On her mother's side, Mrs. Chant is related to Edmund Burke, one of the most famous orators in England's history.

When fifteen years old, Mrs. Chant engaged in Sunday School teaching, continuing it for about seven years. For five or six years she taught in ladies' schools. Afterwards she became a nurse in a hospital, and for one year she was assistant manager of a lunatic asylum. Thus, through heritage, training and experience, she was prepared for the varied and remarkable work she has carried on along reform lines since her marriage.

In her first public address, on "Women in the Nineteenth Century," Mrs. Chant advocated the franchise for women. For years she has been active in the work of the suffrage and temperance societies of England; also in the National Vigilance Association, the Peace Society and the Women's Liberal Federation.

Her home is described as an ideal one. Dr. Chant is in full sympathy with his wife's good work, and lends her a helping hand in it whenever possible. They have four children. Besides this, they have taken into their home at different times a multitude of forlorn and forsaken fellow-creatures, who have been nursed and helped back to health and rectitude. Mrs. Chant has done valuable work also in establishing clubs for working women.

Few women who have ever visited America have so completely carried all before them by their heart-stirring eloquence. It has been well said of her by an appreciative friend:

It is not all owing to her inspirational utterances, her potent eloquence, her womanly bearing, her soft-toned, well-modulated, magnetic voice, her pathos, her humor, her immense versatility, that she makes so profound an impression; but above all and underlying all is the assurance that her listeners feel that she not only preaches the gospel of love and humanity, but that at home and abroad she lives it, and this gives the greatest value to her remarkable work.

In March, 1888, Mrs. Chant came to the International Council of women held at Washington, D. C., as a delegate from numerous English societies. She was a



guest and speaker at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival that year, and travelled as far west as Chicago, filling engagements under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. In 1890, she came again to America, and during Anniversary week in Boston she went from meeting to meeting, and great throngs of people gathered to hear her speak on suffrage, temperance, social purity, Lend - a - Hand, Sunday School work and other themes.

For the third time this gifted, versatile, uplifting woman is visiting our shores, and for the third time she has been an honored guest at the annual festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations. A host of friends will greet her wherever she may go, and will bid her thrice welcome. F. M. A.

MRS. MARY O. MINER, of Hiawatha, is secretary of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association.

The Georgia Medical Association, at its recent annual meeting, admitted its first lady member. No objection was made, and her election was unanimous.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed to its second reading, by a vote of 64 to 61, an amendment granting full suffrage to women.

The great event of next week will be the Congress of Representative Women.

A petition has been presented to the British House of Commons, signed by 634 members of County Councils in England, asking that women, who have already used advantageously to the public interest the right of suffrage in the election of County Councillors, may be granted the Parliamentary franchise also.

The National Convention of delegates from all the Republican Clubs in the country, held this week in Louisville, Ky., adopted the following plank in its platform, by a vote of 350 to 120:

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican Clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the State and Nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

The college girls are acquitting themselves brilliantly in Canada as well as in the United States. At McGill College in Montreal, which is co-educational, although only eleven women are taking the degree of B. A. out of a graduating class of thirty-nine, yet out of eleven graduating with honors six are women, and out of five medallists three are women. The Boston Herald points out that thus the women have, in proportion to their numbers, done three times as well as the men.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The Massachusetts Episcopal convention last week voted by a good majority to let women in small parish organizations be present and vote in the ordering of parish affairs. The *Boston Herald* says:

"If they had claimed the right to be elected as delegates to the Episcopal convention, the resolution would have been defeated; but when they claimed only to assist in the direction of parish affairs, where their interest and service are often more helpful and useful than that of men, they seem to have a right to take a part in the proceedings and to help to direct the work in parishes and missions.

Women are as much interested in the large gatherings of the church as in small ones, and it is only a question of time when they will be admitted upon an equal footing everywhere. The present concession is an entering wedge. It will not stop there.

Mrs. Felton, of Georgia, writes to the *Atlanta Constitution*: "There has been a quiet revolution progressing for a decade, and Southern women have become the most active agents in missionary work of the several religious denominations. There is still nominal adherence to tradition and sentiment in the matter of woman's appearance in the churches, but the strongest advocate in Georgia of restriction on this line received a Waterloo defeat in his own church a few days ago, proving that 'the world do move.'

"The Southern Baptist Convention met in Atlanta, with about three thousand delegates and visiting laymen and sisters. The women came from far and near to conduct their own missionary meeting, count up the money they had raised, and make a report of their annual work. In deference to the foggy notions of their principal Atlanta preacher, they met in the church of another denomination than the Baptist, and forbade the entrance of a single Baptist preacher or any other male representative. Sparring the antiquated theologian the hearing of their numerous speaking attempts, he wisely shut his eyes and ears and kept 'silence,' as his own role in the perplexing situation. Having thundered 'Silence' from his own pulpit repeatedly, there is a pathetic significance in his present collapsed condition. He finds he has wasted breath and strength in 'boo-ing' at a small calf, only to find the full grown herd trampling him under their feet, in their zeal and haste to do what their several churches had bidden them to do, and what he had peremptorily forbidden."

The ultra conservative minister referred to is Dr. Hawthorne, whose denunciations of public speaking by women have called but a good deal of comment.

The Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of Massachusetts is raising a \$10,000 fund to assist women students at Tufts College. It will be lent, not given, and re-lent, and will be all the time helping college girls to help themselves.

The Boston Presbytery recently voted in the affirmative in response to an inquiry from the General Assembly as to whether women should be allowed the functions of a deacon.

A new Free Baptist church is to be

built at Conklin, Mich., and Rev. Miss Bassett, of the church at Lisbon, has been called to the pastorate. Miss Bassett has been appointed to represent the Free Baptist church at the Woman's Congress of the World's Fair.

Miss Thoburn, of India, in the *Heathen Woman's Friend* states that at the decennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a short time ago in Bombay, only three women were present who had been present at the first Conference in 1872, viz., Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Johnson and herself. The change in sentiment is marked by the fact that in 1872 only two papers were presented by women, and no one thought of the authors' reading them, much less of women speaking before the Conference. Now the women were given a place on the programme, and full liberty in discussion. Miss Thoburn further says that at the Conference the subject of zenana baptisms was very thoroughly discussed, and the fact was brought out that the Bishop of Lahore (Church of England) had given women permission to baptize in cases of necessity.

The Rev. Augusta J. Chapin has removed from Oak Park to 3848 Lake Ave., Chicago. Miss Chapin is chairman of the General Committee of Women on Religious Congresses, and will remain in the city during the summer to carry on her work connected with the World's Congress Auxiliary. In the meantime she will preach on Sundays wherever opportunity offers.

Mrs. Fredricke Nielsen, a Norwegian lady who has spent many years preaching in Norway, Denmark and America, especially in Minnesota, has been conducting a series of revival meetings at St. Paul's Church, Stockholm.

Miss Elizabeth M. Wishard, who since the organization of the Indiana Christian Endeavor Union has acted as its secretary, has been appointed secretary to the woman's executive committee of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church. Her headquarters will be at 53 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and she is to take charge of young people's work.

FRANCHISE NOTES.

The recent annual convention of the Georgia State W. C. T. U. at Macon had a lively discussion over the franchise question, resulting in the temporary defeat of the progressive element that favors equal rights for women. The following resolution was strongly favored by the President, Mrs. Sibley, and received the unanimous vote of the Committee on Resolutions:

Whereas the W. C. T. U. of Georgia has been tried and condemned in certain ecclesiastical circles as being woman suffragists, and

Whereas it is due to the dignity of this great organization, and to the people of Georgia, that its position be clearly defined, therefore

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of Georgia declares its conviction that the National W. C. T. U. has been forced to its position on woman suffrage because of the political power of the saloon; that we see in the history of this question the clear leading of God, and reaffirm our allegiance to the National.

An influential Georgia lady who was present writes: "A Methodist preacher

asked to speak to the convention just before the reading of the resolutions, and turned the heads of the 'sisteren' so that they voted for the following substitute, offered by one of the Resolutions Committee who had a few hours before voted for the original:

"Whereas the W. C. T. U. of Georgia has been accused of being woman suffragists, and

"Whereas it is due to the dignity of this great body, and to the people of Georgia that its position be clearly defined; therefore

*Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of Georgia declare it to be the duty of this convention to adopt only those principles espoused and plans devised by the National W. C. T. U. which are best suited to the needs of our Southern work; and, while we pledge our loyalty to the National, that we do not think woman's suffrage to be conducive to the interests of our work."

Our Georgia correspondent continues: "Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Tennessee, was present, and did all she could against the original resolution, and said the Tennessee W. C. T. U. had been ruined by suffrage. I think that should be investigated, and, if not true, should be corrected. The last Conference of the Tennessee M. E. Church endorsed the Tennessee W. C. T. U. and all its works, and the Tennessee W. C. T. U. has had a franchise department for several years. The Georgia W. C. T. U. has not declared for suffrage, yet the North Georgia Conference refused to endorse them, and the brethren are fighting us right and left."

The *Pacific Ensign*, the organ of the California W. C. T. U., printed 5,500 extra copies of its Franchise number, sold them all, and had orders for more copies than it could supply. The entire expense of the issue was covered by the sales. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the California W. C. T. U.:

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender our hearty thanks and highest approbation to those members of both houses of the Legislature who worked and voted for our bills, especially for school suffrage.

The State Superintendent of Franchise for New York, Miss Vinnie R. Davis, keeps in frequent communication with her thirty county superintendents and with a number of local superintendents in counties where no county superintendent has yet been appointed. She is arranging for lectures by Mrs. Fessenden, and had the county superintendents make a special effort to secure as large a vote of women as possible for school commissioners. This year is the first time that New York women have had an opportunity to vote at a general election, and wherever women have been led to investigate the subject they have learned to take an interest in suffrage.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Frye, State Superintendent of Franchise for Texas, gave an address recently to the school children at Granger, and has given a number of franchise addresses in different parts of the State. She was present at the convention held May 10 in Dallas to form a Texas State Equal Suffrage Association, and has gone from there to Chicago to attend the Congresses.

The Superintendent of Franchise for Oceana County, Mich., has raised five dollars to offer as a prize for the best essay on equal suffrage written by any young person in the county. She also distrib-



uted franchise literature at the County Convention.

Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, State Superintendent of Franchise for Illinois, writes that the women of that State are deeply interested, and the Unions have circulated petitions, written letters to their representatives, etc., etc. They had prepared a municipal suffrage bill, but did not succeed in getting it presented, and therefore united with the State Equal Suffrage Association in urging the township suffrage bill. Mrs. Grout keeps the franchise department before the unions through the two papers with which she is connected, the *Lever* and *Monitor*.

Mrs. Mary L. Armstrong, of Kokomo, State Superintendent of Franchise for Indiana, writes that Indiana women are taking much interest in the sanitary question in the cities, and that in several places women have been appointed on committees with members of the city council. The faster men and women learn to work together in practical public business for the benefit of their cities and towns, the faster both sexes will become converts to equal suffrage.

#### GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

At the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, on May 10, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and women are governed; taxation without representation is tyranny, and women are taxed; political power inheres in the people, and women are people; therefore

*Resolved*, That full suffrage ought to be extended to women as a matter of justice.

Whereas women are a peaceable, orderly and law-abiding class, who constitute more than two-thirds of our church members, and less than one-fifth of our criminals; therefore

*Resolved*, That the vote of women may reasonably be expected to be a power on the side of peace, good order and good government.

Whereas when this Association was founded twenty-five years ago, women, with insignificant exceptions, could not vote anywhere; and

Whereas to-day women have school suffrage in twenty-one States and Territories, full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in Kansas, and municipal suffrage (single women and widows) throughout England, Scotland, and most of the British Provinces; therefore

*Resolved*, That the common-sense of the world is working toward equal suffrage.

Whereas every one is entitled to be consulted in regard to his own concerns; and whereas the laws which he has to obey and the taxes he has to pay do intimately concern him, and whereas the only recognized way of being consulted in regard to them under a Republican form of government is through the ballot, therefore

*Resolved*, That the exclusion of women from the ballot is a relic of barbarism,

And whereas large minority votes in behalf of woman suffrage have been given in the Legislature of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, therefore

*Resolved*, That we hereby express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the men who supported our cause.

#### THE SUN NEEDS LIGHT.

The New York *Sun* devotes an editorial of nearly a column to the effort to prove that there is no need of publications devoted exclusively to women's interests. The *Sun* says:

It might be assumed that in one field there is opportunity for a paper "devoted exclusively to the interests of women." It is the field of agitation for woman suf-

frage, a political innovation in which it is manifestly necessary to excite the interest of women if the revolution is to be accomplished. . . . But the very condition of feminine sentiment which should furnish such a paper with its mission would render the mission useless. It would have no interest for them.

The *Sun* seems not to be aware that there are already in this country six papers devoted to woman suffrage, three weeklies and three monthlies. The oldest of these has been in existence for nearly twenty-five years, and is as vigorous to-day as when it started. This looks as if a good many women took some interest in suffrage. The *Sun* prides itself on having the latest news, but on the woman question its information evidently is not up to date. Only a little while ago the *Sun* said women were now as free as men to study medicine, yet the medical profession was still practically monopolized by men—and this when statistics show that there are 1,626 women physicians now practising in the United States.

#### NEW ENGLAND SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL.

About nine hundred persons sat down to the supper tables in Music Hall, Boston, at the Festival that opened the 25th annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, on May 9. The great hall was draped with flags and bunting, and the platform tastefully decorated with palms and flowers. The Marion Osgood Orchestra, composed of white-robed young women, was a picturesque group in the gallery at the rear, and discoursed sweet music. The Boston *Herald* said:

Glancing over the great sea of faces, one could not fail to be impressed with the strength of character that looked out from each one's eyes, and the seeming determination of purpose that has brought the suffrage cause to its present development.

Senator Hoar presided most felicitously. Addresses were made by Mrs. Livermore, Dr. George A. Gordon, Miss Kirstine Frederiksen, of Denmark, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, of England, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Representatives Roe and Leonard, Mrs. E. D. Cheney, Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, and Rev. Chas. G. Ames. Everybody seemed happy, and the universal verdict was that this was one of the best in a long series of delightful Festivals.

#### THE TYPICAL COLLEGE GIRL.

Col. T. W. Higginson said, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival:

I spent some hours recently with Dr. Sargent of the Harvard gymnasium, and examined his two statues, prepared for the World's Fair. They were made by taking the precise average from actual measurements of hundreds of young men and women, thus giving us the typical student of to-day—not typical in the sense of ideal, but the exact average young college man and young college woman, like a composite photograph. What was the revelation of those statues? Go back fifty years, to the time when the movement for higher education began—when Mrs. Livermore applied for admission to my class at Harvard. (And it has always been rather a relief to me that she was not let in, for if she had been, I am

sure I should have stood a peg lower in the class.) In those days, it was predicted that if women were admitted to college everything womanly and charming in them would disappear, and instead of women we should have a set of raw-boned, scrawny, unsexed beings, as ugly as men. What do we find as the result of half a century of higher education? There is as distinct a difference between the types as between the Greek Apollo and the Venus of Milo. The young man stands before us typically a young man; the young woman, with not a line of beauty impaired, as essentially a woman as if she had never seen the inside of a primary school. If there is no impairment of the distinction between the types, the future is safe. If there should be any impairment of health, the doctors of the future will take care of it; if any impairment of the attraction between the sexes, no signs of it are yet apparent. As a bright Vassar graduate said to me the other day, "After all, God is the president of every college in America, and we need not be afraid."

Mrs. C. C. Scott, of Arkadelphia, Ark., has become literary editor of the *Arkansas Traveller*.

At Elmhurst, Ill., a woman has been elected to the school board by a vote of 44 to 23. About twenty women voted.

The circulation of the WOMAN'S COLUMN continues to grow like a snowball. One lady in Detroit has sent in 150 new subscribers.

Mrs. Sudor, a successful florist of Toledo, O., is a German woman, who was left a widow many years ago, and who from a small beginning has built up a large business. A recent chrysanthemum show given by her included 114 varieties.

At the forty-first annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, President of the Corporators, awarded diplomas to forty-seven women, the largest class that has ever graduated from the college.

The first woman to obtain a certificate from the Virginia State Board of Medical Examiners to practise medicine in that State is colored. Her name is Sarah G. Jones, daughter of the editor of the *True Reformer*, a weekly paper published at Richmond. She is said to have passed a very successful examination, so much so as to amaze the board.

Mrs. Emma R. Pulliam has just been appointed City Treasurer by the Mayor of Fort Scott, Kan., and confirmed by the Council. Mayor Goodlander is a Democrat, and the Council are mainly Republicans, so the two parties join in this appointment. The position was entirely unsolicited by Mrs. Pulliam, while several men had been working for it. Mrs. Pulliam is well and favorably known in Fort Scott, and will enter into office with many good wishes.

The government of Mexico is sending out troops against certain insurgents who refuse to pay their taxes. Yet these insurgents have been allowed to take part in the government and share its benefits. But we are reminded, right here, that there are thousands of people in America who are obliged to pay their taxes, but yet are not allowed to vote. But here they are not rebels. They are women.—*Boston Globe*.

The only genuine successors of the apostles are the load-lifters.—*Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Mrs. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP, the well-known traveller and writer of books of travel, is the first woman to deliver an address before the British House of Commons. She was summoned there to tell what she had seen of the Christians in Turkish Koordistan.

Miss EFFIE HENDERSON, a bright young lawyer, was the only woman at the farewell banquet given by the Bar of Bloomington, Ills., in honor of James S. Ewing, Minister to Belgium. "Thus, little by little," remarks the *Indianapolis Journal*, "does woman forge her way to the front."

The Geuda Springs (Kan.) *Herald* says: "The election passed off very quietly, the ladies' ticket being the only one in the field. There were eighty-two votes polled, resulting in the election of the straight ticket, as follows: For Mayor, Emma Barnes; for Police Judge, Dr. S. Duffield; for Councilmen, Mrs. A. H. Buckwalter, Mrs. T. O. Hite, Mrs. S. L. Ward, Mrs. H. C. Seanor, and Mrs. Mary R. Berkey."

Miss MARGARET WINDEYER has been appointed by the government of New South Wales as a commissioner to the World's Fair. She is the daughter of Sir William Windeyer, the senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and will represent the colony of which her father is so distinguished a citizen.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has been re-elected president of the British Women's Temperance Association by a majority of sixty-nine. There had been a strong difference of opinion on the matter, Lady Henry being regarded by the conservative element as too radical on some subjects, especially on woman suffrage. Her re-election is a triumph for the progressive party. The defeated minority withdrew from the meeting.

In New York over 100,000 women are working for wages, and three-fifths of them support whole families. In a dry-goods store recently it was decided to reduce the wages of the women in order that those of the married men might be raised, but investigation showed that the single women were supporting more people than the married men, and the proposed change did not take place.—*New York World.*

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for May 13 are an extended report of the New England Woman Suffrage Festival, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association; the full text of Mrs. Potter Palmer's address at the opening of the Woman's Building at Chicago; an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond on Co-education at Swarthmore; a report of progress in Arkansas, by Mrs. Clara A. McDiarmid; an account of the election at Fort Scott, Kan., by Genevieve Lel Hawley; a letter by a Tennessee lady, "How Poor Southern Girls are Educated;" and a true story contributed by Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska, describing a unique method by which a farmer's wife was cured of nervous prostration without medicine and at small expense.

#### SENATOR HOAR ON SUFFRAGE.

At the Festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, on May 9, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar said:

There are but two conceptions of human government of which it can be said—what can be said of no other—that each rests upon a theory logically consistent with itself. One is that the power of government in a State belongs to him who can get it and who can keep it. I suppose that every autocracy, from the despotic chief of the most barbarous tribe, from the Emperor of China or the Emperor of Russia, to the latest American State which includes the word "male" in its description of the persons entitled to vote, thinks that upon its power depends the public welfare, and that the person or persons who wield political power in their community are alone fit for it, and that no other person whatever can be admitted to share it without public injury. Every advance of mankind towards self-government in the past has been extorted from the ruling power by force or by fear.

The cause of woman suffrage rests upon another theory. It relies for its ultimate success upon the reason and the sense of justice of the whole community, and not upon its fear. And it holds that the only true government of the State is self-government, and that in that self-government every citizen of full age and of sound mind has a natural right to share as a birth-right. We hold that, so far as we can discover the design of the Creator of mankind, we were all of us placed upon this earth that we might learn the lesson of self-government; that the human soul might be developed, purified, fitted for another and higher existence by teaching it obedience to the moral law. The sublimest thing in the universe, except its Creator, is a human will governing itself in obedience to a law higher than its own desire. The sublimest manifestation of this self-control is when a self-governing State regulates its conduct by the moral law.

Cowards may shrink from it; men who love their ease may affect to despise it; but there is no higher or more noble employment of the human faculties than to share in the government of the State. The function is higher and more noble as the State in which it is exercised reaches more nearly to absolute self-government. To that noble function we invite, summon and welcome the womanhood of America.

Every nation or State has a human quality. It is made up of the best qualities of the men and women who compose it and who govern it. We love it with an individual love. We impute to it courage, justice, affection, ambition, self-control. The Spartan, the Athenian, the Roman, the Swiss, the English, the American temper is as real, as distinct, as well understood as that of any hero in history. We believe that there ought to go to make up the quality and temper of our Republic—great as it is, still in the forming period of infancy—those traits and elements which the womanhood of America can furnish.

#### RACE-TRACKS IN NEW JERSEY.

Nothing for a long time has so stirred the best citizens of New Jersey as the passage by the Legislature of the bills licensing race-tracks and gambling. Among the mass-meetings held on every side to express indignation was a monster meeting at Woodstown, the largest held in that place for years. Speaker Flynn, of the House of Representatives, had made in his official place some sneering allusions to the interference of women in such matters; and citizens active in

getting up the meeting were anxious to have a public expression of opinion from women. They invited Mary Grew and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery to speak at the mass-meeting. These ladies were unable to be present, but they sent letters.

Miss Mary Grew, for many years active in all good works, said in the course of her letter:

If my voice could reach all the men of New Jersey, I would say to them: In this great struggle with the hosts of evil, you fight at a disadvantage while your mothers, wives and sisters are not wholly free to help you. Break the lingering fetter which hinders their action, put into their hands the weapon with which you strike efficient blows against legalized wrong, and together you and they will win such victories for righteousness as the nation has not seen. The world is beginning to learn that what God joined together in the family, it is not well for man to put asunder in the church and in the State.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery wrote:

I hope the women of New Jersey will realize to the full all that this iniquitous law, if allowed to exist, would mean to their homes and their children. I hope they will not be silent under this threat of the open saloon and the race-track with its constant teachings of vice to their sons. I hope they will not for a moment dream that what harms their sons can fail to react upon their daughters' lives, and that they will, in solid phalanx, not only lend their aid to the work for the repeal of this iniquity, the overthrow of this monster evil which menaces the rights of every citizen, but that they will resolve to gain for themselves that underlying right of citizenship which will make it unwise in the future for any man in Speaker Flynn's place to refer to a "committee of women" as a term of contempt.

A Philadelphia woman, commenting upon the frequent assertion that "women should rear sons and vote through their sons," pertinently queries: "I wonder how many New Jersey mothers are willing to risk the ruin of their boys through race-track legislation before they are old enough to vote?"

The ballot is the reformer's bullet. With it he fights the battle, begun on the platform and continued in the press, to a successful finish. Woman, possessed of the ballot, will become a much more powerful factor in the arena of reform than she ever yet has been. Of this fact the opponents of reformatory movements are well aware, and they are doing all that lies in their power to delay and defeat her investment with the ballot. But their efforts will be in vain.—*Rev. E. D. McCreary.*

MATILDA B. MCBRIDE, now of Des Moines, Ia., writes: "I have lived in Kansas for the past four years, and have seen the result of equal suffrage in the elections of our city (Winfield) and know of it in others. My observation is that women vote more independently of others' opinions than men do. The character of the candidate has more to do with a woman's vote than party policy or platforms. Women have had a natural timidity about registering and voting; but they are fast overcoming this timidity, though losing nothing of their native modesty or womanly nature; and nowhere are women treated with more respect by the men, nowhere is more chivalrous attention paid them than in Kansas."



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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### REPUBLICAN LEAGUES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Republican Leagues of the United States held their sixth annual meeting in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday and Thursday, May 10 and 11. Thirty-eight States were represented by over 600 delegates, while several thousand interested friends and spectators crowded Macaulay's Opera House at every session.

President Clarkson, in his opening address, gave generous recognition to the public services of women, and avowed himself in favor of woman suffrage. He said:

A pressing question of the time is in regard to the political rights of women. Not much headway has been made by the sentimental arguments in favor of a political franchise for women, but women, themselves, by taking up thousands of employments occupied only by men before, and showing themselves possessed of superior business qualifications, and acquiring property, and in other ways, have supplied practical facts in support of their capacity for citizenship. The public sentiment has conceded municipal and school suffrage to them. No subject could be more interesting for investigation and discussion than this. For my part, I know of no reason why an intelligent woman should not vote and be as fully qualified to vote as an intelligent man.

This passage of his speech was greeted with enthusiastic applause; in fact it was more applauded than any other. Mr. H. B. Blackwell, delegate from Massachusetts, from the floor of the Convention subsequently offered the following:

Whereas, Political Justice, Impartial Liberty, and Equal Rights for All are the foundation principles of the Republican party;

And whereas the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside," therefore

Resolved, That we re-affirm our national platforms of 1872 and 1892—"The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider spheres of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and "We demand the ballot for every citizen of the United States," irrespective of race, color, or sex.

This was greeted with great and repeated applause, and was unanimously referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Next day the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the State and Nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

This resolution was justly regarded, both by the friends and opponents of woman suffrage in the convention, as an endorsement of the principle, and the vote of 375 in favor to 185 against it in-

dicated with substantial accuracy the views of the delegates. Its adoption by more than two to one was an encouraging and significant fact.

This resolution of the National League Convention is honest and explicit. While it does not make woman suffrage a test of Republicanism, it gives the moral weight of the League in its favor. This is all that the friends of woman suffrage could expect, and, as was evidenced by the subsequent vote in convention, it was more than its opponents were willing to concede without a contest. Henceforth the discussion of woman suffrage in the Republican Leagues of the United States is not only permitted but recommended. And with discussion there can be but one result—its acceptance and adoption.—*Woman's Journal.*

### DRESS REFORM AT CHICAGO.

The "Woman's Hour" has struck in Chicago this week. Says the *Boston Transcript*: "Women of all nationalities and all opinions are at the big Congress of representative women. It is pleasant to observe that the first topic discussed was dress. Brains and reforms will come in their turn, but the Congress starts off with a philosophical recognition of the innate and unchangeable law of interest in wherewithal she shall be clothed, before woman goes forth to conquer whatever province of endeavor she chooses. There is something prophetic in the sweet serenity of spirit with which Lucy Stone discussed the "Bloomer" attempt and failure of forty years ago. None of the younger women who stood on the table to show their new style reform dresses can equal the grace of Lucy Stone's philosophy. She said, 'We thought if women saw a sensible dress they would wear it. What fools we were!'"

Woman suffrage came very near being carried in the Nova Scotia Legislature. It was defeated by only three majority. Subsequent to the rejection of the bill by the Lower House the petitions were handed into the upper (Legislative Council), and in the informal debate which followed, the feeling in favor of the measure was shown to be well nigh unanimous.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, on May 11, passed a bill to give women the right to vote in school elections by a large majority. Mr. Hicks, of Tolland, Mr. Lees, of Westport, and Mr. Wood, of Manchester, ably supported the bill. By a vote of 108 to 26 the rules were suspended and the bill was immediately sent to the Senate. The bill provides that every woman twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the United States twenty-one years, and in any town in the State for one year, shall have the right to vote in school meetings and for school offices.

The World's Congresses of 1893 were formally opened by exercises in the Hall of Columbus, at the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, on Monday morning, May 15.

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS has cancelled all her Kansas engagements for the early summer that she may attend the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair.

MISS OSGOOD, a Brooklyn lady, is the only American woman who has been admitted to work in the Sevres Factory at Versailles. She worked there for a year, and now reproduces the same work.

MISS PEBBLES, of West End, Birmingham, is the first lady notary public in Alabama. She has received her appointment from Governor Jones, and has given bond as a notary public.

DR. JULIA WASHBURN, of Lexington, Ky., is in charge of a bureau in the Kentucky State Medical Society, and will deliver the public address this year at the meeting of that body in Danville, on "Women in Medicine."

MISS LAURA CLAY spoke on woman suffrage to the students of the State College of Kentucky on Friday evening, May 12, by special invitation of the girls' literary society. She gave a strong address, and was listened to with appreciative attention.

REV. CAROLINE A. BASSETT, for some time pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Lisbon, Mich., has been called to the Free Baptist Church, at Conklin, Mich., where a new church edifice is about to be built. Miss Bassett will represent her church at the Woman's Congress at Chicago.

MRS. SARAH BRISTOL COOPER, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Harriet Cooper, left San Francisco May 8, for Chicago, where she is to give seventeen papers and addresses at the various Congresses. Just before leaving San Francisco, a purse of \$1,300 was presented her by appreciative friends in that city.

MISS NINA FLEMING, of the Harvard College Observatory, is rapidly assuming high rank as an astronomer. She is Scotch, and before leaving for Boston she taught for five years in the public schools of Dundee. Under her supervision a corps of trained women assistants has been established in connection with the university.

MRS. GASTON BOYD, of Newton, Kan., is prominent in club and musical circles, and is a woman of fine abilities, untiring energy and large public spirit. She ranks as one of the best authorities in her State in regard to music, and she was some time ago appointed by the World's Fair Commission as Musical Director for Kansas. Under her direction a Columbian Jubilee was lately held at Hutchinson, in which musicians and musical organizations from different parts of the State contested for prizes. It was a brilliant event.

## WOMAN'S SPHERE.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

The earth moves on through heaven-appointed spaces,  
With glorious light impaled;—  
We women know our sphere, and keep our places,  
On-moving with the world.

Like her, we listen for the heavenly voices  
And follow where they call;  
Like her, the heart of womanhood rejoices  
In the free joy of all.

No brother planet dares to let or stay her  
As toward the goal she flies;  
Death were the ban should he perforce delay her,  
Swift journeying through the skies.

But, daughter of the Sun, and equal sister  
Of Saturn, Jove, and Mars,—  
No drop of dew, no moonbeam can resist her,  
Our dearest of the stars!

The little seeds are kindled in her bosom  
And nurtured by her love;  
She clothes the sombre trees with bud and blossom;  
She mates the homesick dove.

She fits her strength to every loving duty,  
Our mother, kind and wise;  
Warm is her hearthstone, bright with joy and beauty  
And tales of high emprise.

But still on azure wings she mounts forever  
The breathless heights of space.  
She loves her own,—yet on, with vast endeavor,  
She runs her heavenward race.

"Keep to your sphere!" that will we, brothers,  
surely,  
In earnest, not in play!  
Largely and womanly, sweetly and purely—  
And who shall bar our way!

"Keep to your sphere!" still sounds the voice  
insistent—  
A scornful challenge hurled.  
Nay, know ye not, ye mockers, blind, resistant,  
Our sphere is all the world?

Were we not last (we heard so) in creation?  
Thus moves the cyclic plan—  
Woman evolved from man the coronation,  
The queen, the crown, of man.

Oh, long the stubborn ages cramped and bound us  
With chains of servitude,  
Till in the fulness of His plan Christ found us,  
His suffering sisterhood!

"The last shall be the first!" O voice supernal,  
Our Elder Brother's voice!  
Above the singing spheres, sublime, eternal,  
We hear it and rejoice.

Not brutal force, but love; not hate, but pity,  
Can serve God's high behest,  
As in His name, to the Celestial City  
We journey, two abreast!

Man, woman—first nor last, but one for ever  
Since God's decree went forth.  
Who shall assume their destinies to sever  
Who share the heavenly birth?

## MR. ATWOOD'S ECONOMY.

"I suppose," began Mr. Atwood, severely, "that if you were the man and the money-maker, we should have no end of dollars and luxuries."

Mrs. Atwood, with cheeks a little redder than usual, only looked down in her coffee cup in silence. Scenes similar to this were of almost daily occurrence.

"I really don't see what you do with the money I give you. I declare, you ask for a dollar nearly every day."

"There are five in the family; do you expect to have no expenses? Perhaps, if you would economize a little yourself, we should get along better."

"Me economize, me!"

"Yes. I don't see why all the pinching should come from my side. I need a new pair of shoes. These are really quite unfit to wear. Johnnie's are almost as bad, and the two little girls need some warm flannels and a best dress apiece."

By this time Mr. Atwood had got his breath.

"I suppose you think I spend my money foolishly, then," he said, angrily.

"You spend it as you choose. All men do, in a measure. It is the order of things at this time; but I only ask you to stop and think in a serious way where a good deal of your money does go."

"Why, for flour and coal, for potatoes and meat, and dresses for you and the children."

Mrs. Atwood smiled.

"For nothing else?"

"Why, yes; there's my own clothing, to be sure; but I can't go out in public looking like a ragman, it would kill my business. I suppose you are thinking of the new overcoat; but it's the best economy to get something good while you are getting."

"A principle you must have forgotten when you gave me five dollars two years ago for my winter cloak."

"Oh, well, you don't go out any."

"True!"

"You are unreasonable as all women are, and you think I'm made of money, I guess. Here's five dollars you can put to any use you see fit. I dare say it will go for a lace founce."

"For my new calico?" queried Mrs. Atwood, mockingly. But she picked up the money, very much as she would have handled a snake. She thought of the little children, and knew she could not refuse it, ungraciously as it had been given.

Mr. Atwood donned his new overcoat, and went out at the front door with a more than usually hard bang.

Mrs. Atwood took up the baby, and slow tears rolled down her cheeks upon its little golden head.

Johnnie, the handsome six-year-old boy, climbed down from the table, and leaning on his mother's knee gazed up in her face lovingly.

"When I get to be a big man like papa," he said, "I'll give you all my money."

Then Mrs. Atwood smiled, and brushed the tears away.

"Yes, darling," she said, "mamma knows the kind of a man you will be—the kind of a man, please God, she will try to teach you to grow into."

Then, while washing up the breakfast dishes, she planned and planned how best to spend that five dollars.

"Two pairs of shoes must come out of it. I'll get a low, cheap pair for myself, perhaps for a dollar; they won't be very warm, but they will cover my feet. Then I can get Johnnie's for perhaps a dollar and a half; that leaves two and a half for flannels and dresses for the baby and little Nellie. Oh, dear! I did need ten dollars so much, and fifteen wouldn't any more than have made us comfortable. If papa cared for his wife and babies very much, he would not buy fifty-dollar suits and forty-dollar overcoats and ten-cent cigars and all that. It's a pity the tables couldn't be turned for a time."

Then having made everything snug and clean, she sent Johnnie off to school with a loving kiss, called in Irish Nora, a neigh-

bor girl, to stay with the children, and started out to make her purchases.

"If I walk there and back," she thought, "I shall save ten cents, and that will pay Nora. But think of papa walking a mile over such streets as these, in such shoes!" For they lived in the suburbs, where rent was less.

The purchases had been made, and Mrs. Atwood started homeward, tired and faint.

"If I could only have a hot cup of coffee now!" she thought, "but I don't even dare to spend a nickel. It's going to rain, too, I believe."

And rain it did; not a gentle shower, but a terrible, drenching downpour, and she had no umbrella. The thin cloak was soon wet through, and a more limp and bedraggled woman could not have been imagined than that poor mother who staggered in at her own doorway at last.

Mr. Atwood had just completed a most splendid dinner at a most splendid hotel, and was leaning back in his chair chatting with a gentleman friend he had chanced to meet, and whom he had invited to join him. There had been champagne, and they were laughing and in the best of spirits, when a telephone message was handed to Mr. Atwood, which read as follows:

"Come home! your wife is dying."

MARY ATWOOD."

"Ah, what is it!" exclaimed the friend, noticing his companion's pallor.

For answer, Mr. Atwood handed him the message, snatched his overcoat, and without more ado rushed away.

It was still raining, but the electric railway car bore him quickly homeward.

Silence greeted him as he entered the hall; but upon opening the door to his wife's chamber, his oldest sister met him, a strange look upon her usually cold face.

"Mary!" he gasped, "when did you come, and what has happened?"

"I came an hour ago, luckily. As for what has happened, I'll leave you to answer that. Look at your wife!"

"She isn't dead, is she? There's color in her cheeks."

"No, she isn't dead—yet. Look here, Charlie, do you know what these are?" and she held up before him a bundle of what appeared to be rags, soaking wet. "Your wife's cloak, dress, and skirts, and these are her shoes. Please examine them; I don't see how she kept them on her feet. I suppose they are the kind you provide for her."

"But where has she been," gasped Mr. Atwood, "to get so wet?"

"I asked the little Irish girl, who has taken the children over to their house, about it, and she said Mrs. Atwood went down town to the stores, and that she walked there and back, and without an umbrella."

"Walked!"

"Yes, You may understand why; I don't."

Just then a smothered sob reached Mr. Atwood, and he discerned a pair of chubby legs in darned old stockings, sticking out from a mass of bed-clothes at the foot of the bed.

"It's Johnnie. He was so wild with



grief I had not the heart to send him away, and he won't do her any hurt. See his feet! and they are soaking wet, and must be attended to." 7.18

Mr. Atwood flushed hotly at the sight of those toeless shoes.

"She went to get him a pair this morning. But why don't you send for a doctor?"

"He has been here, and gone; everything has been done that can be. This is the bundle your wife brought home with her. These are her winter shoes, I suppose, and you can see how suitable they are; the price marked on them is one dollar and ten cents."

"Mary!" began Mr. Atwood, plaintively.

"You asked me what had happened. You see I am trying to find out, and I think I shall before I get through. I want you to see something else in this bundle. This roll of coarse red flannel no doubt is for petticoats for the little girls; but what do you suppose *this* is for?" sternly.

Mr. Atwood gazed down upon a small quantity of soft white flannel. "I don't know," he said helplessly.

"Thank God I never married!" cried his sister earnestly. "I might not have known myself, if the doctor hadn't intimated that that was what made the case so critical."

Mr. Atwood understood now, and went to the bed and knelt down. "Mabel!" he said brokenly, "Oh, my wife!"

"That is all," said his sister grimly. "You were always selfish. Your mother (who I am glad wasn't mine) helped to make you so. But I never supposed you could be quite so cruel, and to your own. Your income of fifteen hundred dollars a year will admit of a comfortable living for all—had it been shared. Johnnie, dear, I must get off these wet old shoes, or we shall have another sick member in the family."

"Oh, mamma! mamma!" moaned the child.

"We will do everything we can," said Aunt Mary, kissing the tear-wet cheek. "She looks better, I think."

She lived—at the sacrifice of the little life that was to be. Lived, and began to grow stronger, and to smile upon her children once more.

Aunt Mary was at the head of the household, and a new reign had been inaugurated. As for Mr. Atwood, his wife wondered what had come over him. He had sat by her bedside night and day, doing all he could for her, in his awkward fashion, but with a tenderness that surprised her. He had won the timid little girls to sit upon his knee and romp with him as they had never dared to do before.

"Mamma," said Johnnie one day, "how pretty you are, your cheeks are so red and your hair crinkles all around your head!"

Then Johnnie's father laid his hand upon that head, and said:—

"Mabel, if you can forget my heartless thoughtlessness, my cruel selfishness, I will see that from this time out my wife and home are my first thought. I never knew how I loved you until I was afraid

I was going to have to give you up forever. Can you still love me a little?"

The happy mother smiled fondly on him, and answered:—

"I have always loved you, and I supposed it was only a man's way."

Aunt Mary, who had chanced in at this instant, sniffed audibly.

"I was thankful before that I had never married, and now I'm thankful I'm not a man. I call such 'ways' as you attribute to the common man or husband, Sin."

"Never mind," said her brother, "you've had a sphere, and you've filled it nobly; and the cosiest room in my home evermore is set aside for brave Aunt Mary, who shook the family skeleton before my eyes until I trembled and burnt it up."—*Yankee Blade*.

#### NEW ENGLAND ANNUAL MEETING.

The anniversary meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association on May 10 was in a high degree successful, both in numbers and in interest. The foreign delegates added much to the interest of the occasion, and there were excellent speeches by our own people. The papers gave extended friendly reports.

A fine address was made on Wednesday evening by Wendell Phillips Stafford, of Vermont, who was largely instrumental in carrying the municipal woman suffrage bill through the last Vermont House of Representatives by the unprecedented vote of 149 yeas to 83 nays. Reports were made at the business meeting by Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, of Maine, Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles, of Rhode Island, Mrs. M. L. Griffin, of New Hampshire, and others, and interesting reports were read from Vermont and Connecticut. LUOY STONE.

#### THE MOTHER OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

In the life of Oliver Cromwell, by Dr. George H. Clark, just published by D. Lothrop Co., there is a charming chapter on his later domestic life, from which we make the following extract:

"There was one inmate of Whitehall who calls for a page in this narrative—Oliver's old mother, who is said to have given him some of his best traits of character. She was now ninety-four years old, but her mental faculties were little obscured. Every day, it is related, her kind, affectionate son visited her in her room. Every day she wished to see his face and to hear his voice. To her he was not the great captain of Dunbar, nor the invincible conqueror whom all the sovereigns of Europe feared; he was her Oliver, her boy, her only one, the pet of the old Huntingdon home. He sits and talks with her, but not a word is said of war or parliaments; the talk is of the past.

"Memories sweet and dear are gone over again and again, and never seem to lose their interest: the kind father, long ago gone, who took his boy to Cambridge; the old house; the brook running near it; the winter evenings when Doctor Beard and others came in for a little talk; Cousin Hampden; yes, with tears and tender voice, good Uncle Oliver, godfather Oliver, and the pleasant walks to Hinchinbrook. All the past, little of the present,

is gone over. At last came a scene worth the vision of an angel. Oliver for the last time is by her side, and she is passing to the other life. She looks up and says: 'My dear son, I leave my heart with thee; good night!' and dies. Tenderly, through nearly forty years of widowhood, this mother had been watched over and cared for by the most dutiful of sons, and now he lays her body in Westminster Abbey. She was a noble woman. Even royalists spoke kindly of her. Her picture is a pleasant one to look at. Her memory will be kept alive, for she was the mother of a hero." HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### A WOMAN VOTER IN IOWA.

Iowa has been supposed to be one of the few Western States where women are still denied a vote on school questions. A recent item in the papers, however, seems to show that this is a mistake, and that some Iowa women, at least, have a vote at school elections. The *Daily News* lately published the following despatch from Cedar Rapids:

There was a lively fight at the school election of the independent district of Kenwood. The important issue was in connection with the bonded indebtedness of the district, which amounts to \$1,500. One party contended that by paying \$500 a year, and thus liquidating the debt in three years, the village could present the claim to intending settlers that there was no bonded school indebtedness. The other party desired to pay the interest and let the bonds run, so that with increased population the debt would fall more easily upon the property. The fight was hot, and the women became interested. Mrs. W. B. Carr happened to be at the post-office, and expressed the wish that women were allowed to vote. Mr. Glass, who overheard the remark, informed her that any woman over twenty-one years of age, owning property in her own name, or any woman having children of school age, could vote at a school election. Mrs. Carr is just the woman to exercise her rights as an American citizen, being, like other women, deeply interested in the schools, and she accordingly cast her ballot, the first vote ever cast by a woman in the village of Kenwood. She voted to pay the bonds, and the election turned on her vote, the proposition carrying by just one majority.

The editor of the *Woman's Standard* wrote to Mrs. Carr to ascertain whether this was true. Mrs. Carr answered that the facts were substantially as stated. Her vote was cast and was counted. We shall be interested to hear whether the law is the same all through Iowa, or whether it is only in Kenwood that women can vote.

Texas papers just received give an interesting report of a woman suffrage convention held at Dallas, on May 10, in response to a call issued on April 8, by Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes, of Galveston, vice-president for Texas of the National-American Suffrage Association; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fry, of San Antonio, superintendent of the suffrage department for Texas of the W. C. T. U., and others. There was a good attendance from different parts of the State, great interest was manifested, and a strong State organization was formed. The WOMAN'S COLUMN congratulates Texas on taking the lead among the Gulf States

Mrs. Lucy Stone and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell are attending the World's Congress of Representative Women, at Chicago.

Mrs. Etta Osgood, of Portland, reports that the Maine Woman Suffrage Association has a Press Committee which is doing excellent work.

The Legislature of Colorado has passed an act to compel the support of wife and children. For non-performance, sixty days in the county jail.

The W. C. T. U. of North Carolina has purchased a plot of ground at Waynesville, upon which they will erect a suitable structure for the Memorial Mary Allen West School of Methods.

Miss Soondarbi H. Powar, an accomplished Indian lady, who has been speaking in London for some time past, has returned to Poona, India, where she will be associated with her friend, the heroic Pundita Ramabai, in conducting the school for high caste Hindoo widows.

The American National Red Cross Society has been incorporated at Washington, D. C. The Board of Directors comprises Clara Barton, P. D. Degrau and Julian B. Hubbell, of Washington; Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Indiana, and Stephen E. Barton, of Massachusetts.

The annual commencement of the Women's Medical Colleges, Cincinnati, O., was held April 6. The graduates were Miss Emma Scott and Miss Georgia Booth, of Ohio, and Miss Brooks, of Pennsylvania. The post-graduates were Dr. May Dun-Crane, of Ohio, and Dr. Kate Wadsworth, of Morgan, Ky. Dr. Wadsworth will begin to practise at Falmouth, Ky.

Both Houses of the Kentucky General Assembly have passed a Property Rights bill which greatly enlarges the property rights of married women. We cannot yet give the provisions, but will do so as soon as they can be ascertained. We are indebted to Miss Laura Clay for early notice of the fact.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, held at Delaware last week, was highly successful. Among the speakers were Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw. Upon motion of Dr. Swift, of Cincinnati, a telegram was ordered sent to the annual convention of the Republican League of the United States and to the Republican National Committee, in session at Louisville, asking for a woman suffrage plank in the national platform of the party.

The *Woman's Journal* for May 20 contains the proceedings of the New England Anniversary Meeting, proceedings of the Delaware County, Pa., W. S. A., the Rhode Island May Meeting, Memphis, Tennessee, Equal Suffrage Club, Dress Reform Notes, Gilder's poem, "The White City," "Who Laughed Last," a children's story, National Republican League's Convention Echoes, Women of Washington State vs. Dr. Buckley, Obituary of Mrs. Joanna E. D. Mills, and many other important and interesting items of news too numerous to be specified.

#### MR. BONNEY'S ADDRESS.

At the opening of the World's Congresses, May 15, Charles C. Bonney, the president, delivered a fine address. He said, in course of sketching the origin and development of the World's Congress scheme:

The paramount motive of the World's Congress movement may well be noticed. The golden rule of life furnished the basis for the desired union. Asking from all the world respect for our own convictions, customs and institutions, and the liberty to enjoy them; simple justice commanded us to offer in return the same respect for what others believe to be truth and duty. Making no surrender of our own convictions, the principles we profess to hold compel us to act toward others as we would have them do by us. When we invite the leaders of other lands to meet us in friendly conference, we stand pledged to avoid every appearance of putting them in any false or compromising position. We aim to be faithful servants of the Truth. We acknowledge its sovereignty. We realize that the most gifted of our race can but imperfectly comprehend and portray its mysteries. Because the Truth is infinite, and we are only finite, it must forever transcend our efforts to understand and obey it, although we may do so to the utmost of our limited abilities.

The Army of Peace enters upon the scene. The splendid procession of 1893 marches into view. At its head a golden banner bears the golden legend of Woman's Progress. Behind it walk the living leaders of that progress, reflecting renewed honors upon all the long line of illustrious women, from Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

This fair and inspiring vision passes, and that mightiest of the powers of modern progress, the Public Press, advances to the front. Public Opinion, with imperial mien, heads its ranks. The winged lightnings wait to bear its messages to the confines of civilization. Mountains do not bar its movements; even across the great seas it sends its burning words.

Close behind it walk the Healing Arts, to cure with marvellously increased skill and wisdom the many ills which hinder human weal.

Temperance, greatest of mundane physicians, appropriately follows, appealing to all mankind to shun the appalling miseries which intemperance entails.

Moral and Social Reform enters the field of view, with such names upon its ensigns as "Charities, Corrections, and Philanthropy"; "Prison Reform"; "Humane Societies"; the "King's Daughters," and others of like import.

The flags of the Business World appear. Bankers, Boards of Trade, Merchants, Railway Carriers, Building Associations and Insurance Companies, active representatives of the vast interests of Commerce and Finance, march past in imposing array. Upon their skill and fidelity the welfare of the world largely depends.

The original invitation to foreign nations asked them to unite with us in the consideration of the following, among other great themes:

I. The grounds of fraternal union in the language, literature, domestic life, religion, science, art and civil institutions of different peoples.

II. The economic, industrial and financial problems of the age.

III. Educational systems, their advantages and their defects; and the means by which they may best be adapted to the recent enormous increase in all departments of knowledge.

IV. The practicability of a common language, for use in the commercial relations of the civilized world.

V. International copyright, and the laws of intellectual property and commerce.

VI. Immigration and naturalization laws, and the proper international privileges of alien governments, and their subjects or citizens.

VII. The most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing pauperism, insanity and crime; and of increasing productive ability, prosperity and virtue throughout the world.

VIII. International law as a bond of union, and a means of mutual protection; and how it may best be enlarged, perfected and authoritatively expressed.

IX. The establishment of the principles of judicial justice as the supreme law of international relations; and the general substitution of arbitration for war, in the settlement of international controversies.

#### CANADA MOVING.

A deputation from the Women's Enfranchisement Association waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat on May 5, at the Parliament House, Toronto, Can., with a petition asking the Ontario government to give married women a right to vote on the same conditions on which widows and spinsters are at present allowed to vote in municipal elections, and also to extend parliamentary franchise to women on the same conditions as men. The *Toronto Daily Globe* remarks editorially of this occasion:

The suffragists have a direct and uncomfortable way of presenting their case, making every masculine hearer feel as if he had stolen a ballot-box or a plebiscite from them. Medicine, law and labor were unofficially represented among the speakers by Dr. Stowe-Gullen, Miss Martin, and Miss Joussey. Mrs. McDonnell might be said to represent woman's ability to organize and direct reformatory agitations. In representing divinity, journalism and teaching, they called to their aid, from the enfranchised element, Rev. Septimus Jones, Mr. Phillips Thompson and Mr. James L. Hughes. After paying deserved compliments to the speakers, Sir Oliver gave some timely advice on the necessity of arousing outside public sentiment in order to make reforms effective.

#### NEW YORK STATE ENROLMENT

In order to facilitate the work of enrolling the woman suffragists of the State, I have had printed some headings which read as follows:

##### NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ENROLMENT.

We, the undersigned citizens of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County, believe that women should vote on equal terms with men.

MEN.

WOMEN.

Will not suffrage workers who have not adopted Mr. Blackwell's plan, as given in "How to Win Woman Suffrage," send to me for these headings, and enroll their communities? It requires no outlay of money, and asks only for zeal and time.

Only the co-operation of many can make this enrolment work effective.

ISABEL HOWLAND,

Supt. of Enrolment in the N. Y. W. S. A.  
Sherwood, N. Y.

Dr. Elizabeth G. Smith, of Bridgeport, was recently elected secretary of the Eclectic Medical Association of Connecticut.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The series of Congresses in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair opened on May 15 with a lecture by Miss Jane Meade Welch, of Buffalo, N. Y., on "The Finding of the New World." It is intended that every day, under the auspices of the Board of Lady Managers, some well-known woman shall deliver an address. There is no admission fee to these meetings and many opportunities will be afforded for free discussion. Among the women who have already given addresses in the Woman's Building are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Lillie D. Blake and Mrs. Jenness-Miller. The subject of Mrs. Howe's address was: "Woman's Place in Plato's Republic." "Could Plato have been here during this past woman's week," said Mrs. Howe, "he would have said: 'My dreams have come true, and the pattern of the golden city I know to be in the heavens, has been drawn here.'"

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

### TEXAS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

A call for a convention of men and women interested in the enfranchisement of women, to meet in Dallas, May 10, to organize an equal suffrage association for the State of Texas, and elect delegates to the World's Fair Convention of the National-American Suffrage Association, was signed as follows:

MRS. REBECCA HENRY HAYES,  
Galveston, Vice-President for Texas of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. FRY,  
San Antonio, Superintendent of Suffrage Department for Texas of the W. C. T. U., also member N. A. W. S. A.

GRACE DANFORTH, M. D., Granger.

MRS. AURELIA MOHL,  
Editorial Staff Houston Post, Houston.

MRS. SARAH C. ACHESON,  
Denison, Gen. Vice-President of State W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELIZABETH STRONG TRACY,  
Houston, late State Reporter Union Signal, Chicago.

MRS. W. S. HERNDON,  
Tyler, Northeastern Division President W. C. T. U.

MRS. MARGARET L. WATSON,  
Beaumont, Correspondent New Orleans Delta.

MRS. BETTIE GAY,  
Columbus, of the Texas Alliance.

MRS. MARY E. PENDERGAST,  
President Mexia W. C. T. U.

ELLEN LAWSON DABBS, M. D.,  
Fort Worth.

This call was published in the newspapers all over Texas. The Galveston *Daily News* published a lengthy interview with Mrs. Hayes. On the morning of the

convention the Dallas *Morning News* gave an interesting interview, in which the most salient points in favor of woman suffrage, as expressed by Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Fry, Dr. Danforth, and Mrs. Watson, were set forth, and on the following day it published a good report of the meetings.

The convention seems to have been harmonious and highly successful. It was reported to the convention that three ladies had voted in Houston, to wit, Mrs. Cora Bacon Foster, Mrs. Ella Hewatt and Mrs. Bryan. It is not improbable that Texas may follow Kansas in progression of the Southwestern States.

### NO HALF-HEARTED MEASURES.

Referring to the recent action of the Republican Leagues at Louisville, Ky., *Kate Field's Washington* says:

When the resolution on woman suffrage was put to a vote, the ayes and noes were so equally divided as to make a rising vote necessary. On discovering that there were 375 yeas to 185 nays, the convention exploded with enthusiasm, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who was present, looked as though the millennium were in sight. I am very glad that the Republican League has taken this stand about woman's suffrage; for though I don't believe in universal suffrage, and don't believe that multiplying ignorant votes will reform politics, I am quite sick of being classed with criminals and idiots, and having the lately-arrived Hodge decide for me who shall govern a country about which he knows nothing and cares less. Logically, women have as much right to the ballot as men. They can't possibly make worse use of it; with it they may be forced to take more interest in public affairs and become more useful citizens. Now, then, will Democracy follow suit? It has been the policy of the party of Jefferson to ignore women in politics. Prior to the last Presidential election there was an impotent attempt at founding what were called "Democratic Women's Influence Clubs." The name was enough to kill them; their effect was nil. The originators repudiated woman suffrage, I believe, and merely went in for laboring with their male kind to vote for Grover Cleveland. This is no time for half-hearted measures. Bulls must be taken by the horns or not at all, and the only way out of the "universal" suffrage slough is to fill it up with women's votes, and temper insane generosity with a modicum of justice. There's a bare chance of eventually attaining dry ground on which all may stand firmly and with self-respect. Not being able to get what I want—i. e., restricted suffrage dependent on education and character, regardless of sex—I shall hereafter demand every privilege for myself that is given to male citizens. I call on the leaders of Democracy to look 1896 squarely in the face and realize that women, who play so prominent a part in the World's Fair, may decide who shall be the next President.

It has hitherto been the law in Japan that if a woman was not married by a certain age, the authorities picked out a man and compelled him to marry her. The Mikado has abolished this usage.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, who is now in Chicago, will spend the summer at her farm near Newport, dividing her time between literary work and private correspondence.

MRS. E. R. HARRINGTON is a member of the board of trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian College at Lincoln, Ill., and Estelle Biddle Clarke is the professor of English literature and history.

MISS ABBY LEACH, professor of Greek at Vassar College, has in charge all of the preparations for the performance of the Greek play, "Antigone," of Sophocles, which the Vassar girls will give in the Poughkeepsie Opera House on May 26.

MISS KLUMPKE, a California girl who entered the Paris observatory as a pupil five years ago, has won her place in the first rank as astronomer, and is one of the most tireless and successful observers in France. One of the two great equatorials at the observatory is reserved for her sole use, and Miss Klumpke was the first woman ever admitted to the institution.

MISS KIRSTINE FREDERIKSEN, whose presence and speech added greatly to the interest of the Boston suffrage festival and anniversary, is the founder of the only industrial school of Copenhagen, where she received a gold medal from the university for an essay on philosophy and pedagogics. Miss Frederiksen participated in the Woman's Congress at Chicago.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT is announced to take part in the Unitarian meetings of Boston anniversary week. She will speak at the Festival in Music Hall, June 1, and deliver the address for the Unitarian Temperance Society at its meeting at Arlington Street Church, Friday evening, June 2. Mrs. Chant preached in Unity Church, Chicago, on last Sunday morning.

MRS. FENWICK MILLER, the only woman ever nominated as a fellow of the English Society of Journalists and a leader writer on the *Illustrated London News*, is in attendance on the Congresses at Chicago. Mrs. Miller graduated in 1873 with honors from the Women's Medical College of London, but drifted into journalism during her tenure of office as a member of the London School Board.

MISS EDITH J. CLAYPOLE, of Akron, Ohio, a post-graduate student in physiology and zoology, was unanimously elected to membership in the Sigma Xi Society, of Cornell University, at its recent annual election. This is an honorary society which chooses its members for their distinguished records in scientific studies; and election to membership is considered a high honor among the students and instructors of the University. The corresponding literary society includes many women, but as yet the number in the scientific Sigma Xi is small. Miss Claypole has the honor to represent the department of vertebrate zoology in the society.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

Edgar Poe has given us a vivid description of a descent into the Maelstrom, purporting to be written by a cool-headed man who had gone through the experience and lived to tell of it. But even he did not try to write the description while he was still in the midst of the whirlpool. It is almost as hard to write in the World's Congress of Representative Women as it would be in the bewildering sweep of the Maelstrom.

In the ample accommodations of the Memorial Art Palace on the Lake front, there are in progress simultaneously, every day, two main Congresses, in the two great halls dedicated respectively to Washington and to Columbus; half a dozen minor Congresses in as many lesser halls, each one of which would be regarded as a capacious auditorium anywhere else; and an indefinite number of "conferences," *i. e.*, smaller meetings, in from thirty to forty smaller halls on the upper floor—meetings educational, religious, philanthropic, scientific, literary, artistic. When you look at the programmes of the two main Congresses, you feel like the small boy who wishes he were twins, so that while one half of him went to school, the other half could go fishing. But, when you glance over the programmes of all the other meetings in progress at the same time, you realize that twinhood could not nearly meet the case, and you sigh, with the Scotchman: "To think that so many good opportunities in life have to be lost, just for want of a little ubiquity!" It is an embarrassment of riches. This morning one of the Danish delegates, Miss Kirstine Frederiksen, said, "Oh, I wish I had twenty pairs of ears!"

There are delegates here from England, Scotland, France, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Russia, Bohemia, South America, Iceland and Australia. Delegates from Italy and Spain are on the way, and are expected to arrive before the week closes. There is an earnest delegation from Canada. There is said to be a delegate from the Cape of Good Hope. The flags of all nations make a rainbow-hued firmament above the great halls of Washington and Columbus. In the former, conspicuous among the rest, is a huge yellow banner with an amazing dragon sprawling over it, which must hail from the Celestial Empire. To see a large audience of women sit calmly under the brooding presence of such a monster ought forever to disprove the skits at women's nervousness. The entrance hall and corridors are decked with statues and palms, and the whole city seems to be overflowing with hospitality, receptions to right and left filling up every chink of spare time. Even the weather has been steadily fine.

The attendance at the opening was worthy of the great occasion; so was Mr. Bonney's speech; and it was pleasant to hear how heartily the names of the early woman suffragists were cheered, whenever they were referred to in the addresses as having helped by their pioneer work to pave the way for this great gathering. The beauty and gracious presence of Mrs.

Potter Palmer, the energy and eloquence of Mrs. Henrotin, and the great interest felt in the long array of foreign delegates, all contributed to the brilliancy of the opening.

Of course there is another side to the picture. The Art Palace is not wholly finished; a wild incongruous chaos of building materials is lying about; the sound of hammer, saw and plane and the shrieks of railroad whistles contend with the voices of the speakers, and some parts of the interior of the building still wear a rather bare and barn-like air. There is something of the same heterogeneity about the programme, on which representative women and women not representative, women of weight and women of no weight, are mingled together. But, in the rich variety and abundance of what is really excellent and valuable, it would be a very ill-conditioned mind that could dwell upon these minor defects. It is a great and unique Congress; it will do a vast amount of good; and the labor of getting it up must have been herculean. Too much praise cannot be given to the energy and executive ability of Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, president and secretary of the Woman's National Council, who have had the management of this Woman's Congress, and who have borne the immense labor involved in making the arrangements for it.

It is a happy circumstance that the World's Congress of Representative Women should have had the opening place in the series of World's Congresses that are to last all summer. The omen is propitious.

One very pleasant thing about the Congress was the warm interest the audiences evidently felt in the woman suffrage question. All allusions to it were cheered, no matter in what meeting they occurred. There were assemblies of club women, of kindergarteners, of artists and authors, of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, of the Young Women's Christian Association, and of women representing various other philanthropic societies, besides the associations devoted to subjects regarded as more radical and revolutionary—suffrage, temperance, social purity, dress-reform, etc. There were religious conferences representing, respectively, half a dozen different denominations, from Roman Catholic to Unitarian and Jewish, each setting forth the good work the women of that particular church had done. And in all these diverse gatherings of women, so far as my observations went, every allusion to woman suffrage was the signal for immediate applause. The special department Congress of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association was packed to suffocation; people fairly fought to get in, and ropes had to be stretched across the door. Eager auditors crowded every ledge and coign of vantage; one woman climbed into the lap of the great statue of John Harvard, a fine place from which to see and hear, and other women sat around his feet on the pedestal.

This interest in the suffrage question was general and unmistakable. I think it

surprised even the warmest advocates of the reform. It was a source of much satisfaction to the old suffragists, and also to the young ones. Early in the week, a woman suffrage meeting was announced by the committee on civil government, of which Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman was chairman. It was to be held in the hall of that committee. But the audience so far exceeded the accommodations that the meeting had to adjourn to the largest hall in the building, where great overflow meetings devoted to woman suffrage were held every afternoon for the rest of the week. [The regular sessions of the World's Congress were held morning and evening, which left the afternoons free.] As one Chicago daily said, any meeting the announcement of which had even a suggestion of woman suffrage about it, generally had to overflow from room to room till it finally landed in the great Hall of Washington. Mrs. Lucy Stone's white cap was a centre of affectionate interest wherever it appeared. Miss Anthony, who made many addresses during the week, and seemed to bear the fatigue better than most young women could have done, was always warmly greeted by the audience, and was one of the few speakers who could always be heard. There were many women on the programme whose voices were wholly inadequate to the large halls, and some who could not be heard farther back than the front row. The strains of "Coronation," or some other good old tune, were apt to come floating in from one or another of the religious conferences, and add to the difficulty. Almost every one took these little drawbacks good naturedly, however, and felt that it was good to be there.

A large quantity of suffrage leaflets were distributed. They had been provided by the thoughtfulness of Mrs. C. C. Hussey, of New Jersey, and her daughter, Dr. Mary Hussey, did most of the work of giving them out.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## FALL WORK IN THE WEST.

At Chicago, on Saturday, May 20, the National-American Woman Suffrage Association held an executive session, at which plans were agreed upon for a vigorous campaign this fall in Colorado and Kansas, where woman suffrage amendments are pending, and in New York where a Constitutional Convention will be held. Money will be raised and numerous speakers will be sent into the field.

The principal work will probably be centred in Kansas, as the women now enjoy municipal suffrage in that State. They intend to make a grand struggle for complete suffrage. The charge of the Kansas campaign was referred to Laura M. Johns, Elizabeth Hopkins, Mary Belleville-Brown and Bina A. Otis, of Kansas, and Carrie Lane Chapman, of New York.

As to the attitude to be taken by the suffrage amendment workers on the prohibition question, it was decided to keep the suffrage issue entirely separate, especially in Kansas where constitutional prohibition already exists.



## KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES.

At the evening meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in Chicago, on Thursday, May 18, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas State Woman Suffrage Society, spoke as follows:

The women of Kansas who possess the qualifications required by men for legal voters, are voters in the municipalities. We have voted there for the seventh time. We vote in 286 cities, for every little village they organize into a city, and the women are then voters for all the city offices.

As to the effect upon woman, it has been all gain and no loss. She has sustained no dulling of the edges of her perceptions of womanliness and grace. She has gained in power, she has found out that strength and not weakness demands respect, and especially the respect of man. She has gained in self-respect and sex respect. She has come to put a higher value upon womankind and has a keener and clearer sense of political justice. Her interest and the responsibilities put upon her have compelled her to inform herself about public affairs, so that she is now a more general newspaper reader than she used to be; and I venture the assertion that the voting women in the State of Kansas are better informed upon current events than those of any other State, unless it be Wyoming. There has been added a stimulus to the movement toward admitting women to new places of occupation, and to equal pay for equal work. We have suffered no curtailment of privileges, or of rights, or of the consideration of men, and suffrage has not proven the leveller which it was predicted it would be. The home is no sufferer. Our women who vote at every election are as much home-keepers and homemakers as they ever were. They have as much skill and pride in housewifery as women anywhere. There is no decadence of childhood care. Our women are going on just as they used to do in swapping their cooking receipts and borrowing the children's dress patterns of the neighbors, and they believe quite as much in the perfection of their own babies and the superiority of their own husbands as do the women of any of the States where women are not voters.

In Kansas there are twenty-four women superintendents of public instruction, but these women were elected by the votes of men, because women do not vote for that office. So whether we are enfranchised or not, we have the women in office. During the six years since we have been enfranchised, we have elected a dozen women to the office of mayor, and we have 286 every year. One dozen women mayors in six years is not a very large percentage. About eight of our cities have in that length of time elected the entire administration of women, and you will be glad to know that the experiment worked well. With a woman mayor and a cabinet of women officials, we manage to guide the government very safely, and commonly there has been a second term which was more creditable than the first. This year we have elected only two women mayors. Buda Springs elected Mrs. Emma Barnes and gave her a council of women, and the first thing they did was to pass an ordinance for the abolition of certain disorderly places which were proving very demoralizing to the boys, and those nuisances folded their tents like the Arabs and silently flitted away between two days, and did not wait to see what the enforcement of the ordinance would be like. One other city, a county seat, elected a woman mayor and gave her a council of men, and another county seat elected two women to the council, and these are all the women elected to the city offices except the city treasurers and

the city clerks, and the women of the school boards. This year we elected a woman to the office of city attorney. The city of Holton elected Mrs. Brown, and she performs the duties with credit.

As to the scenes at the polls, we never meet with any rudeness or unpleasantness. We have gone with our husbands or without. If we didn't want to vote his way we went without. We have gone in groups or alone. Frequently a correspondent comes from Chicago to see rich incidents on election days, spectacular and amusing scenes with which to fill his letter; but he is generally seriously disappointed, because he finds the election days very tame. He sees a great many women on the street, and they look as though they were going to the postoffice to mail a letter. The woman voter takes all the tickets that are handed her with a gracious smile, and then when she reaches the ballot-box, she takes one from some hidden place about her person and votes it, dropping the rest on the floor.

Now, as to the effect on the municipality, we have not inaugurated the millennium, and there are those who declare that we have things just about as we found them, but the women voters have been depended upon for the support of worthy men and excellent measures. They have not shown themselves lacking in business sagacity or interest for moral issues. They have been particularly careful in voting where moral questions were the issues. We have demanded high moral character in the men who were presented for our votes, and the result has been the election of a better class of men to city offices. Of course we have made mistakes, and we have learned that executive ability and business experience are necessary for efficient officers. It takes a pretty good, all-around sort of a man to make the kind of official that women demand, and that kind of men don't want office. They usually have their hands full. When we can't get the best men we take the best we can get, but we are making an effort to get only the very best.

## WOMEN AS RULING ELDERS.

The eligibility of women for office of ruling elder came before the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly in session in Little Rock, Arkansas, last week. It was raised by the fact that the Nolin Presbytery had elected and sent Mrs. Claggett as delegate to the assembly. The committee to which the matter was referred presented minority and majority reports, the latter recommending that Mrs. Claggett be given a seat. An account from Little Rock, May 20, says:

An air of suppressed interest in the impending woman eldership struggle pervaded all the preliminary business of the morning session of the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly this morning. It colored the prayers during the devotional half hour. Immediately thereafter the discussion of the minority report against seating the woman was called up as unfinished business, and the Rev. S. M. Templeton, who had yielded the floor for a special order on the previous day, continued his remarks, pending which a motion was made and lost to postpone the consideration of the question. After much sparring and many adroit speeches on either side, a motion prevailed to table the minority report. The question then recurred on the majority report in favor of seating Mrs. Claggett, of Kentucky, which was adopted by a majority of forty. So there is a woman elder in that church.

Mrs. Mary E. Haggart is contributing a series of papers on sanitation to the Indianapolis (Ind.) Organizer.

## A WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

BY CLARENCE H. PEARSON.

You may talk of brainy women, an' go braggin' up the sex,  
But I've got no gret opinion of the critters' intel-  
lecks;  
Sometimes they seem quite sensible, but you will  
allers find  
Some curis, crazy crotchets in the cranky female  
mind.

Now, there's 'Lizy Ann McClarigan—that uster  
be a Brown,  
She was, as everybody said, the smartest gal in  
town;  
She married Jim McClarigan, the editor, you  
know,  
An' moved away to Centreville some twenty  
year ago.

Jim bought the local paper out, an' things went  
middlin' well  
Until he got onstiddy, an' then every little spell  
He'd go upon a jamboree, an' stay a week or so,  
An' squander all his currency, an' let the print-  
in' go.

An' 'Lizy Ann (I must admit the gal in some  
respects  
Was marster smart in business, considerin' her  
sex),  
She'd go an' help the devil sling them types an'  
things about,  
An' hustle 'round an' print the news, an' git the  
paper out.

So things went on from year to year, an' Jim he  
got so low  
He disremembered how to draw a sober breath,  
an' so  
She had to run the household an' the printin'  
office too,  
Till Jim, he got the jams, an' bid this thirsty  
world adoo.

But 'Lizy kep' the business up—I guess she  
makes it pay,  
An' she runs a better paper than Jim ever did,  
they say;  
An' she's bringin' up five children, an' a-school-  
in' of 'em all,  
An' Jack, the oldest boy, is goin' to college in  
the fall.

Now mebbe you'd think that woman an excep-  
tion to the rool,  
But, Lord, she's jest like all the rest, an' more or  
less a fool;  
For I heerd her tell Squire Adams she thought it  
wrong because  
The women had no chance to vote an' help to  
make the laws!

Now I'd most darnedly like to know just what a  
woman thinks  
She'd do at 'lectioneerin' an' a-settin' up the  
drinks,  
An' a-packin' of the caucuses, an' keepin' with  
the ring,  
An' a-ropin' in the floaters—an' all that sorter  
thing.

It seems so blame rediculous when women tries  
to mix  
Themselves up with the mysteries that makes up  
politics;  
An' a lump of indignation allers rises in my  
throat  
When one has the cheek to tell me that she  
knows enough to vote.

When they keeps their proper places, I am  
friendly to the sex,  
Tho' I've got no great opinion of the critters' in-  
tellects;  
Sometimes they seem quite sensible, but you  
will allers find  
Some curis, crazy crotchets in the cranky female  
mind.

—N. Y. World.

Miss Karin Gyllencreutz, of Stockholm, is the oldest lady in the service of the State railroads of Sweden. She is 65 years old and has been connected with the railroads since 1866, and still attends to her duty with promptness and efficiency.

An official position of great responsibility has been given to an Iowa woman. On May 16, the board of supervisors of Polk County appointed Mrs. Anna E. Hepburn, of Des Moines, county recorder, to fill the place made vacant by the recent death of her husband. The necessary bond was presented, accepted and filed. Mrs. Hepburn qualified and was sworn in and soon was seated in the chair where her honored husband had sat. The action of the board is looked upon as correct and timely.

The Congregational Club celebrated "Ladies' Night" on May 22 in Music Hall, Boston, with a large attendance, and an interested audience in the side galleries. Dr. Little presided. The first address of the evening was by Dr. Hartranft, president of the Hartford Theological Seminary. He considered "Theological Training for Women." Dr. Hartranft spoke of the value of Divine revelation and the processes of Christian thinking in all ages as a history. This science of sciences, theology, had been the last to be considered by woman. "But," said the speaker, "she will win there as elsewhere." Dr. Hartranft's address was able, earnest, and given in a manner evidently born of belief. He showed how women led and predominated in all church and religious work, and asked "Why should they not have the benefit of a theological education?" He suggested that women should in the near future be admitted to the sacred bounds of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* this week are notes of various woman's meetings and addresses at the World's Congress of Representative Women, including a union service of eighteen ordained ministers, representing thirteen denominations; Woman's Progress in South Carolina, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young; Literary Notices; Mary A. Livermore's interview with Lizzie Borden; New Gospels found on Mount Sinai by a woman; Rescuing Fallen Women, by Ellen B. Dietrick; a protest against barbarism by Mrs. Judge Ruffin and others; proceedings of the Portia Club of New Orleans; and of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association; Ohio Annual Meeting; Riding Astride in California; Medical Co-education in Montreal; Sour Christians, a story from *Eleanor Kirk's Idea*; More Convention Echoes from Republican Leagues; Mrs. Blake on Men and Women; Mrs. Laura M. Johns on Women in Kansas Municipalities; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster on Woman as a Political Leader; Appeal to Illinois Suffragists; Brooklyn, N. Y., Annual Meeting; Obituaries of Annie B. Turley, Horatia S. Ware, and Edith May Cormier; Bishop College Co-educational; Nude Art at World's Fair; Women as Guardians of the Insane; Women elected as Elders by Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

#### WOMEN MINISTERS' UNION SERVICE.

On last Sunday morning eighteen ordained women ministers of the gospel, representing thirteen different denominations, sat on the speaker's platform at the religious services held in Washington Hall by the World's Congress of Representative Women.

Seated on the platform was the eighty-year-old father of Rev. Anna H. Shaw. The women ministers present were Revs. Mrs. Tupper Wilkes, of the Unitarian church at St. Paul; Mary Safford, co-pastor with Emily Gordon, of the Unitarian church of Sioux City, Iowa; Florence Kollock, of the Universalist church of Pasadena, Cal.; Anna H. Shaw, of the Methodist church; Caroline J. Bartlett, presiding minister of the meeting and pastor of Unitarian church at Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mary Moreland, of the Congregational church; Jeanette Olmstead, of Congregational church at Olivette, Ohio, and May Wright Sewall, vice-president of the International Council of Women, who retired to the audience after arranging preliminaries of services. Others noticed were the colored evangelist, Mrs. Amanda Smith, a short time ago returned from missionary work in Africa, Rev. N. Arlmine Brightman, of the Seventh Day Baptists, of Austin, Ill.; Mrs. J. S. Richards, Sarah N. Kimball, Isabella Horn, and Elmira S. Taylor, of the Latter Day Saints.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw preached from the text verse 2, 68th Psalm: "The Lord giveth the word, the women that publish the tidings are a great host."

#### THE PORTIA CLUB OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Woman's Club was the scene of a representative gathering of ladies on May 12, attracted by a debate among leading and progressive members of the Portia Club on the subject: "Has the Entrance of Women Into the Wage-Earning World Been a Benefit to Civilization?"

The Portia Club was organized about a year ago and was the first practically organized movement in Louisiana in favor of woman suffrage. It has increased in membership, and its influence will doubtless be felt in the future.

#### THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Ohio State Woman Suffrage Association, held at Delaware, May 9, 10, 11, was attended by delegates from fifteen local societies. The business sessions were interesting throughout, and the reports from the officers, and the auxiliary societies showed a large amount of active work during the past year.

Mrs. Sarah C. Schrader, of Cincinnati, who was employed by the State Association as lobbyist at Columbus last winter to work for the passage of the school suffrage bill, made an extended report of the legislative work. It will be remembered that the bill lacked only six votes of the necessary majority for its passage.

The plan of work adopted made a number of important recommendations, among them the appointment of a State organizer, the raising of an organizing fund by

pledges, and the appointment of county executive committees for the furtherance of the work. The continuation of the work for school suffrage by the State Association was recommended, and the attempt to carry the measure through the 71st General Assembly. Also the sending of a committee to the State conventions of each party to try to secure the insertion of a woman suffrage plank in the platforms.

#### CONGRESS NOTES.

At a meeting of representatives of Women's Trade Unions at Chicago, Miss Susan B. Anthony called attention to the fundamental principle that a disfranchised class of labor always has been, and is to-day, and in the nature of things must always be a discredited class of labor.

At a large conference on educational subjects, Alice Stone Blackwell discussed "Woman Suffrage"; Mary Dana Hicks, of Boston, read a paper on "The Relation of Art to Education"; Josefa Humpal Zeman spoke about the education of Bohemian women. Florence Kollock explained the position women occupied in the English universities; Mary Lowe Dickinson discussed individuality in education, and Josephine C. Locke talked about the education of women in Australia.

#### PROGRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young, in a picturesque letter to the *Woman's Journal*, says:

"I recently went to visit my father in Marion, the place of my birth; and very soothing was the picture, when, having disembarked from my train, I was driven through the village. The time was that sweet interval between dawn and sunrise, when the perfect day stands on the threshold. The morning light sparkled on the vivid green of elms as stately and beautiful as those of New England, famed in song and story. The large, well-arranged public square was like an English Cathedral Close, with its velvet sward and over-arching trees. Even the Court House, a large brick building, frescoed in a soft gray hue, was in keeping, and its color harmonized perfectly with the verdure. The houses facing the square were all neat, and some of them handsome; and as we passed on down the street and I noted the pretty homes, recessed in gardens, which sent forth the fragrance of roses and heliotrope, I exclaimed, 'I am glad I was born in this lovely spot.'"

"I was glad to find many strong suffragists in Marion among its brightest women, and this gain I attributed to the visits of that good little 'Boston pippin,' the *Woman's Column*! Some of my friends, who only tolerated my views two years ago, can now beat me arguing in favor of my favorite 'fad'—woman suffrage. To have got in this entering wedge, in so conservative a place as Marion, which has come down from revolutionary days, and holds up its beautiful head with as proud an air as Charleston herself, is encouraging."



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### MICHIGAN WOMEN HAPPY.

A bill extending full municipal suffrage to women has passed the Michigan House of Representatives, 57 to 25, and the Senate 18 to 11, and has been signed by the Governor, thus becoming a law. This is the greatest victory the woman suffrage movement has won since Wyoming was admitted to the Union as a State. The *Woman's Journal* does not keep a rooster, like the political papers; but it has a dove with an olive branch, which comes out upon occasions of especial rejoicing, and the dove never flapped its white wings more exultantly than now.

We congratulate the women of Michigan on their newly acquired political rights; we congratulate the men of Michigan upon the honor they have done themselves in granting this measure of justice to women, and upon the valuable help the coöperation of women will be to them, henceforward, in making a good government; and we congratulate the friends of woman suffrage all over the country upon this great step in advance. To the old workers for equal rights in the conservative Eastern States, where the growth of the movement, although steady, has been comparatively slow, it is a delight to see how rapidly the young and vigorous West is advancing in the path of progress.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,  
Seem here no painful inch to gain,  
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,  
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,  
When daylight comes, comes in the light;  
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,  
But westward, look, the land is bright!

—*Woman's Journal*.

### A COSTLY SOUP-TUREEN.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, at the Congress in Chicago, told an amusing incident illustrating the advantage there may sometimes be in having a woman serve on public boards. In England, women are often elected Poor Law Guardians. In one town, the Board of Guardians were highly conservative, and were opposed to women on the Board, one member objecting especially on the ground that women were incapable of dealing with accounts. Nevertheless, a woman was elected, and they were obliged to serve with her. At the next meeting where accounts were to be submitted to the Board, the lady, glancing over the paper, said: "Here is a charge of £4 17s 8d (about \$25) for a soup-tureen. What

does that mean?" She had to explain to them that nobody but a millionaire would be likely to pay such a price for a soup-tureen. The gentleman who had declared women unable to understand accounts, said, in much disgust, "How can you expect me to understand these housekeeping details?" She answered quietly, "I don't expect you to understand them. But, since you do not, is it not worth while to have some one on the Board who does?" It turned out that the Guardians had been systematically overcharged for the household supplies furnished, and the addition of that one little woman to the Board stopped a great leakage.

### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Rev. W. W. Reynolds lately read a paper on "Rights of Women" at the preachers' meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. A lively discussion followed, in which the pros and cons of woman's eligibility to places of preferment and influence were gone over, and the subject was left *in statu quo*.

In Pennsylvania, women belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church not only vote for vestrymen, but are elected to that office. A correspondent writes: "I have just received a letter from a clergyman who says, 'I wish I could get four women as vestrymen; then I might be able to do something!'"

The Southern Presbyterians, in session at Macon, Ga., on May 24 issued the following remarkable decree:

The session must absolutely enforce the injunction of Scripture forbidding women to speak in churches (1 Cor. 14: 34), or in any way failing to observe that relative subordination to men that is taught in 1 Cor. 11: 13, and other places.

This suggests King Canute's absolutely forbidding the tide to rise, when the waves were already splashing at his feet. Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Georgia, in a letter to the *Woman's Journal* of June 3, comments at some length upon this preposterous decree.

### PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY.

An act just passed by the Kentucky Legislature gives a married woman the right to collect and dispose of the rent of any real estate which is her separate property. Hitherto the husband has had the sole right to the use and income of all the wife's real estate. Apparently he still has the right to all her earnings. The new law also gives a married woman the right to make a will. The old law read:

Every person of sound mind, not being under twenty-one years of age, nor a married woman, may, by will, dispose of any estate, right, or interest in real or personal estate, that he may be entitled to at his death.

Hon. L. C. Hughes has been appointed Governor of Arizona, by President Cleveland. He is a staunch woman suffragist.

QUEEN VICTORIA was seventy-four years old on May 24.

At a late meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, three women were present as delegates from the Working Women's Protective Association.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE delivered the annual Memorial address, last Sunday evening, in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., before the Post of the G. A. R., numbering over 900 soldiers. Nearly 3,000 people were in attendance, and hundreds went away unable to gain admission.

LADY ABERDEEN was elected President of the Woman's International Council at the recent meeting in Chicago; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Vice-President; Mme. Marie Martin, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eva McLaren, Corresponding Secretary; Baroness Alexandria Gripenberg, Finland, Treasurer.

The last Legislature of Idaho surreptitiously took the right of school suffrage away from women. It was done so quietly that the women knew nothing about it till it was over. Idaho women are righteously indignant, and will bring pressure to bear upon the next Legislature for the restoration of the law.

MISS MARY E. W. BARTLETT, of Newburyport, Mass., and Miss Gertrude Nash, of Stoneham, graduated last week from the Boston College of Pharmacy. Of the 269 students at the close of the college year, seven were women, and they have ranked well. There are greater difficulties in the way of women preparing for the profession of pharmacy than in the way of men. From six months to a year of practical work in a drug store is required, in addition to the course of study, to entitle the student to graduate with full honors. This work is difficult for a woman to obtain, because of the druggists' prejudice against taking a woman as an apprentice.

A correspondent of the *Central Christian Advocate*, writing of the Woman's Congresses at Chicago, says:

It is a significant fact that the uppermost topic, the dominant idea, that pervaded the meetings of the week, was this of equal political, ecclesiastical and legal rights for women, and especially their right to the ballot. It invaded the Congresses on other subjects, and took possession of the religious meetings; the thought that found constant expression being that the full franchise for women is indispensable to their progress. Wherever the leaders of the movement spoke, the halls were filled to overflowing, and the people clamored for admission at the closed doors. Unfriendly critics may say that the suffragists captured the Woman's Congress, which would hardly be just, if it implies any intention or planning to that end. It would be more nearly true to say that their ideas captured the people. No other interest was slighted for this. Every part of the vast programme was carried out; but it seemed evident that women who could compass the world of thought in the meeting of a week ought no longer to suffer any political, ecclesiastical or industrial disabilities.

## WORTH WHILE.

BY EDWARD S. MARTIN.

I pray thee, Lord, that when it comes to me  
To say if I will follow truth and thee,  
Or choose instead to win, as better worth  
My pains, some cloying recompense of earth—

Grant me, great Father, from a hard-fought  
field,

Forespent and bruised, upon a battered shield,  
Home to obscure endurance to be borne  
Rather than live my own mean gains to scorn.

Far better fall with face turned toward the goal,  
At one with wisdom and my own worn soul,  
Than ever come to see myself prevail,  
When to succeed at last is but to fail.

Mean ends to win and therewith be content—  
Save me from that! Direct thou the event  
As suits thy will: where'er the prizes go,  
Grant me the struggle, that my soul may grow.  
—Scribner's Magazine.

## SOCIAL LIFE AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

A pleasant informal reception was given on May 25, at Snell Hall, Chicago University, by Miss Marion Talbot, assistant dean of the women's department, to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lucy Stone and Miss Mary F. Eastman. President Harper came in for a few minutes. Judge Shorey was present, and Mrs. Talbot assisted in receiving. The college girls were invited, and a charming bevy assembled.

Mrs. Howe, by invitation, recited the Battle Hymn of the Republic. She said if her daughter Maude were present, she should not be allowed to do it; "But, 'when the cat's away, the mice will play'; and this aged mouse will play, in the absence of her kitten." Mrs. Lucy Stone spoke of the greater ease with which a college education could be obtained by the girls of to-day as compared with those of fifty years ago; referred to the interest and pride the friends of equal rights took in Chicago University, because all its great opportunities are open to women upon equal terms; and in closing urged the importance of having the educated young women of to-day give their help to the best men in making a good government. She told how, just before the last presidential election, some of the Wellesley girls got into a political discussion with Tom, the college coachman. He found the students better at argument than he was; and finally he said airily, "Well, you girls can talk, but next Tuesday I'll be worth the whole of you!" This remark was quoted all through the college, and it is said to have made more suffragists than anything that ever happened at Wellesley. It brought home to many of the girls for the first time the fact that on election day the hundreds of educated women within the walls of Wellesley actually counted for less than one illiterate carriage-driver. The suffrage sentiments of this speech were warmly applauded by the college girls.

After the reception, the present writer, having fallen in with an old college friend, had the privilege of spending a social hour or two behind the scenes at Chicago University. There is one corridor at Snell Hall inhabited chiefly by post-graduate

students from all parts of the country. It goes by the name of "The Cloister," on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, because the inmates do not observe the quietness appropriate to a convent. They all go by conventual names among themselves. A handsome dark girl was Sister Sepia. One whose coloring suggested Titian's auburn-haired beauties was Sister Titiana. The youngest girl on the corridor, a great mathematician, was Sister Infanta. A maiden of meek and guileless aspect was Sister Innocentia—whose character, I was told, did not correspond with her name. A girl with a beautiful smile, and no signs of melancholy about her, was Sister Dolores, because she knew Spanish. A niece of Maria Mitchell's, whose sphinx-like gravity of aspect covers as much deviltry to the square inch as that of three ordinary girls, was Sister Gregaria, from her sociable disposition. A bright little Wisconsin girl, whose mother edits the *Wisconsin Citizen*, the organ of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, was Sister Dorcas, because she abounded in good works. I was told she owned a hammer, a screw-driver, a button-hook, a can-opener, etc., and was always willing to lend them. Among her useful implements was a saw, with which all the girls but one had sawed off sections from the legs of their cot-beds, finding them inconveniently high. The one exception had asked the authorities for leave to do so, and had been refused; whereupon the other girls promptly sawed off theirs, without saying anything to the authorities about it.

It was a privilege to be admitted to the cozy cells of the sisterhood. They pointed out with pride their alcohol lamps and other conveniences for light house-keeping,—for most of them prepare their own breakfasts. There were cupboards divided between Greek and Latin books on the upper shelves, and pickles, jam, and tea on the lower ones; a box of eggs peeped out from under a piece of furniture, and one girl spoke of having in her room a pitcher of rhubarb which she had stewed that morning. The college commons were roundly abused, as I believe college commons always are. I partook of them afterwards; but, eaten by lamplight in a romantic, catacomb-like sort of place, surrounded by laughing girls who discussed alternately Latin prosody and summer bonnets, they did not seem at all bad. The company would have sweetened worse fare. The University is not responsible for the food; it is provided by a boarding-club formed among the students. The managers at present are all young men. The girls say that next year they expect to elect some of the young women to a share in the management, and they believe an improvement in the food will follow.

The gray stone buildings of the Chicago University stand on a grassy level in the suburbs, several miles from the heart of the city. There is pure air, and plenty of it—almost too much at times. The wind blows straight from the Rocky Mountains, with nothing between to break its sweep. At times it almost cuts the toughest and wiriest student in two. It makes gusty

music about the high chimneys; it turns umbrellas inside out, or flattens in their ribs; and it performs mad waltzes with the staidest and most dignified of the professors, whirling them about while the young women look on from the windows in irreverent glee.

The girls have delightful times among themselves. There is a "house committee" whose duty it is to look after things generally, and to see that a reasonable degree of order is maintained. As we stood together in the twilight, about to part, Sister Gregaria and Sister Dorcas informed me, with a twinkle of dark eyes and white teeth, that they had been appointed members of that committee—partly on the principle "Set a thief to catch a thief," partly because they were supposed to know everything that was going on in the house,—“Which is creditable to our general intelligence,” they said. There is no lack of general intelligence at Snell Hall, and sound scholarship evidently has not killed high spirits. Grant Allen ought to visit Chicago University. It would give as wild a shaking up to his prejudices as the wind from the Rocky Mountains could bestow upon his umbrella; and he would blush to think he ever objected to the higher education on the ground that most college girls become "dull and spiritless epicene automats." A. S. B.

## A DISCORDANT NOTE.

The newspapers in general have spoken with deserved praise of the great gathering of women just held in Chicago. It has been pronounced, on all sides, a magnificent Congress. But there is always some one to protest even against the most obvious success; and a writer in the *Albany Journal* sounds a discordant note in the general chorus of good-will and praise. Commenting on the report that 20,000 women, more or less, attended the World's Congress of Representative Women, he says:

Meanwhile, think for a moment of the 20,000 homes which these 20,000 women left behind them, to the tender mercies of husbands or hirelings; the household niches from which the idols have departed, for a tiresome trip to the Windy City; the household interests that languish, waiting for the sound of familiar footsteps that are out of hearing, and the touch of tender hands that are hanging on to a strap in a Chicago "elevated," or waving away with fans the heat of discussion in a crowded assembly; the members of the household who pine for the accustomed voices, which used to soothe in domestic assurances, now husky in the Convention's contention!

It is related that at the close of one of Mrs. Stanton's lectures on equal suffrage, a conservative woman in the audience went up to her and said: "Now, Mrs. Stanton, I want to ask you one question: Who takes care of your children while you come here to-night to lecture?" Mrs. Stanton answered: "My dear madam, who takes care of your children while you come here to-night to hear me lecture?" There were several hundred women in the audience, who had spent the evening out, as well as Mrs. Stanton, yet no one was distressed for fear the children of these ladies would perish with neglect during



their absence. But let any woman devote an evening to giving a lecture, instead of to hearing one,—especially if it be a lecture on suffrage,—and the anti-progressive party at once raises a cry of alarm for the consequences to her forsaken offspring.

There have lately been at least 200,000 women at Chicago, attending the World's Fair, from all parts of the United States; and there will be multitudes more before the season is over. Not a newspaper has yet been moved to inquire what has become of the 200,000 homes "left to the tender mercies of husbands or hirelings," or the 200,000 "household niches from which the idols have departed." On the contrary, the press boasts of the large attendance at the Exposition, and exhorts people not to lose the rare opportunity of broadening their minds by a sight of its marvels. But if a fraction of the women visiting Chicago choose to broaden their minds by attending a remarkable Congress of intelligent women, gathered from a dozen different countries to discuss questions of interest to women, some benighted individual is sure to utter a wail about the "household interests that languish," husbands and children "pining for the accents of accustomed voices," etc. Such a person can only be compared to an owl too deeply buried in the shadows of the forest of prejudice to know when daylight has come, and persisting in uttering mournful nocturnal cries in the face of the full sunrise. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### WYOMING WOMEN.

Julian Ralph, in "Wyoming Another Pennsylvania," in *Harper's Magazine* for June, says:

I found that the great majority of the women in Wyoming are in the habit of voting. Not all of them vote as their husbands do, and, as one official expressed himself, "Good men pride themselves upon not influencing their wives." Yet it is true, I am told, that very many women, of their own volition and unconsciously, copy the politics of their husbands. Occasionally the men of the State hear of women who refuse to embrace the privilege, who do not believe that women should meddle in affairs which concern the homes, the prosperity, and the self-respect and credit of the communities of which they are a part; but such women are, of course, few.

Among the women who show an intelligent interest and take an active part in politics, a few resort to the stump, and speak for whichever cause they have adopted. But there are many who serve side by side with the men as delegates to conventions and voters in the party primaries. In the last State convention of the Republicans there were three women delegates; in that party's last county convention, in Laramie County, the secretary was a woman, and three delegates were of her sex. Women literally flock to the primaries—in the cities, at all events. At the primary meeting in the Third Ward of Cheyenne last autumn, out of 183 who were present at least 80 were women. In the other wards

the proportion of women was as one is to three. On election days the women go a-voting precisely as they go a-shopping elsewhere. On foot or in their carriages they go to the polls, where, under the law, there are no crowds, and where all is quiet and orderly. There is no doubt that female suffrage has an improving effect upon politicians and their manners. All sorts and every sort of women vote; but it is to be remarked that this affords no criterion for larger and Eastern States, since the proportion of women of evil lives is very small in Wyoming, even in the cities, and, so far as other women are concerned, our new States are nearer like democracies than our old ones. The lines of caste are more apt to be noticed by their absence than by their enforcement.

#### STOP, STOP, LADIES!

GREENVILLE, MISS., MAY 17, 1893.  
*Editor Woman's Column:*

Your account of the woman's mission meeting during the Southern Baptist Convention in Atlanta, Ga., reminds me of a story told of a similar meeting in a city of our own State. The State Baptist Convention was in session, and the women were holding their meetings in a church of another denomination. During one of the afternoon sessions, the brethren sent three of their number over to tell the sisters what they were expected to do, and how much money must be raised during the next year. When they had concluded their instructions and exhortations, the hour for adjournment had arrived, as the church was needed for another service. The dignified president of the Central Committee of Women's Work, whose wonderful executive ability would grace any position in church or State, rose and said, "We will be dismissed with prayer by Mrs. —." Mrs. — is a woman loved and honored throughout the South for her life spent in good works. She has gone through the length and breadth of Mississippi organizing hundreds of Mission societies among the women, and raising the revenue of the Baptist church, from that source, from hundreds to thousands of dollars.

As she began her prayer she was interrupted by one of the men, who said: "Stop, stop! I believe it is expected that all of the male persuasion will now retire." And the women waited until these modest men got out of the way.

L. S. M.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

FAIRFAX, S. C., MAY 23, 1893.  
*Editor Woman's Column:*

Anniversary and Arbor Day were celebrated at Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, last month. The occasion brought together people from all parts of the State. Gen. Robert R. Hemphill was there among the trustees of the Industrial College for Women. Gov. Northen, of Georgia, was orator of the day, and spoke on the "Power and Influence of an Educated Woman." In the course of his remarks, he said he "hoped the woman suffrage heresy would always be confined to Kansas, and never be favored in the South."

It was not down on the programme, but the president of Converse College desired to hear something from the trustees of the Industrial College, and called on General Hemphill, whose name has been engraved on the hearts of many women of South Carolina since the stand he took for our enfranchisement last December in the Senate. The General was equal to the occasion. Advocating equal rights for woman, he boldly declared her natural and constitutional right to a voice in the government by the ballot. In making this plea, he spoke to two thousand people, the most intelligent in the State. They applauded him repeatedly, and he was afterwards congratulated by prominent ladies of the city.

General Hemphill says he is fifty-three, but he does not look forty, and he is one of the liveliest and wittiest of men. It was his daughter Mary, and not Rachel, as I mistakenly said, who was present at the "Wimodaughsis" reception in Washington, last March.

Some time ago my curiosity was excited in regard to the "Wilkinson Home" in Charleston, S. C. On inquiry I learned that it came from the benevolent thought of a woman. Over twelve years ago, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, one of the grandest men of our city and State, while in London, was the guest of Bishop Atkinson, whose wife had devoted her private fortune to the establishment of a Home for indigent gentlewomen. Dr. Porter visited the Home thus brought into being by Mrs. Atkinson, and, on his return to South Carolina, established a similar one, which he named the "Caroline Wilkinson Home"; the generous soul across the water sending him a handsome donation. Dr. Porter himself gave the house, which was his private property. While the improvements were being made, Mrs. Wilkinson died, and it was dedicated in her name in March, 1881. Her bereaved husband sent three hundred dollars to the Home, after the Charleston earthquake. Let me add that Rev. Toomer Porter, the Phillips Brooks of South Carolina, the pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, in carrying on his school for boys in Charleston, has lodged, fed, clothed and educated two thousand beneficiaries.

VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

#### WOMEN AND CITY HOUSEKEEPING.

Prof. C. Howard Young writes to the *Hartford (Conn.) Times*:

The writer has lived in England, where women have voted for the last twenty years. No one there advocates taking the vote away. Municipal suffrage would improve Hartford. The streets would be cleaner—the garbage, if women voted, would be burned (Engle System), or converted to useful purposes (Simomin system). If women voted, there would be a disinfectant apparatus in Hartford to disinfect clothing, bedding, etc. There would also be a police matron. There would, probably, be no Park River sewer if women could vote and help in house-keeping outside the house as well as in. The schools would be improved by school suffrage for women.

The Knights of Labor of Norton, Kan., recently adopted a strong resolution in favor of equal suffrage.

One hundred representative Catholic women from all parts of the country met in Chicago May 27, and formed a "National Federation of the Catholic Women of America."

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Colorado and California, the age of protection for girls is only ten years. In Kansas and Wyoming, the two States where women vote, the age is eighteen.

MRS. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG, of Fairfax, S. C., and Mrs. Mary S. Whilden, of Charleston, S. C., have been elected delegates to the World's Interdenominational Sunday School Convention, to be held in St. Louis Aug. 31 to Sept. 6.

MRS. CHRISTIE, who was for several months the custodian of the headquarters of the Auxiliary to the Columbian Association in New Orleans, has been appointed supervisor and custodian of the exhibits of the Woman's Exchanges in the Woman's Building at Chicago, at a large salary.

Norway has followed England and Italy in abolishing the State regulation of vice. In 1888, the system was abolished in all the cities of Norway except Bergen and Trondhjem, and it has now been done away with in these also. Those who are seeking to foist this objectionable legislation upon America should take note of its growing unpopularity abroad. Everywhere it proves itself demoralizing, costly, and totally inefficient to secure the sanitary benefits claimed from it.

The women of Rio Grande, N. J., voted in large numbers at the recent school election, and elected their candidate for school trustee, Charles W. Saul, by a majority of two votes. A would-be funny paragrapher says: "It is reported that as a result several families have been divided and at least one divorce begun." This will be received with skepticism by residents of the twenty States where women have already been voting for school officers for years, without a single divorce resulting. The man who would try to get a divorce from his wife because she did not vote the same ticket he did for school trustee must be a fitting candidate for the Asylum for the Feeble-minded.

The women students at the University of California won high honors this year. Miss Elinor M. Crondace, of San Francisco, was awarded the gold medal for eminence in scholarship, after completing the course in letters and political science. As the most distinguished student of the year, she came first on the commencement programme, and read a paper on "Discontent as a Factor of Progress." Another of the five honor students who were placed among the commencement speakers was Miss Sarah McLean Hardy. Miss Wertz has just been appointed to a fellowship in the University of California, and will give instruction in the science and art of teaching. She is a graduate of the University, and has since taken a post-graduate course there. There are now about two hundred women students at the University, and there has of late been an increasing demand for the representation of women in the faculty.

## VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

After ten years of persistent effort on the part of the advocates of woman suffrage in Michigan, aided by all the forces of fraternal wisdom and sympathy elsewhere, we come into line with loud huzzas, having won a place at the front of battle. The bill granting municipal suffrage to the women of the State, having passed the House, May 19, by a vote of 57 to 25, with an amendment prescribing an educational qualification, came up in the Senate at the evening session of May 25, and after some debate, in which a strong effort was made to amend it to its death, it carried by 18 to 11,—17 votes being necessary. On May 27, it received the signature of John Rich, Governor. The following is the text of the bill:

A bill to secure to women citizens who are otherwise qualified the right to vote in school, village and city elections.

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact: That in all school, village and city elections hereafter held in this State, women who are able to read the Constitution of the State of Michigan, printed in the English language, shall be allowed to vote for all school, village and city officers, and on all questions pertaining to school, village and city regulations, on the same terms and conditions prescribed by law for male citizens. Before any woman shall be registered as a voter, the Board of Registration shall require her to read, and she shall read, in the presence of said Board, at least one section of the Constitution of this State in the English language.

Sec. 2. All laws of this State prescribing the qualifications of voters at school, village and city elections therein, shall apply to women; and women who are able to read the Constitution of Michigan as above provided, shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the penalties prescribed for voters at such elections.

Sec. 3. Women who are entitled to vote under the preceding sections of this act, shall be subject to all laws relating to the registration of voters, and be liable to all penalties attached to the violation of such laws, and their names shall be received and registered by the various Boards of Registration at the time and in the manner required by law for other voters.

The passage of this law is favorably received by the people throughout the State, the educational clause doing away with the fear of an increase of the illiterate vote, and being generally commended. The highest praise is due to Representative U. W. Newkirk and Senator S. W. Hopkins, who devoted themselves heart and soul to the interests of the women of the State, and fought the bill through to success.

MAY S. KNAGGS.

*Bay City, Mich., May 28, 1893.*

## LOUISVILLE ECHOES.

The Louisville meeting also recommends the Republican League Clubs everywhere to educate themselves on the subject of woman suffrage. As several of the States have already adopted in their State laws a more or less complete recognition of the rights of women to vote, and the indications are that other States will soon follow with a similar reform, the clubs will do well to act upon the recommendation. It would not be well to have woman suffrage incorporated into the laws of so many States while the Republican clubs remained in complete ignorance regarding the subject.—*Farmer's Tribune* (Populist.)

The National Convention of Republican League Clubs, held in Louisville, Ky., last week, adopted a sound platform, including a resolution favoring woman suffrage. The sub-committee had reported the resolution unfavorably, but the

full committee and the convention of 500 delegates, by a vote of two to one, adopted the resolution. All the resolutions are sound, and none more so than that approving woman suffrage.—*Fredonia* (N. Y.) *Censor*.

The action of the young Republicans at Louisville, the other day, in taking a stand for woman's suffrage, took away the breath of some of the old timers, and, in some instances, the utmost they can bring themselves to do is to damn with faint praise. Nevertheless woman's suffrage is one of the facts that the near future holds in readiness to proclaim, and Gen. Clarkson, veteran as he is, is not too old a boy to hasten to welcome the advent of the political equality of the sexes. The progressive young men have pronounced for woman's suffrage, and it will come.—*Bradford* (Pa.) *Evening Star*.

The Democrats are abusing and ridiculing the Clarksonian programme. They would never take this trouble if they did not deem it dangerous. Woman suffrage? Certainly. About every new party formed in the last twenty years has favored it. It will come by degrees anyhow. Why not be chummy with the inevitable?—*N. Y. Recorder*.

## MODJESKA ON THE WRONGS OF POLAND.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

The most splendid illustration yet afforded of the signal benefits of the Women's Congress to the cause of freedom, progress, and humanity, was that afforded in the intensely dramatic and powerful presentation of the cause of Poland by the great Polish actress, Mme. Helene Modjeska. That address is by far the most eloquent and effective presentation of the cause of Poland that has been made in recent years. The public, accustomed to see Modjeska only on the stage in her vivid and masterly portrayals of Shakespearean characters, will find in that notable address the secret of the charm of womanhood and the intensity of passion as shown in Modjeska's Rosalind and Lady Macbeth, and will value even more highly than they do the actress the Polish womanhood revealed in every sentence of her stirring presentation of Poland's wrongs before her international audience.

Mme. Modjeska took for her subject "The Organized Development of Polish Women," a subject that necessarily is inextricably connected with the history of Poland.

The account of an alleged "executive meeting" of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association at Chicago, in the last WOMAN'S COLUMN, was taken from the daily papers, and was incorrect in almost every particular. An informal conference of members of the Association and other friends of suffrage was held at the Palmer House, and there was a discussion of the outlook in the three States where amendment campaigns are pending. It was the sense of the meeting that the suffrage campaigns ought to be conducted upon a non-partisan basis so far as possible, and a resolution was passed, recommending the General Officers of the Association to issue a letter advising that line of action.

Mrs. Felton, in the *Atlanta Constitution*, says: "So soon as Southern politicians find the power of a woman's ballot in other latitudes, they will proceed to argue that the South must have equal rights to preserve the balance of power in the South."



# The Woman's Column.

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### AN APPEAL FOR KANSAS.

SALINA, KAN., MAY 25, 1893.

The readers of this paper are aware that a constitutional amendment to enfranchise women will be voted upon in Kansas in November, 1894. The campaign work must begin soon, and must be carried forward with vigor. The preparatory work is begun; we are keenly alive to the necessity of activity on our own part. Though the conditions are so peculiarly favorable, and foes concede and friends declare the strong probability that the amendment will be adopted, there is nothing to indicate that success will be ours without effort. A strong campaign must be inaugurated, but we cannot carry it on without help from outside the State, and I write now to urge the aid of suffragists everywhere. We have no money. A heavy expense must be met. This work *must be done*; all earnest suffragists must recognize this fact. We hope they will be moved by the necessities and the importance of this work, and by the fact that Kansas is a pivotal State, and that to suffer defeat in Kansas would hurt the cause more than defeat elsewhere could.

We are busy with preparatory work now. Our organization is good, but must be made better. *We have not the money to do the printing for this preliminary work*, and we entreat the friends of this movement to help us *now*. Send us your mite *now*, that we may put our workers into the field to organize for the campaign.

We plan to open the campaign formally in September next, in a great mass meeting in Kansas City, this to be followed by similar meetings in several principal cities, and then continue the work of education and agitation up to April, 1894. During the following hot months not much can be done except to place speakers at the various summer gatherings, but the regular work should be taken up again in September, 1894, and the warfare carried on, with the full National-American force in the field, up to election day. To be sure, the time is long, but not too long for the work waiting to be done.

We can put into the field this autumn, while the Colorado and New York campaigns go on, many home workers, if we have but the means to pay their expenses. We beg those who want this battle won to furnish us with the "sinews of war." We promise that our experience in making one dollar do the work of two shall not be without its good uses now, but that it shall enable us to make the best and most of the money sent us for campaign purposes. Let us hear from those who want the amendment to carry in Kansas. Prove your good wishes by doing something to help.

This struggle is not ours alone. It must so strongly affect the movement everywhere that the suffragists of every State in the Union should feel it their own concern, and ought promptly to act as they should when their own interests are at stake. Defeat in Kansas would set back the cause in every other State, and success would stimulate the movement from ocean to ocean. Let every suffragist take this fact into consideration, and come to the general rescue in coming to ours.

LAURA M. JOHNS,

President Kansas Equal Suffrage Association.

### THE SUN APPROVES.

The Boston Budget notices the changed light of the New York Sun on the subject of woman suffrage, and says:

Mr. Dana's luminary that shines for all now sheds its especial effulgence on woman's suffrage, and beams and gleams with its sunniest rays on the propriety and the practicability of investing women with full political power.

The Budget quotes Mr. Dana's words:

Both morally and physically, women are higher now than at any previous time in history. The consequences of their emancipation, as it used to be called by the women's rights agitators, have proved altogether happy, instead of deplorable. They are more honored and more honorable than ever, more powerful, more fit to be the mothers of a strong and noble race. . . . When, therefore, the time comes that women ask for and receive the suffrage on a full equality with men, and it seems to be approaching, we have no fear for the result. There will be a gracious rule in the State as it has been a gracious rule in society. Whatever they want of political privileges they can have, and they will want nothing which they will not use for the benefit of the world.

The Budget says:

This is strong and sustaining argument, and coming from such a source as the New York Sun, shows well the remarkable impress which the advancement of women is making on the public mind. Complete victory is only a matter of time, and the time is not long.

The Illinois Legislature has just defeated a bill to repeal the school suffrage lately granted to women. The only speech in favor of repeal was made by the author of the repeal bill.

The pen with which Governor Rich, of Michigan, signed the municipal woman suffrage bill was bought by Senator Hopkins and presented by him to the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

MRS. JANE COBDEN UNWIN says her experience as a member of the London County Council convinced her that women are needed on County Councils, and that their services are especially useful in the supervision of "baby farms" and lunatic asylums, and in the committee on the housing of the poor.

MRS. PHOEBE HEARST, whose late husband was Senator Hearst, is one of the prize club-women in California, as Mrs. Senator Wolcott is in Colorado. Both these ladies are well known in the East, having spent many years in Washington. Mrs. Hearst delights in giving beautiful pictures to various women's clubs, and Mrs. Wolcott in erecting drinking-fountains for horses in large cities. New York, Chicago and Washington are said to be indebted to her for such fountains.

MRS. MARY A. SALISBURY, whose late husband was Captain Salisbury of the Pomham Lighthouse, one of the most important points on Narragansett Bay, has just been appointed to succeed him as lighthouse keeper. Previous to the death of Captain Salisbury, she had charge of the light, and for many years she has been his assistant. There were many male applicants for the place, including keepers of less desirable lighthouses along the coast.

MISS MINNEHAHA, an Indian woman, is a trained nurse in the New York Woman's Hospital on Stuyvesant Square, and an excellent nurse she is said to be. She is finely educated, both professionally and otherwise, and her appearance is that of other cultured women, except for a darker tinge of color in the skin and a peculiarly erect carriage. She seems to have inherited from generations of warriors a step as light as a panther's, so that, as she perambulates the halls, wards and corridors at night, no sound of her coming and going ever disturbs the patients.

At the graduating exercises of the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, Dr. A. J. F. Behrends gave an address, in which he said: "A great deal has been said, and it has not been always wisely said, about woman's sphere. Now there is no person who can find out what woman's sphere really is except the women themselves. And they cannot find out except by trying what they think they would like to do. There is no need of losing your sleep, night after night, because you are afraid the roses in your garden will become thorn-bushes. You need not be afraid. The rose is a rose because it has to be."

## AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There is much pith in a jocose paragraph now going the rounds of the newspapers. It is in substance as follows:

Jones to Smith—Well, old fellow, have you finished writing your little pamphlet, "How to See the World's Fair in Six Days"? Smith (mopping his brow)—Oh, I have thrown that aside. I am now at work on a large volume, "How to Begin to See the World's Fair in Six Months."

No one need be deterred from going to see the Fair because some parts of it are still unfinished. There is more already completed than the most active visitor could see thoroughly in a fortnight. It is "immense," both in the literal and in the slang sense of the word; and the things still unfinished are marching rapidly to completion. One day I passed a horse in process of construction. They were building him out of the white stucco, the material used for most of the ornamentation, as well as for the outside of the buildings. He had no tail, and a yawning hole in his body gave one a view into the hollowness of his interior. Some hours later I passed again. The hole had vanished, the tail had been added, and the great white horse stood complete.

The most striking thing to me was the outside view of the buildings, the "White City" itself. On a sunny day, especially, it is dazzling in the beauty of its general effect, with its multitude of domes, spires and pinnacles rising into the clear air, the flags of all nations floating from their tops; the lagoon, with its swiftly-gliding gondolas, decorated with bright streamers; the large island, with its willows and alders in a silver-green mist of fresh young foliage, and the happy ducks enjoying themselves along the edges.

A strange effect on the imagination is produced by the host of statues that adorn the walls and roofs—statues most of them placed at such an altitude that any faults of contour are lost, and only the general picturesqueness of effect remains. It suggests the "great army of witnesses," white-winged beings watching silently from a distance on every side. Forests of statues—allegorical groups and single figures, men, women and children, birds, beasts and fabulous creatures; but women especially; women with spindles, with spears, with shields, with laurel wreathes, with sheaves of grain, with every kind of emblematical accessory. Such an assemblage of sculptures in the open air I never saw. The nearest approach to it was the roof of an old cathedral in France, which was a perfect grove of statues, every peak and pinnacle, large or small, being the figure of a saint, and quaint gargoyles stretching out fantastic heads on all sides. But the Exposition, of course, is upon a far vaster scale. Colossal white elk, with branching horns, bears and buffaloes and other huge quadrupeds guard the wide flights of steps leading down to the water; and on the roofs great eagles, with spreading wings, look down upon the flowing crowds. It gave one the feeling of being in the midst of a multitude of beings like and yet unlike one's self, and recalled all the uncanny Arabian Nights tales of cities

with their inhabitants changed to marble by enchantment; the palace in George Macdonald's "Phantastes," where every hall is full of statues that always seem to have just stopped dancing at the moment the spectator enters; the country, in a weird story of Jean Ingelow's, where all the people and animals are stones by day, and alive after sunset, etc., etc. The Exposition grounds would be an eerie place on a moonlight night when they are deserted. Suppose all those statues came down and walked!

The beautiful buildings alone are worth making the journey to see. Perhaps the finest of all is the quadrangular space bounded by the Administration Building and those devoted to Electricity, Manufactures and Arts, Music and Agriculture. A large basin of water occupies the centre, with broad flights of steps and grassy terraces between it and the stately white buildings above. At the end of the court, along the shore of Lake Michigan, extends a noble colonnade, with a great arch in the middle, through which are seen the waters of the lake, stretching as far as the eye can reach. Over the arch is written:

## TO THE PIONEERS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

But bolder they who first off-cast  
Their moorings from the habitable past,  
And ventured chartless on the sea  
Of storm-engendering liberty.

Below are the names of Champlain, La Salle, Ponce de Leon, Cortez, and De Soto.

On either side of the gateway is a spirited figure of a woman, holding an oar in one hand, and reaching forward with the other, as if pressing onward eagerly toward unknown seas. I do not know what these figures are meant to represent; but they might stand for the spirits of adventure and discovery.

On the left side of the arch is inscribed:

I, Freedom, dwell with knowledge; I abide  
With men by culture trained and fortified.  
Conscience my sceptre is, and law my throne.

On the right is written: "We here highly resolve that a government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." Doubtless a high resolve to that effect has been made by many a visitor, standing before that fine arch and shoreless expanse of water; and some at least remembered that a genuine government of the people does not yet exist, except in Wyoming; and determined to work with fresh vigor for the establishment of such a government everywhere.

The magnificent buildings, the glitter of the white walls in the sunlight, the crowds of cheerful people, the inspiring music of the band, and the glimpses of innumerable rich exhibits, all have an exhilarating effect, and if one has any patriotism in one, it is apt to go to one's head a little during a visit to the World's Fair.

It would require a month to see the Fair properly. I was only able to devote two days to it; hence I cannot attempt a detailed description of the Fair, or even an enumeration of the most notable exhibits. This is merely a desultory sketch

of a few of the things that happened to strike my attention.

Of course I visited the Woman's Building, white and beautiful, and the earliest of all to be completed. The walls of the large hall are frescoed with graceful groups of women engaged in different occupations, from gathering fruit to receiving college diplomas. Here is also a large collection of pictures by women, some of them very fine. One of the most striking is a picture of two little street Arabs, by that eccentric and unhappy young genius, Marie Bashkirtseff. In the Assembly Room on the second floor, a lecture or informal talk is given every day by some woman to an interested audience. The series is arranged by Mrs. Gov. Eagle, of Arkansas. The ladies of Galveston, Tex., keep the Woman's Building supplied with an ocean of fragrant, creamy-white jasmine blossoms, so that there is always a bouquet for the speaker; and at the reception given by the Board of Lady Managers to the Woman's Congress, there was a bunch for each of the hundreds of guests.

In the middle of the hall is Miss Anne Whitney's fountain, and the sturdy figure of Leif Ericsson looks on from one side.

On the walls of the Assembly Room are groups of photographs of the distinguished women of foreign countries. The English group was especially interesting.

In the Cincinnati room is exquisite pottery. In the Kentucky room, dark historic portraits of Kentucky heroines look down upon you. The California room has panels of polished wood, a screen adorned with brilliant cactus blossoms, and some pictures of solemn lakes and mountains, glimpses of California's grand scenery. The Connecticut room had been charmingly decorated in light tints by Miss Elizabeth Sheldon. The other State rooms I did not see.

The nursing exhibit of the Royal British Commission showed all sorts of surgical dressings, dietary appliances, etc.; an array of dolls, dressed in the uniforms worn by the nurses and sisters at different hospitals; and photographs of Florence Nightingale, Sister Dora, Agnes Jones, Dr. Edith Pechey Phipson, and other celebrated nurses and doctors.

The Organization Room bade fair to be one of the most interesting in the Woman's Building, when complete. When I saw it, not half the exhibits representing the different organizations of women had arrived. The floor was all fenced off by brass railings and pale green curtains into queer-shaped little pens, each dedicated to some society. Many of the pens were empty. In one, the banner of a certain religious organization hung all alone, with no exhibit to wave over and no one to guard it. Its melancholy air suggested the pennon of Sir Kenneth of Scotland, in "The Talisman," when he had demanded a space in the crusaders' camp equal to the size of his original retinue, although they were all dead or scattered; and his banner hung drooping, alone in the empty enclosure. The space devoted to the Woman's National Council was vacant. At that time the National-Amer-



ican Woman Suffrage Association had not been able to obtain space, but quarters have since been assigned it, next the Council; and Miss Lucy E. Anthony and Mrs. Sarah Burger Stearns have constituted themselves a committee to see it prettily furnished. All suffragists who go to Chicago should visit it. It must be remembered that this was a fortnight ago, and everything was advancing so rapidly that the Organization Room probably presents a very different appearance to-day.

At the top of the Woman's Building is a pleasant "Garden Café." At one side, on the second floor, is a broad external gallery, its balustrade set with large vases of pansies, a place from which there is a fine view of the grounds.

The State buildings are varied, and some of them extremely interesting. In the interior decorations of the Kansas building, sunflowers fairly run riot, especially upstairs. I roamed all through the part of the grounds devoted to State buildings, hunting for the Wyoming building. Every guide told me it was in a different place. It seemed a veritable "Will o' the Wisp." Finally one tall man in uniform, who appeared to be better informed than the rest, assured me there was no Wyoming building. The Massachusetts building is full of objects of historic interest.

No one should fail to see the pictures in the Fine Arts building, the aquariums in the Fisheries building, or the plants and flowers in the Horticultural building. The huge fruits and monster vegetables in the California and Washington State buildings were astonishing.

In the evenings, when the buildings are illuminated by electricity, and colored lights are turned on while the fountains play, the effect is said to be magical. Unfortunately, just as the electric lights began to gleam out around the biggest dome, I had to tear myself away, like Tom Moore's Epicurean from before the brightening veil of Isis.

The cost of board in Chicago has been greatly exaggerated. While at the Fair, one can live expensively or cheaply, according to one's means. The Woman's Dormitory, at the corner of 52d Street and Ellis Avenue, furnishes lodging at 40 cents a day to share-holders, and at 75 cents a day to others. It is a monument to the inventiveness and business ability of Mrs. Carse, Mrs. Henrotin and other Chicago women. It is a long, two-story wooden barracks, capable of lodging a thousand women in little wooden cells, not luxurious, of course, but clean and adequate. About 700 women were living there, two weeks ago, and the place evidently meets a want. A. S. B.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Phebe Stone Beeman, wife of the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder of Montpelier District, occupied the pulpit at Windsor, Vt., on a recent Sunday, speaking on "Missions." A collection of \$55 was taken up—the largest in the history of the church.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles, for many years one of the best known women ministers of Massachusetts, has just accepted a call

to the pastorate of the Universalist Church in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California. Mrs. Bowles passed the winter at Alameda, Cal., as the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Henn, and has been active in church, suffrage and temperance work.

Rev. Mrs. Hinkley, of Riceville, Iowa, filled the pulpit of the Des Moines North Park Congregational Church on two Sundays last month. Mrs. Hinkley is a regularly ordained minister of that denomination, having begun her ministry about one year ago.

The Congregational Church is moving on in the East as well as in the West. During the closing sessions of the Massachusetts General Association of Churches, held not long ago, a report was received from Rev. C. H. Hamlin, of Easthampton, on "Protestant Deaconesses," recommending that whenever there may be more pastors than one for a church, the second pastor be a woman, chiefly because there are in every congregation more women and children than men, and to this majority of people a woman can minister as no man can. The need of women as deaconesses is increasing, and the committee asked favorable action. The report was accepted.

Mrs. Claggett, of Kentucky, is not the only woman who has been made an elder. For four years past, Miss Carrie Lee Carter, of Dexter, Mo., has been an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Miss Ellen D. Morris, of Kansas City, writes: "Miss Carter is State Superintendent of Young Women's Work in the W. C. T. U., and is one of the brightest women in the State." Miss Carter is an elder in ability, but not in years, being still a young woman.

There are ten women studying in the theological department of Hillsdale College, the Free Baptist institution at Hillsdale, Mich. Rev. Mark Atwood, of Vermont, a strong friend of equal rights, lately gave \$100 to found a scholarship for women at this college. F. M. A.

#### FRANCHISE NOTES.

Two prizes of ten dollars each were lately awarded by the franchise department of the W. C. T. U. of Lowell, Mass., to the young people of that city, for the best two essays in favor of equal suffrage. The prizes were won by Miss Alice Seaton and Mr. Waldo Worcester. The essays were read at a public meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Mrs. J. M. Wilson presiding. Addresses were made by Mrs. G. F. Howe, the local Superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Rev. Geo. F. Kenigott, and Rev. Claude Raboteau.

In Atlanta, Ga., the Fifth District W. C. T. U. lately had a lively discussion over woman suffrage. The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we memorialize the State society for the adoption of the suffrage plank in the platform of the national convention.

The organ of the North and South Georgia Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, lately devoted nearly a page to communications from Mrs. W. C. Sibley, president

of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. M. L. McLendon, discussing the suffrage question. These letters were called out by an onslaught on the W. C. T. U. by Dr. Candler, on account of its equal suffrage proclivities. Mrs. Sibley says:

Why should there be any evil and trouble in depositing a piece of white paper in behalf of the home? \* \* \* Our Brother Candler some day may haply find that, like Paul, in his mistaken zeal he has been "fighting against God."

Mrs. McLendon, in a long and spirited letter, says:

I have never found in my Bible anything about who shall and who shall not vote. . . . If men, white and black, could once be made to feel the indignity of disfranchisement, they would soon mete out to the better half of the land their share of the good things which belong to them.

The Southern man who consented to the enfranchisement of the negro, that he might enjoy the privilege himself, can readily put himself in the place of women who want to vote. They swallowed the negro pill with avidity, and it may be they will call on the women to save them from its direful effects. Mississippi seriously considered the matter, but, like Pharaoh, they hardened their hearts. Depend upon it, the majority of women will not refuse the benefits which the franchise always brings when they see a possibility of getting it. Like the wise darkey who was asked if he wanted to be free, they "saw wood and say nothing" until their battles are fought and won.

At the recent Georgia State W. C. T. U. convention, it was asserted by one lady present that the Tennessee W. C. T. U. had been ruined by suffrage. The president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lide Meriwether, writes to the *Woman's Journal*: "If the Tennessee W. C. T. U. temple is lying in ruins, I am happy to say the women who dwell within that structure are not aware of it." Mrs. Meriwether points out that at the last annual State convention in Tennessee there were present 56 voting delegates and a great many visitors; the reports showed much excellent work, and the expenditure of \$5,000 during the year by the local unions. Mrs. Meriwether says: "During the last two years we have had better and more systematic work done than ever before." The State Union that has been "ruined by suffrage" has yet to be discovered.

Miss Laura Moore, County Superintendent of Franchise for Caledonia Co., Vt., at the recent county convention sent in a resolution thanking the members of the Vermont Legislature who voted for municipal suffrage, and pledging the members of the convention to "do what they can to secure the nomination and election of members for the Legislature of '94 who are favorable to this measure." The report was received with hearty applause, and the resolution was passed without a dissenting vote. Mrs. Ida H. Read, the president of Vermont, says Caledonia County is the banner county of the State in progressive lines, and she attributes this largely to the County Superintendent of Franchise.

The *Woman's Journal* this week is enriched by reports of the excellent work of the New England Women's Club during the past year.

MISS AGNES MARY CLARKE, an Irish woman, at a meeting of the Royal Institute in London this spring, was awarded a prize of one hundred guineas for her works on Astronomy, "A Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century" and "The System of the Stars."

At the recent school elections in Colorado, more women voted and were candidates than ever before. Mrs. Geo. R. A. Cameron was elected president of the Board of Education in Canon City. Mrs. Ione Hanna, who represents the kindergarten movement, was elected director in the East Denver district.

MRS. HENRY WHITMAN designed the large and handsome memorial window which has been placed in the new Mount Vernon Church on Beacon Street, Boston. This artist has a rare talent for original and modern church decoration, and her windows in Worcester and other towns have drawn especial attention to the excellence of her work.

DR. ORPHA D. BALDWIN was unanimously elected president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Multnomah Co., Oregon, at its last meeting. Dr. Baldwin was a graduate of Boston University in 1885, and has resided in Portland three years. For the past year she has been the attending physician at the Baby Home, where from thirty to forty orphan children are humanely cared for.

The Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Association, at its last meeting, voted to contribute twenty-five dollars to Kansas for the amendment campaign, and subscribed for fifty copies of the WOMAN'S COLUMN to be sent to persons whom it is desired to convert. The society is six months old, and has already 383 members. Miss Mary Grew is Honorary President, Miss Jane Campbell, President.

The Kentucky Legislature is likely to take still another advance step in regard to the property rights of women. The lower house has passed by a large majority a bill providing that a husband, on the death of his wife, shall inherit only one-half of the surplus of the wife's personal estate, instead of the whole, as now. Even this would be a larger share than the wife receives of the husband's estate upon his death. The Kentucky Equal Rights Association hopes ultimately to secure the equalization of curtesy and dower.

A reception was given by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association on June 5, at the Suffrage Parlors, 3 Park St., Boston, to Mrs. Jane Cobden Unwin, of England. It was a delightful occasion. Many well known people were present, and everybody fell in love with Mrs. Unwin, not only for her beauty, but for the simplicity and sweetness of her manners. Mr. Fisher Unwin also honored the reception by his presence, and looked on gravely and benevolently. Mrs. A. M. Diaz expressed the general opinion, though she never expected to see her words in print, when she whispered to a friend: "I admire Mr. Unwin's taste; and"—after an approving glance at Mr. Unwin,—"I think I admire her taste, too!"

PRESS COMMENT.

Michigan has established municipal woman suffrage. It secures to all women citizens, otherwise qualified, the right to vote in school, village and city elections. Before any woman can be registered as a voter the Board of Registration must require her to "read, in the presence of said board, at least one section of the Constitution of the State in the English language." This enactment will take away the breath of some of our New England conservatives. It is justly regarded by the advocates of women's enfranchisement as the most important victory attained since the admission of Wyoming as a woman suffrage State.—*Boston Traveller*.

The advocates of woman suffrage are jubilant over the establishment of full municipal suffrage for women in the highly enlightened State of Michigan. They justly regard it as the greatest success which the cause has achieved. It is significant of the quiet, but apparently irresistible, movement of public opinion towards the enfranchisement of women, that a school suffrage bill this year passed both Houses in California and failed only by technical objections on the part of the Governor; that a township suffrage bill has passed one House in Illinois and is now pending in the other; that woman suffrage has narrowly escaped adoption in Arkansas and Minnesota, and passed the Vermont House of Representatives by a very large majority. In our own House of Representatives, the "annual defeat" was accomplished with only nine votes to spare this year, receiving the support of more than two-thirds of the Republicans. In national politics the principle was last month recommended for adoption as part of the national Republican platform by more than two-thirds of the delegates of the Republican Leagues of the United States in convention assembled.—*Boston Transcript*.

Women are hereafter to be allowed to vote in Michigan in municipal elections, by the votes of Republicans in the Legislature. Now that it is adopted, every one is pleased, and the papers have none of the forebodings as to the result which filled their direful columns while the matter was under consideration. Our own State, fierce to do more than even justice to the Indian, the Negro, the Chinese, will one day do a simple act of justice to that other class of intelligent taxpayers and citizens, the women.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Many Republicans desire to put a woman's suffrage plank in their next national platform. They think the majority of women will vote the Republican ticket. We believe in woman suffrage, but think women are fully as intelligent as men. Consequently we conclude the majority of them will vote the Democratic ticket.—*Boston Daily Globe*.

Michigan has taken a long step forward—the Legislature having brought her into line with one or two other progressive Western States by giving women the right to vote in municipal and school elections. Full suffrage for women is thus not far away in that State.—*Springfield Republican*.

The new municipal suffrage law permits all women, who are twenty-one years of age and can read, to vote at all village, city and town elections. They stand upon the same plane as do the men, except they must know more, and are eligible to any office. This is said to be the highest right possible for the Legislature to grant. The balance must come, as it will surely come, through a constitutional amendment. The women can well afford to have the discrimination of education made against them in these days when the schools and colleges of the country are graduating more women than men; but it would be only just to make an educational qualification for all, irrespective of sex. This is but the crowding of the camel's nose a little further into the tent, and in less than a decade women will also vote at township, county, State and national elections. It must be so, for the world moves.—*Charlotte (Mich.) Tribune*.

MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held its last meeting for the season on June 2, in the Suffrage Parlors at 3 Park Street. A committee was appointed to arrange for a series of conventions in the western part of the State, next autumn. Reports were given of the efforts now making to secure the presentation of woman suffrage before summer assemblies and County Fairs. The New England Agricultural Fair to be held in Worcester has given Sept. 5 as "Woman's Day." The success of the suffrage day last year was such that Col. Needham, the president of the N. E. Agricultural Society, said that hereafter forever, as long as the society existed, there should always be a Woman's Day. Miss Sarah Henshaw is co-operating with Mr. Herrick in arranging an attractive programme for this occasion. More and more the farmers see the need of woman suffrage. There is a prospect of the presentation of the question before several other assemblies. Incidental mention was made of the gratifying fact that the annual meeting and May Festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association had cleared expenses and something over, this year as well as last. Mrs. Brown conveyed an invitation from the Waltham Suffrage Club to the State Association and its auxiliary Leagues to hold a basket picnic with them some time in July. The invitation was accepted, with thanks. As the Waltham Club takes all the labor of making the arrangements, it will set the day.

The bill in the Ontario Legislature to extend the voting power to women in the election of members of that body was ably supported by Mr. Waters, who introduced it, but it was defeated.

The school suffrage bill was supported in the Connecticut House of Representatives by Hon. Ratcliffe Hicks, whose earnest and admirable speech was published in full in the *Hartford Times*. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hicks by the Hartford Equal Rights Club.



# The Woman's Column.

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### MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Mrs. Mary Ashton Rice Livermore was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821. Her father, Timothy Rice, of Northfield, Mass., who was of Welsh descent, served in the United State Navy during the war of 1812. Her mother, Zebiah Vose Glover Ashton, was the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Ashton, of England.

Little Mary was placed in the public schools of Boston at an early age, and graduated at fourteen, receiving one of the six medals distributed for good scholarship. There were then no high, normal or Latin schools for girls, and their admission to Massachusetts colleges was not even suggested. She was sent to the Female Seminary in Charlestown, where she completed the four years' course in two, and was then elected a member of the faculty, as teacher of Latin and French. While teaching, she continued her studies in Latin, Greek and metaphysics under tutors, and resigned her position at the close of the second year, to take charge of a family school on a plantation in Southern Virginia. There she remained nearly three years. She taught a school of her own in Duxbury, Mass., for the next three years, the ages of her pupils ranging from fourteen to twenty years. It was in reality the high school of the town, and was so continued when she relinquished it.

In 1845 she became the wife of Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist minister settled in Fall River, Mass. The tastes, habits of study and aims of the young couple were similar, and Mrs. Livermore drifted inevitably into literary work. She formed her husband's young parishioners into reading and study clubs, which she conducted, wrote hymns and songs for church hymnals and Sunday school singing books, and stories, sketches and poems for the *Galaxy*, *Ladies' Repository*, *New York Tribune* and *National Era*.

She was identified with the Washingtonian Temperance Reform, before her marriage, was on the editorial staff of a juvenile temperance paper, organized a Cold Water Army of fifteen hundred boys and girls, for whom she wrote temperance stories which she read to them and which were afterwards published in book form, under the title, "The Children's Army." (Boston, 1844). She wrote two prize stories in 1848, one for a State temperance organization, entitled "Thirty Years too



Mary A. Livermore,

Late," illustrating the Washingtonian movement, and the other, for a church publishing house, entitled "A Mental Transformation," elucidating a phase of religious belief. The former was re-published in England, where it had a large circulation. It has been translated into several languages by missionaries, and was re-published in Boston in 1876.

It 1857, the Livermores removed to Chicago, where Mr. Livermore became proprietor and editor of a weekly religious paper, the organ of the Universalist denomination in the Northwest, and Mrs. Livermore became his associate editor. For the next twelve years her labors were herculean. She wrote for every department of the paper, except the theological, and in her husband's frequent absences from home, necessitated by church work, she had charge of the entire establishment, paper, printing-office and publishing house. She continued to furnish stories, sketches and letters to Eastern periodicals, gave herself to church and

Sunday school work, was untiring in her labors for the Home of the Friendless, assisted in the establishment of the Home for Aged Women and the Hospital for Women and Children, and was actively identified with the charitable work of the city. She performed much reportorial work in those days, and at the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, in the Chicago Wigwam in 1860, she was the only woman reporter assigned a place among a hundred or more men reporters. All this time she was her own housekeeper, directing her servants herself, and giving personal supervision to the education and training of her children. A collection of her stories, written during those busy days, was published under the title, "Pen Pictures" (Chicago, 1863).

The great uprising among men at the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, was paralleled by a similar uprising among women, and in a few months there were hundreds of women's organizations formed throughout the North, for the relief of

sick and wounded soldiers, and the care of the soldiers' families. Out of the chaos of benevolent efforts evolved by the times, the United States Sanitary Commission was born. Mrs. Livermore, with her friend, Mrs. Jane C. Hoge, was identified with relief work for the soldiers, from the beginning. At the instance of Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, President of the Commission, they were elected associate members of the United States Sanitary Commission, with their headquarters in Chicago, and the two friends worked together till the end of the war. Mrs. Livermore resigned all positions save that on her husband's paper, secured a government for her children, and subordinated all demands upon her time to those of the Commission. She organized Soldiers' Aid Societies, delivered public addresses to stimulate supplies and donations of money in the principal towns and cities of the Northwest, wrote letters by the hundred personally and by amanuenses, and answered all that she received; wrote the circulars, bulletins and monthly reports of the Commission, made trips to the front with sanitary stores, to whose distribution she gave personal attention, brought back large numbers of invalid soldiers who were discharged, that they might die at home, and accompanied them in person or by proxy to their several destinations; assisted to plan, organize and conduct colossal Sanitary Fairs, and wrote a history of them at their close; detailed women nurses for the hospitals, by order of Secretary Stanton, and accompanied them to their post. The story of women's work during the war has never been told, and can never be understood save by those connected with it. Mrs. Livermore has published her reminiscences of those crucial days in a large volume, entitled "My Story of the War" (Hartford, Conn., 1888), which has reached a sale of between fifty thousand and sixty thousand copies.

The war over, Mrs. Livermore resumed the former tenor of her life, and took up again the philanthropic and literary work which she had temporarily relinquished. The woman suffrage movement, which had been to some extent suspended during the absorbing activities of the war, now revived, and Mrs. Livermore identified herself with it. She had kept the columns of her husband's paper ablaze with demands for the opening of colleges and professional schools to women, for the repeal of unjust laws that blocked women's progress, and for an enlargement of their industrial opportunities, that they might become self-supporting, but she had believed this might be accomplished without the vote. Her experiences during the war taught her differently. She very soon made arrangements for a woman suffrage convention in Chicago, where one had never before been held. The leading clergymen of the city took part in it, prominent advocates of the cause from various parts of the country were present, and it proved a notable success. An Illinois Woman Suffrage Association was organized, and Mrs. Livermore was elected its first president.

In January, 1869, she established a

woman suffrage paper, the *Agitator*, at her own cost and risk, which espoused the temperance reform as well as that of woman suffrage. In January, 1870, the *Woman's Journal* was established in Boston, by a joint stock company, for the advocacy of woman suffrage, and Mrs. Livermore was invited to become its editor-in-chief. She accepted, and merged her own in the new advocate. Her husband disposed of his paper and entire establishment in Chicago, the family returned to the East, and have since resided in Melrose, Mass. For two years Mrs. Livermore edited the *Woman's Journal*. Then she resigned all editorial work to give her time more entirely to the lecture field, where her services were in increasing demand. For twenty-five years she has been conspicuous on the lecture platform. She has been heard in the Lyceum courses of the country year after year in nearly every State of the Union, as well as in England and Scotland. She chooses a wide range of topics. Her lectures are biographical, historical, political, religious, reformatory and sociological. One volume of her lectures has been published, entitled "What Shall We Do With Our Daughters? and Other Lectures." (Boston, 1883.) She has travelled extensively in the United States, literally from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. In company with her husband, she has made two visits to Europe, where she greatly enjoyed her intercourse with liberal and progressive people. Her pen has not been idle during these last twenty years, and her articles have appeared in the *North American Review*, the *Arena*, the *Chautauquan*, the *Independent*, the *Youth's Companion*, the *Christian Advocate*, *Woman's Journal* and other periodicals.

Mrs. Livermore is much interested in politics, and was twice sent by the Republicans of her own town as delegate to the Massachusetts State Republican Convention, charged with the presentation of woman suffrage resolutions, which were accepted, and incorporated into the party platform. She is identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for ten years was president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She was president of the Woman's Congress during the first two years of its organization, has served as president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, is president of the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, which assists promising and needy students in the prosecution of their musical studies, is connected with the Woman's National Council, with the Chautauqua movement, in which she is much interested, is a life member of the Boston Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and holds memberships in the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, the Massachusetts Woman's Indian Association, the Massachusetts Prison Association, the American Psychical Society, and several literary clubs. Notwithstanding her many years of hard service, she still does more public work than most younger women. Happy in her home, and in the society of her husband, children and grandchildren,

she keeps steadily at work with voice and pen and influence, ready to lend a hand to the weak and struggling, to strike a blow for the right against the wrong, to prophesy a better future in the distance, and to insist on the right of women to help it along.

#### LELAND STANFORD COMMENCEMENT.

President David Starr Jordan made a fine address to the graduating class at the recent commencement exercises of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Among other good things, he said, after an eloquent plea in behalf of popular government:

But all government by the people is made better when the people come to know and feel its deficiencies. No abuse can survive long when the people have located it. When the masses know what hurts them, that particular wrong must cease. Its life depends upon its appearing in the disguise of a public blessing. Straight thinking, as you have learned, comes before straight acting, and both we expect of you. To you, as educated men and women, the people have a right to look. They have a right to expect your influence in the direction of the ideal government, the republic in which government by the people shall be good government as well; the government from which no man nor woman shall be excluded, and in which no man nor woman shall be ignorant or venal or corrupt.

#### THE ISLAND OF DONKEYS.

A correspondent of the *Illinois Suffragist* illustrates by an amusing fable the persistent revival of foolish old arguments against equal rights for women—objections that have been demolished repeatedly, yet are still brought forward.

The fable tells of a certain island infested by donkeys, whose continuous braying disturbed the inhabitants night and day.

A certain valiant knight, hearing of the distress of the people on account of these braying donkeys, said to his followers, "Come, let us away and slay these pestiferous asses, so that the inhabitants of the island may have rest."

So each brave man buckled on his trusty sword, and away they went on their mission.

When they landed on the island, they were met by one of the wise men of the village, who, learning the intentions of the knight, warned him that the asses were immortal and could not be killed.

"What," said the knight, "do you mean to tell me that I and my brave men cannot silence these braying donkeys? We will see."

And forthwith the knight and his men laid about them, right and left, and soon the ground was covered with defunct asses. Then they wiped their blades, and retired to rest.

In the morning the knight sounded his bugle horn, and said, "Come, let us go and bury those carcasses, or the last plague may prove worse than the first."

But when they reached the fields, behold! every ass was on his feet, braying away more loudly than ever.

"What did I tell you?" said the wise man of the town. "If you kill them to-day, every ass will be alive to-morrow."



"But," replied the knight, "how do you live in their continual din?"

"Why, we just let them bray, and go ahead with our business or pleasure, the same as if they were not there."

So, my friend, the best thing is to "let them bray," and give as little heed as possible.

#### A FLAW IN THE JURY SYSTEM.

James W. Clarke, in the New York Recorder, discussing the present jury system, makes the following sensible suggestion in behalf of a woman juror in cases where a woman is on trial:

Another jury reform suggests itself in connection with the Borden jury. Here is a woman put upon trial for her life, accused of a crime the alleged motive for which was a malicious enmity of long growth against her stepmother, with the principal witness against her a woman—the whole case from beginning to end enveloped in a womanly atmosphere, and attended by circumstances of a domestic nature, of which the average woman would instinctively, and simply because she is a woman, be a better judge than the average man—and yet there is not one woman on the jury. I know that the law as it stands does not permit the presence of women on juries; but why not change the law, and correct another anomaly—to my thinking, one of the greatest anomalies—of trial by jury as it exists to-day? The old common law theory of the jury was that every accused person had a right to be tried by a jury of his peers or equals, drawn from the vicinity where the crime charged against him was committed. The centuries-old assumption that is quietly made at New Bedford is, of course, that a jury of twelve men is not only a jury of the peers and equals, but of the superiors, of any woman who may be arraigned for trial. But the nineteenth century would seem to be old enough now to concede that a woman on trial for her life or liberty has the right to have equal sex representation on the jury that is to pass upon her guilt or innocence.

Slowly, perhaps, but surely, the idea is growing that a jury ought to be composed of men and women, and that a woman especially should have a jury of her peers, not her sovereigns, as in the case of Lizzie Borden.

LUCY STONE.

#### THE KANSAS ENROLMENT.

*Fellow-Suffragists of Kansas:* We wish to call your attention to the Enrolment work, which we believe can be made to assist the adoption of the amendment.

The Enrolment books are generously given us by H. B. Blackwell, one of the editors of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL. Each will contain 600 names of enrolled suffragists. Half the pages are headed by a pledge to vote for the amendment; the remainder by a request to men to support the amendment. The work consists in getting men to write their names under the pledge, and women to place their signatures under the request. We ask you to undertake this work. Send to Mrs. May Belleville-Brown, Salina, four cents in stamps for a book, which will be sent to your address postpaid by mail. The work need not be burdensome. We hope each person holding a book will be ambitious to fill it herself, but the work can be shared. The book can be held in one

home until all persons associated with that family or easily reached by its members have been recorded. Then the book can be put into another home; after that into another; and so kept going until it is filled. Several books should be travelling about a county at the same time.

The great value of this Enrolment work lies in the agitation it secures, in the exertion of personal influence, and in the arrest of thought in those approached with the request to sign.

LAURA M. JOHNS,

Chairman Amendment Campaign Committee.

ELIZABETH HOPKINS,

MAY BELLEVILLE-BROWN,

S. A. THURSTON,

ANNA DIGGS,

BINA A. OTIS, and others,

Members Committee.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The Christian churches of Kansas held a State Sunday School Convention at Salina last week. A large delegation of representative men and women were present from different parts of the State. The convention adopted the following resolution, among others:

That we rejoice in the prospect of an early opportunity to express ourselves on the equal suffrage question, and believe it to be the plain duty of every Christian to aid in every honorable way the enfranchisement of our sisters, that they may prove themselves politically what they are now morally, a potent factor in the right adjustment of the momentous issues of the day.

Dr. David H. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, spent a half day lately in the General Conference of the United Brethren, where there were two women among the lay delegates. Dr. Moore gives the following lively account of it in his paper:

There are 187 delegates all told; under rather than over the middle age; bright, active, intelligent looking; 56 lay delegates, 126 ministerial, and 5 episcopal. What! Can it be possible? two female laymen! lay delegates! Are my "Barbara Heck spectacles" fooling me again? Is it only a masculine Jenness-Miller dress reform? No, sir; this time my eyes serve me right. This female layman, lay delegate, with no foolishness about her—plain, matter-of-fact, attentive, earnest—is Mrs. Brewer, of Terre Haute, Ind., who built a synagogue for the Brethren there, and who made her maiden speech yesterday—and a good one too, Dr. Kephart says—in favor of seating the Oregon delegate, who lacked but a month of eligibility. Further back on the other side is a typical Iowa lady, matronly, intelligent, refined, pious, missing nothing, intent on being faithful in her stewardship—Mrs. Staves, of Des Moines, Iowa.

They are wives and mothers, and serve on committees; and thus far there are no portents in the sky, no seismic indications in the earth. The Brethren Discipline uses laymen and lay delegates interchangeably; but nobody ever interposed even a question as to woman's eligibility to be a delegate. "What! You do not mean it, Dr. Kephart?" "Yes, we license and ordain women, and admit them into the annual conference; and of course, therefore, they are also eligible to membership in the General Conference as ministerial delegates." Well, well; will not some one kindly inform Dr. Buckley?

The Episcopal church at Tusculum, Ala., has a woman warden.

The New Decatur (Ala.) Advertiser says:

The Nashville American, and some of

the older inhabitants of that charming little city, are in throes of agony. They have shut their eyes to the march of woman's progress and declared it was not; but the recent large and vigorous meeting of Cumberland Presbyterians and the immense gathering of Baptist women have pricked their eyelids up in spite of themselves. They were decorously silent while the meetings were in progress, and, true to business, the Nashville American gave long and interesting reports of the doings of the women, with no unfavorable comments; but since the meetings adjourned there has been weeping and wailing over the distressing fact that women are leaving their homes and children and husbands, to attend "meetings," etc., but with due carefulness remark that they are not alluding to "the many deserving Nashville associations." Certainly not. It is the wicked women of Decatur, Huntsville, Columbia, Tullahoma, Knoxville and Chattanooga who are doing all these naughty things. A prominent preacher held forth on the subject, and the Nashville American has had several editorials on the vast importance of training women to look after their husbands and children. The Nashville American ought not to worry. Such editorials in this day are irresistibly funny.

We would advise the Nashville American to imitate those bright papers which, without advocating any radical changes, keep pickets out noting all the signs of the times and giving them conscientiously to their readers. They have recognized the fact that Dab's Light Gabble and similar stuff is not the mental pabulum for Southern women, and supply something a little more solid morally as well as mentally.

#### BUNKER HILL DAY.

June 17 is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is commemorated far and wide with flags and bells and patriotic eloquence. This is the celebration of a victory won long ago for the principle that taxation without representation is tyranny. No one has quite so good a right to rejoice in the anniversary as those who are fighting to-day for the application of the same principle to women. At Montreal, they show to visitors, among other curiosities and trophies, a small cannon captured from the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill. One American woman to whom it was exhibited looked sharply at the official in charge and said, with spirit: "Well, you've got the cannon, but I guess we've got the hill!" The people who are cheering and firing guns in honor of June 17 have the cannon; but we have the principle, which is more eternal than the hills; and, sooner or later, everybody will see it.—Woman's Journal.

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK (Miss Murfree) has completed a new novel, entitled "His Vanished Star."

The Texas Women's Press Association was organized at Dallas last month with twenty members, and has already grown to forty-three.

MRS. BERTHA WASHBURN HOWE, of Bradford, Pa., recording secretary of the State Woman Suffrage Association, served lately as an arbitrator in a board of three members to try a controversy involving about \$8,000, relating to the separate estate of a married woman, to whom, in pursuance of the award of the arbitrators, valuable property in the city of Buffalo has since been conveyed.

MRS. W. N. WINFREY, of Woodland Mills, Ala., has been a notary public for several years.

More than seven hundred new subscribers for the WOMAN'S COLUMN have been received during the past three weeks.

The new factory inspection law of Pennsylvania requires, among other excellent things, that of the deputy inspectors five shall be women, each to receive \$1,200 a year.

The office of special agent of the Indian service, which during the last administration was held by Mrs. Dorchester, wife of the superintendent of Indian schools, has been abolished.

MRS. MAY RAULETT has built up at Rockland, Me., an extensive business in a line not often adopted by women, that of a shipping office, from which she furnishes seamen in any desired number.

The Michigan House of Representatives has defeated the bill appropriating \$20,000 for a woman's gymnasium at the State University at Ann Arbor. To pass the bill 51 affirmative votes were required, and only 49 were obtained. Another attempt will be made two years hence.

MRS. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has established a free scholarship fund in memory of her husband, in the Staten Island Academy and Latin School. The fund is founded with the proceeds of the beautiful edition of his "Prue and I," published last Christmas by Harper & Bros.

It has been currently reported that there was a "split" in the British Women's Temperance Association, after the reelection of Lady Henry Somerset. This proves to be a mistake. About eighty women left the convention to consult as to their future action, but all returned, and there was no "split."

MISS MINNIE RUSH is the Vandalia Line's agent at Lakeville, Ind. For three years she has had charge of the passenger, freight and telegraph office. The receipts of the office are about \$10,000 per month, which indicates the degree of financial responsibility carried by the agent. Miss Rush was born in Lakeville twenty-one years ago. After acquiring a common school education, she learned telegraphy, and her proficiency led to her selection as agent. Last fall she made a remarkable success in organizing "Harvest Home" excursions; she surprised the Vandalia magnates by sending several hundred people into neighboring States on special trains, thus netting profit for the railroad.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for June 17 are an article on coöperative house-keeping, by Mrs. M. A. Humphrey, of Junction City, Kan., where an experiment in coöperative cooking has been in successful operation by a number of families for two years; Archbishop Ireland's address at the Social Purity Congress, in Chicago; an account of the work of the Clara Conway Institute; the full text of Mrs. Josephine K. Henry's much discussed petition to the Kentucky Legislature; correspondence from Illinois, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Kansas and Louisiana, and Women's Club Notes.

## BAD FOR SOUTHERN GIRLS.

The news that the Clara Conway Institute at Memphis is to be closed will be received with sincere regret by the friends of the higher education, not only in Tennessee, but all over the country. The *New England Journal of Education* says:

"The Legislature of Tennessee has made a gigantic blunder. Judged from any point of view we can command. It has imposed a tax upon private school property, which has not been done in the past, exempting church schools, but laying upon the Clara Conway Institute of Memphis a burden of taxation which makes its continuance an impossibility.

"There has been no higher or more effective educational work done in the Southwest than Miss Conway has been doing. She has established a great institution, and has literally given a perfect fit for college. She has done for the higher education of women in the South what Emma Willard and Mary Lyon did for New England in the early part of the century.

The last commencement was held in the Grand Opera House, before two thousand people, who crowded the building and stood up in the aisles. After interesting exercises, and the awarding of diplomas, Miss Conway addressed the graduating class in words of wise and tender counsel. She continued:

"And now I have a word to say to this large and representative Memphis audience. Two months ago I went to Nashville for a visit to the Legislature, it being my purpose to prevent, if possible, unwise legislation in the matter of education. The mission was a failure, with a strong conviction forced upon me by the situation that this school must close.

"The State provides the State University at Knoxville for the training of her sons. Can you tell me any reason why the State should do less for her daughters? Not only is this not done, but an unjust and iniquitous law places a burden too heavy to be borne upon the faithful toilers who have given the best service of all their life to make up in some measure for Tennessee's total lack of provision for the higher education of her girls.

"In conclusion, I wish to say that every man in the State of Tennessee who failed to do his duty in selecting legislators has helped to close this school, and has raised his hand for the destruction of a beautiful ideal. The man who fails to fulfil his political obligations builds the tomb of his State and rolls a stone against the door. It comforts me to know that the women of Tennessee are in no sense responsible for this act of self-destruction. I am bold enough to say from this stage to-night, in the light of a newly dawning century of high progress and civilization, and I say it to the Legislature of Tennessee with no uncertain voice: Taxation without representation is tyranny. It was tyranny in the beginning, it is tyranny now, and it will be tyranny to the end."

The *New Decatur (Ala.) Advertiser* says:

If Tennessee had a few women connected with its Legislature, education would not be taxed out of existence.

The Manual School at Chattanooga, Tenn., is also to be closed, in spite of its good showing for the year.

Miss Mary Preston Davis, who took her diploma in mathematics, June 14, at the University of Virginia, is the first woman to graduate from that institution. Last year the degrees but not the lectures were opened to women; thus saying, in effect, that if a young woman can pass the same examinations as the young men without the same previous instruction, she may take the same degree. This Miss Davis has done. No doubt a long procession of Virginia girls will follow in coming years.

A convention of the "Women's Progressive Political Club" was held at Topeka, Kansas, on June 13. This club represents the Populist women.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—*Marietta Holley* ("Jostah Allen's Wife").

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own grand-daughters."—Mrs. Zevelda G. Wallace.

## TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address  
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# The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### EQUALITY IN MARRIAGE.

At the recent Social Purity Congress in Chicago, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a paper on "Moral Equality Between the Sexes." She said:

In my view, the sense of equality is a most important condition in marriage, and the surest guarantee of its sacredness. Do what you will, inferiority of ability will involve as its sequence inferiority of moral responsibility. The interests committed to the keeping of women are too momentous to be intrusted by any man to his inferior. Such a feeling, constant in his mind, will always tend to lower the moral tone of a woman who looks to him for guidance and approval. We smile at the naive device of the Vicar of Wakefield, who, undertaking to place upon his wall a portrait of his wife, adorned it with every high quality which he wished her to possess. There is a touch of deep wisdom in this. We all need to be reminded of the best that can be expected of us, and are hindered, if not demoralized, by the contrary course.

### CONCERNING NATURAL RIGHTS.

At a recent meeting of the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, an association composed of about five hundred working women, Miss Turner, who is described as a young working girl of unusual ability, read a paper against woman suffrage, bringing forward the usual objections.

The title of her essay was, "Shall Women Vote?" She said:

In considering such a question, it is well to keep in mind the class with which we are dealing. We must go beyond the sensible, earnest, thinking women who compose our Guild. We shall have to consider women from Maine to California, the wealthy, the poor, the cultured, the uncouth, the learned, the ignorant, the bold, the timid, the thoughtful, the frivolous, the pure and the impure, the impartial and the prejudiced. We deplore the fact of the strength of numbers amongst the ignorant voters, but the fact of adding to that vast army white women to the extent of 15% of the population and colored women to the extent of 80%, presents a problem to the thinker.

Of course, it is the great body of women who must be considered; and there are all sorts of women, as there are all sorts of men. The tendency is more and more toward woman suffrage with an educational qualification — and, in fact, toward the establishment of such a qualification for both men and women. Pending this, to enfranchise the women who can read and write (as has just been done in Michigan) is the only practicable offset

to the illiterate vote among men. Even without such a qualification, the women who can read and write outnumber enormously the women who cannot, in Pennsylvania and most other States. The fact that there is a slightly larger percentage of illiteracy among women than among men may be fairly offset by the fact that there is a very much smaller percentage of criminality, women constituting less than one-fifth of our criminals.

Miss Turner says:

The first point is to decide whether franchise be a natural right, or a privilege conferred by the State. If a right, then we admit that every one has as much right to vote as to breathe.

Whether suffrage is or is not a "natural right" depends entirely on our definition of a natural right. This is a point on which suffragists are divided, like the rest of the community. But, for the purposes of this argument, it is immaterial. Rev. James Freeman Clarke says:

We are told that voting is not a natural or an inherent right. Probably not. In a state of nature there is very little voting. A great many rights are given by society, of which, however, it would be manifestly unjust to deprive either sex. If all women were forbidden to use the sidewalk, and they complained of the injustice of that deprivation, it would be no answer to tell them that it was not a natural or inherent right, but one given by society, and which society might therefore control as it saw fit.

Every one is entitled to be consulted in regard to his own concerns, unless some very good reason can be shown to the contrary. The laws he has to obey and the taxes he has to pay do intimately concern him; and the only recognized way of being consulted in regard to them, under our form of government, is through the ballot. If all the members of the New Century Guild were required to pay the annual dues, but only half of them were allowed to vote as to how the money should be spent, it would be unfair on the face of it, and would certainly lead to protest and remonstrance. Taxation without representation is tyranny, unless very strong reasons can be shown for excluding the persons deprived of a vote. Infancy is everywhere regarded as such a reason. Imbecility, insanity and criminality are counted as reasons, in most States. In a growing number of States, gross ignorance is held to be a reason. Is womanhood a sufficient reason? If so, why so?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore said, at the recent Social Purity Congress:

It is our first duty to live so that our children will be well born. You see some pictures that retain their bright colors after hundreds of years. Yet all pictures will ultimately turn to ashes, and all statuary will crumble to sand. But every reckless and dissipated father or mother is an artist who is sending out into the world caricatures of the Lord God Almighty that will live forever.

MISS EDITH J. CLAYPOLE, of Akron, O., was the only woman to receive the degree of Master of Science from Cornell University this year, and she took it "with the highest distinction." The audience cheered her loudly.

In North Dakota, an amendment extending full suffrage to women passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 9, and the House by a vote of 33 to 22. It was afterwards reconsidered in the House and lost, after a prolonged and bitter fight.

MISS REBECCA G. BACON and Miss Mary Hall have been appointed on the Connecticut State Board of Charities, by Gov. Morris. Mrs. Hathaway, who had served acceptably on the board for some time, declined a re-nomination.

MISS CORA GOODENOW was elected county commissioner of schools in Ottawa County, Mich., at the last election. She was the candidate of the Democratic and People's parties. Miss Goodenow has been prominent in educational work in the county for some years, and will make a faithful and energetic officer.

The State University of Tennessee has opened its doors to women. The women's clubs in Tennessee, at the suggestion of the club in Knoxville, are organizing to raise money for a woman's building on the University grounds. The Knoxville ladies are also preparing gold and silver souvenir medals in commemoration of the admission of girls to the State University.

The athletic grounds of the Woman's College of Baltimore will be ready for use in the fall. Dr. Mary Mitchell, the physical director of the college, spent considerable time in England watching the Girton and Newnham girls at their games, and if her expectations are realized, the Baltimore girls will soon be playing tennis and other active games in a way to emulate their vigorous English sisters.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN was one of the most popular speakers at the recent World's Congress of Representative Women in Chicago. Lord Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Henry Somerset's paper, the *London Woman's Herald*, says: "We heartily congratulate Lady Aberdeen upon her accession to the position of Vice-Queen in the great Dominion of Canada. For the last five years Lord Stanley, the present Lord Derby, has been an amiable nonentity. Lord Aberdeen, aided by his wife, will probably make his Governor-Generalship of Canada memorable in the Canadian Empire. It is extremely fortunate that, in the year in which all the world is flocking to the great exhibition at Chicago, the British Empire should be so worthily represented in Canada. Lady Aberdeen is one of the half-dozen famous women in the world, and our only regret is that we should lose her influence and the vivifying inspiration of her presence in the Mother Country."

## THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

The most considerable legacy ever left to woman suffrage was bequeathed to it by the generosity of the late Mrs. Eliza F. Eddy, daughter of Francis Jackson. Half of this bequest was left to Mrs. Lucy Stone, to be used according to her judgment, for the promotion of the movement. Inquiries are occasionally made by some friend in regard to the expenditure of this money.

In considering how it could be made to go the farthest, and to result in the largest possible number of converts, Mrs. Stone reflected that the greatest educator of the American public is the press. In no way can we reach so many people at so small expense as through the newspapers. If we hold a convention and get a thousand people to attend, we think we have done a fine thing, and we have; but when we get an article into one of the great city dailies, we reach an audience a hundred times as large. Moreover, it is only people already somewhat interested who will come to suffrage meetings. To get the subject before the general public, the great mass of indifferent men and women, it must be brought before them in their daily and weekly papers. It was thought that this field was on the whole the most important.

Accordingly, in January, 1887, a circular letter was sent to almost every editor north of Mason and Dixon's line, asking him whether he would publish a column of news items and articles relating to the woman question, with a strong sprinkling of suffrage, provided he were supplied with such matter regularly, without trouble or expense to himself. About a thousand editors accepted the invitation, agreeing to use the matter furnished, and to send their papers to our office in exchange. From that time to the present, a weekly bulletin of news items and articles has thus been sent out broadcast over the country.

About one-third of the editors who had promised to use the matter thus furnished never did so, and were dropped from the list. On the other hand, many new papers have been started during the past six years, and a growing proportion of these are liberal on the woman question, and welcome suffrage items. Some of the editors who at first refused have died off or been replaced by more progressive men, who are now glad to make use of our matter. It is supplied, free of charge, to every editor who expresses a willingness to publish it either regularly or occasionally.

The project was started before the large awakening of interest in this question at the South, which has taken place within the last few years. At that time it was thought so few papers in the Southern States would be willing to publish a woman suffrage column that it was hardly worth while to ask them. Since then, a large number of Southern editors have been added to the list.

In editing this weekly bulletin, while argumentative articles and miscellaneous matter are mixed in, the primary object has always been to supply the news—the

news not only of the suffrage movement, but of the progress of women in the church, the professions, the colleges, and in all other lines.

At first, the bulletin was issued in the form of a broadside, printed on one side and blank on the other, with the heading, "The Woman's Column." Sending it out in this shape necessitated putting a one-cent stamp on every copy, which was a heavy expense. It was therefore decided to change its form to a small newspaper, so as to send it through the mail at newspaper rates. Thus the WOMAN'S COLUMN was born. It was still issued primarily for editors; but it was sent to subscribers as well. The subscription list grew so fast that it was soon evident the COLUMN could be made very useful as a newspaper, also. It seemed to meet a "long-felt want" for a suffrage paper so cheap as to be within everybody's reach. Its usefulness in both fields is increasing steadily.

Although it is edited without salary, and conducted as economically as possible, so large and frequent an issue involves a great and growing expense. Every year it uses up the whole of the interest of the Eddy bequest, and a part of the principal; and the legacy is thus being gradually consumed. Small portions of it have been used for suffrage work in other lines, but this is the principal thing that has been done with it. In this way the Eddy bequest preaches the gospel directly to about thirty thousand persons every week (counting two readers to each copy of the paper, which is probably an underestimate); and indirectly, through the editors who make use of the material furnished, it brings the question before many hundreds of thousands. I do not think there is any other way in which the bequest could have been made to go further or do more good. Any one would be convinced of this who could see how widely the equal rights matter thus supplied is published by a multitude of newspapers, from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf.

A. S. B.

## A SOUTH CAROLINA HEROINE.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, says, in a letter to the *Woman's Journal*:

Mr. James Henry Rice, a promising young man of our State, has issued a little volume of history, from which I extract the following story of a woman's courage and valiant service to South Carolina in the Revolutionary War.

After retiring from the Investiture of Ninety-Six in the last year of the Revolution, Gen. Greene found it necessary to send dispatches to Gen. Sumter, warning him of the approach of Lord Rawdon. It was a very dangerous service, as the country was swarming with hostile Tories.

Emily Geiger, a girl of eighteen, volunteered for this hazardous undertaking. In order to carry it out, she rode a horse fifty miles bareback, a good part of the way at night, when she was liable to be shot at any moment. She was taken prisoner by two Tories, who, however,

consented to get a woman to search her. They put her into a room of a deserted cabin, and one stood guard while the other went after the woman. Left to herself, Emily Geiger chewed up her precious dispatches and swallowed them. Her captors, finding nothing, let her go, and she reached Gen. Sumter's army that night, and her message saved them.

## WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Miss Florence Balgarnie, of England, says, in a letter to the *Woman's Journal*:

You may be interested to learn that the great political Association known as the Women's Liberal Federation has just been holding its most successful annual council meetings in London. Last year we went through troublous times, and, owing to the vote taken in favor of making the suffrage a leading question within the Federation, a secession of a certain number of Associations ensued. Notwithstanding this, a larger number of delegates assembled this year in the Holborn Town Hall, London, than on any previous occasion. During three days, May 30, 31 and June 1, these women, representing Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales, crowded the hall to the number of seven hundred, while in the back gallery a small number of privileged spectators, men as well as women, watched the proceedings. The Council was presided over by the Countess of Aberdeen, who had only landed the previous day from America, where she had been taking part as a delegate in the great Congress of Representative Women at Chicago. To her right sat Mrs. Duncan McLaren, sister of the late John Bright, representing Scottish women; and the Countess of Carlisle, who, together with Mrs. Bradley Reid, is honorary secretary of the Federation. On the left were Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Eva McLaren, who has just been made secretary of the International Council of Women, Mrs. Wynford Phillips, Miss Cons, formerly Alderman of the County Council of London, and many other earnest workers in the Liberal cause.

The greater portion of the mornings of the first and second day were given to the discussion of the suffrage question, with the result that it was determined to make the obtaining of the Parliamentary Franchise for women one of the objects of the Federation Constitution.

This Council has been especially distinguished by the business-like and clear-headed manner in which the various subjects have been brought under discussion, and on no previous occasion have so many of the younger women taken part. It is difficult for you in America, with your Home Rule form of government in every individual State, and your absolute freedom in religious matters, to understand how burning is the question with us of Home Rule for Ireland, and disestablishment of the Church in Wales. One of the most brilliant speeches on the latter question was made by a young woman, Miss Jenkins, a farmer's daughter, from Caermarthenshire, who, with admirable lucidity, and much Celtic fire, drew a graphic



picture of the condition of things where the people must pay to keep up a State Church, while they nearly all attend the chapels which they, out of their hard earnings, have erected in every village, and I might almost say on every mountain side.

The whole of the second afternoon was given to the discussion of the economical and industrial position of women, and to me was entrusted the interesting task of moving a resolution which must commend itself to women all the world over, namely, that this Council urges upon the Federation the immediate importance of using every effort to secure the equalization of the wages paid to men and women for work of the same class and commercial value. It was seconded by a factory worker, Mrs. Wimbolt, who has been a member of the executive committee, and has now been elected a vice-president of the Federation. Other resolutions, dealing with the hours of labor, and the restriction of women's labor in various industries in which the dangers to health and life are grave, were discussed with admirable moderation and lucidity. The Council were in a congratulatory mood on the appointment of two women as factory inspectors at the same scale of remuneration paid to men inspectors; but they carried a resolution begging for the appointment of many more, as the present number is so miserably inadequate. Miss Frances E. Willard, who had been made a delegate by one of the Associations, moved

That this meeting strongly condemns the placing of any further restrictions on the work of women until the opinion of women themselves has been ascertained in each case.

Although it was evident from her voice that she is still suffering great physical weakness, she delighted the audience with some of her always quaint and refreshing humor, and was accorded a warm reception.

#### MISSISSIPPI LAWS FOR WOMEN.

A Mississippi lady writes: Some time ago the COLUMN published an article under the heading "Honor to Mississippi," in which it was shown that in this State married women were first wholly emancipated from the disabilities of coverture. Let me now call the attention of your readers to the following sections of the new Annotated Code, 1892, of Mississippi, from which it is clearly inferable that women, equally with men, may practise all the professions the practice of which is regulated by statute.

Section 1524 reads:

Words in the masculine gender shall embrace a female as well as a male, unless a contrary intention be manifest.

Who may be admitted to practise law is specified by Section 202 as follows:

Any person, being a citizen of the United States, a resident of this State, above the age of twenty-one years, and of good moral character, who shall desire to be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law, may make application in writing to the Chancery Court of the county of his residence, making known his wish.

And the law proceeds to show what shall be done with the application, etc. Of course the "his," according to the sec-

tion first quoted above, embraces "her," the contrary intention not being manifest.

Who may practise dentistry is by the code specified, Section 1527, in the following words:

Every person who desires to practise dentistry must obtain a license to do so, as hereinafter provided.

The following provisions make no distinction on account of sex.

In regard to pharmacists, the language of Section 3229 on that subject is the same as that quoted on the subject of dentistry, simply substituting the word "pharmaceutics" for dentistry; and the provisions following on this subject are silent as to sex. So, too, we find on the subject of physicians that the same language is used as in regard to dentists and pharmacists, there being substituted in the Section (4243) the word "medicine," where, in the chapter on dentists, the word dentistry is used; and there is nowhere in the chapter on physicians any reference to sex, except in Section 3253, which is in these words:

Females engaged in the practice of midwifery are not prohibited from such practice, but are entitled to engage therein without a license.

It is notable, too, in reference to Mississippi, that by Section 2056 of the Code, women are authorized to vote on the subject of "fences or no fences." The Supreme Court of the State, in the case of *Le Flore County against the State*—12 Southern Reporter 904—has decided that this law is constitutional, and it is a fact that the women do vote on this interesting subject in this State.

The Mississippi University is open alike to males and females, as a matter of fact, and it is authorized so to be by Section 4451 of the new Code.

#### CORNELL COMMENCEMENT.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 15, 1893.

Editor Woman's Column:

The twenty-fifth annual commencement at Cornell is nearly over. Sitting under the festoons of bunting and evergreen in the crowded armory, and waiting for the 274 young men and 40 young women to receive their diplomas, I send you a line to report the showing that the young women have made.

It is inspiring to sit in a woman's meeting, as at the great Congress in Chicago, and realize that women are able to stand alone in working out measures of advancement; but it is a greater cause for rejoicing when we see them, as during this morning's exercises, claim a deservedly high place among men, with their sex forgotten.

If only the ranks of august trustees and learned professors upon the stage could have included an occasional woman, we should feel that the ideal conditions for the woman university student had been reached at Cornell. We are able to say this because of the action of the trustees yesterday morning, making residence at Sage College optional hereafter, and because the "Rules and Regulations" which for some time have decorated the doors of the Sage students' rooms, have been taken down. With the young women allowed to board where they choose, and at Sage College subjected only to rules of

their own making, with a few reasonable house regulations, one can find little to criticise.

Two out of the seven graduates who have presented orations upon the Commencement stage this morning have been women. Miss Sarah Adeline McNulty, of the Course in Arts, spoke upon "The Classics in Education," and Mrs. Mary Kennedy Brown, of the Law School, upon "Portia in the Nineteenth Century." Mrs. Brown's oration was a brilliant defence of women in law, and of the modern woman in general. It was noticeable that the voices of these speakers were quite as easily heard as were those of the men.

The subject of one of the five orations given by men was woman suffrage. The fact that, both last year and this, the rights of women have been discussed at Cornell Commencement is a "Suffrage Straw."

The printed program, as a year ago, shows that the women have again stood well in advanced work. Three of the four Masters of Arts are women, two receiving degrees *magna cum laude*, one *cum laude*. Two of the three Masters of Letters are women, both graduating "with distinction." One of the four Masters of Science and one of the four Doctors of Philosophy were women, both graduating "with the highest distinction." Of the twenty-one receiving special mention, an honor awarded "for special study with marked proficiency in particular lines, during the last two years of the course," eight were women.

In the general courses there were ten women who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; fifteen Bachelor of Philosophy; ten Bachelor of Letters, and seven Bachelor of Science. One woman graduated in Architecture; one in Law. Only those who look back to the early days of the University can realize all that these figures mean.

The women students testify that they are treated with unfailing courtesy by the men, and that they expect such courtesy as a matter of course. Co-education is surely seen almost at its best at Cornell.

The only lack is the absence of women upon the governing boards.

(Later). At the University Banquet which followed the Commencement exercises, and to which were invited the distinguished guests, the Faculty and the Alumni, President Gates of Amherst College made a delightful after-dinner speech. In the course of it he said:

I am glad to see the way in which you are solving the woman question here at Cornell. I have no sympathy with those wise men and women who attempt to define woman's sphere. Such a grand, ever widening thing as woman's sphere, no one can define.

The women attended this dinner in larger numbers than formerly. Instead of sitting together as has been customary, for mutual support, they were this year scattered about where chance placed them. Their presence seemed an expected feature of the occasion. How easily we come to regard as a natural right what at first seems a privilege and a cause for congratulation! So will it come to be with political privileges.

ISABEL HOWLAND.

More than 200 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN were received last week.

A new dormitory is being built at Tufts College as a home for the women students. It is the gift of Mr. Albert Metcalf, of Newtonville, Mass. Twenty-five young women have already decided to join the nine who entered Tufts this year.

A majority of the faculty at the University of Virginia have declared themselves in favor of admitting young women, and if the consent of the board of visitors is obtained, co-education will be established. Meanwhile the faculty will admit women to their summer schools, which are independent of the board.

DR. EMILY KEMPIN, of Zurich, Switzerland, and MISS MARY A. GREENE, of Providence, R. I., are the only women lawyers invited to read papers at the Law Reform Congress of the World's Congress Auxiliary, which will open at Chicago on Aug. 7th. Miss Greene's subject is "Married Women's Property Acts in the United States, and Needed Reforms Therein." The Congress will be addressed by the most eminent jurists of the world.

At Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., the institution of which Mrs. Cleveland is a graduate, President Gates of Amherst College this year delivered the commencement address. A few woman suffragists who chanced to be in the audience were delighted to hear him utter strong suffrage sentiments. The college is very conservative, and such revolutionary ideas are carefully kept out. It was like a breath of fresh air. The class colors this year were yellow and white, full of a meaning beyond that intended by the young women.

The Indiana Supreme Court has rendered a noteworthy decision in refusing to confirm a ruling of the lower courts against admitting women to practise law. The State constitution reads:

Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to practise law in all the courts of justice.

As women are not voters, the lower court ruled them out. But the Supreme Court decides that, while the constitution says voters shall be admitted, it does not say that others, including women, shall not be admitted. Hence Indiana women will be allowed to practise law.

The International Typographical Union, in session at Chicago, had a lively debate over the question of a separate and lower scale of wages for women compositors. The separate scale is demanded by the Boston Union, where there are said to be over one thousand non-union women compositors. The wish of the Boston Union is to organize these women upon a lower scale of wages. The opposition, led by Delegate Miss Belle Pierson, of New Albany, demanded the same scale for women as for men. The matter was referred to the Executive Council by a yeas and nays vote of 87 to 85. The Council are apparently supposed to favor the lower scale for women; for, after the announcement of the vote, Miss Pierson withdrew from the floor of the convention, saying that women delegates had no place there.

#### POPULIST WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The Populist women of Kansas met at Topeka, June 13th, and organized a "Woman's Political League," the chief object of which is to help carry the woman suffrage amendment in November, 1894. Women were present from Osage City, Emporia, Great Bend, Kansas City, Lawrence, Burlingame, etc., etc. The business meetings were held at the rooms of Dr. Eva Harding, corner of Sixth and Harrison Streets. Mrs. Crum, of Osage City, was chairman, and Mrs. L. L. Hopkins, of Topeka, was secretary. The balloting for permanent officers resulted in a tie between Mrs. John G. Otis and Dr. Eva Harding for president. Dr. Harding withdrew her name, and Mrs. Otis was elected president unanimously. A committee was appointed to draft a State constitution. Arrangements were made to employ a Populist woman, who is a good speaker, to go out over the State, and organize local clubs, and it is understood that this position will be given to Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. Mrs. G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, presented the report of the committee on resolutions. One plank declared they would support no candidate for office, no matter what party he belonged to, if he did not favor equal suffrage. A prohibition resolution was also adopted. The wives of all the Populist State officers took a prominent part in the meeting, including the wife of Congressman Davis, of Geary County. Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Diggs are in hearty sympathy with the movement, but were unable to be present. In the evening the League held a public meeting in Representative Hall, with a large attendance. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. B. A. Otis, the response by Mrs. Crum. Papers were read by Mrs. Stryker and Mrs. Pack. Mrs. Diggs and Master Albert Woods gave a musical duet, and Miss Nina Morgan, A. T. Morgan and Miss Carrie Morgan each sang solos. We are glad that the Populist women have organized in behalf of the amendment, as well as the Republican women. Now let those Democratic women who believe in equal rights do likewise. The best men and women of all parties should lend their efforts in favor of this just measure.

#### FREEDOM'S NEW CONQUEST.

The splendid triumph in Michigan, whereby the women of that great State are enabled to vote in township, city and village elections, is far greater than many suspect. This noble law spreads the area of woman's municipal freedom over fifty-nine thousand square miles. The region where woman's right to local liberty and self-rule is thus emphatically guaranteed is equal to New York, New Jersey and Delaware combined; larger than Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and West Virginia together; equal to the whole of Georgia, "the Empire State of the South"; nearly double South Carolina; greater than Pennsylvania and Maryland conjoined; much larger than either Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana or Mississippi; and more extensive than

either Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina, or Wisconsin. It is larger than New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island together.

This great State is equal in area to England and Wales united; nearly equal to Ireland and Scotland combined; greater than Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland together; more than double the size of Greece, and almost equal to Greece and Portugal together.

The population which gives this proof of wisdom and fairness is over two millions, much larger than that of all the Pacific Coast States together; greater than the combined people of Delaware, Florida, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota; more than the conjoined numbers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut; more than those of Maryland and West Virginia together; nearly equal to those of the whole vast State of Texas, to those of Massachusetts or Indiana; almost double those of South Carolina, Nebraska or Arkansas; much greater than the population of either Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia or Wisconsin. It equals the population of Ontario, and greatly exceeds that of any other British colony. It largely exceeds the population of Wales, and about equals that of Greece.

"Three cheers for Michigan!" Aye; three hundred times three! "Behold, the day dawneth!" HAMILTON WILLCOX.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for this week are the Countess of Aberdeen's address at Chicago on "Women's Work in Politics;" an extended report of the recent Social Purity Congress; a letter from Miss Florence Balgarnie, of England, describing the annual council meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation; an account of "A Woman Journalist from Austria," by Mrs. Josefa Humpal Zeman; a review of the year's legislation in Massachusetts relating to women; an account of the Housekeepers' Association of Syracuse, by its president, and a variety of college notes; a review of J. J. Ingalls' recent utterances against woman suffrage, etc.

The basket picnic, to which the State Association has been invited, will be held at Forest Grove, Waltham, Mass., July 19. Boat from the grove leaves Moody Street bridge at 10.30 A. M., 12 noon, 2 P. M., and every hour thereafter. Fare on boat, 10 cents, round trip ticket.

Persons who receive the WOMAN'S COLUMN without having ordered it, are requested to observe whether there is a date against their name on the address. If not, the paper is a free gift, and no bill will be sent. If there is a date, it means that some friend has subscribed for the paper for you, and the date shows when the subscription will expire. When that time comes, if you wish the paper discontinued, drop a postal card to this office, and it will be stopped at once. The paper is sent until ordered discontinued.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The *Congregationalist's* report of the recent annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Ohio says:

Rev. James Brand was assigned another full hour for a thorough examination of the now practical question, "Ought Women to be Prohibited from Entering the Gospel Ministry?" and frequent applause demonstrated not only the Association's appreciation of his clear exegesis and strong arguments, but its substantial agreement with his unequivocal position, that there is no warrant in Scripture or reason for closing the doors of the ministry to-day to those women whose only disqualification is their sex.

It always seems a prophecy of the ideal life when husband and wife unite in work as well as in home and destiny, particularly when that work calls for self-sacrifice and heroic endeavor. Two of the most devoted home missionaries in the Congregational Church in South Dakota have been the venerable Rev. A. J. Drake and his wife, who is the ordained pastor at Iroquois. Not long ago Mrs. Drake was bereaved of her husband. Another husband and wife, both ordained Congregational ministers in South Dakota, are Rev. F. S. Huntley and Rev. Abby T. Huntley. They have lately removed from Alexandria to Wessington Springs, where they will supply three stations, stretching twenty-six miles.

It is a significant fact that the new Congregational church in Sandy, Utah, was gathered chiefly through the efforts of women. Fifteen of its sixteen members are women, the delegates sent from three churches to the organizing council were women, and for the present it is to be under the charge of Miss M. L. Nichol.

The *Congregationalist* says:

The action of the Episcopal Convention changing the canon so as to permit women to vote at the parish meetings was sensible. Women are allowed to do their full share in working and giving in the church. Why should the privilege of voting be denied to them?

This is in accord with the best Christian sentiment of the times.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley has been called to the pastorate of the Unitarian church at Geneva, Ill. She will enter upon her duties in September.

There is much significance in two resolutions lately passed by two representative bodies, one of ministers, the other of women. The Southern Presbyterians, at Macon, Ga., resolved:

The session must absolutely enforce the injunction of Scripture forbidding women to speak in churches (1 Cor. 14:34), or in any way failing to observe that relative subordination to men that is taught in 1 Cor. 11:13, and other places.

The Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association, at its recent annual meeting in Little Rock, with delegates present from Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Forrest City, Hope, Hazen, Beebe, Morrilton, Malvern, Stuttgart, Ozark, and Rogers, resolved:

That, as the churches are mainly made up and supported by women, we will use our influence against the employment of ministers who are opposed to our movement, and pray the Almighty Father to keep them from our midst.

F. M. A.

### SHE GAVE HIM POINTS.

An amusing incident is reported to us by a friend in North Dakota:

One evening recently, Mrs. S— of Grand Forks, N. D., was annoyed because her husband was late to supper. She is her own housekeeper, and is very prompt with her meals; and as a rule her husband is also on time. Supper stood for an hour before Mr. S— put in an appearance. He explained that he had been circulating a petition among the voters of his ward to make Mr. C—, a lawyer, eligible as alderman at the coming election.

"You see," he explained condescendingly, for his wife's enlightenment, "he has to have a petition signed by one-tenth of the voters in the ward before his name can be up for election."

It happens that Mr. C— is a member of the local whist club, which had been losing laurels in a visit to a neighboring town. Mrs. S— is a bright, observing little woman, and she saw an opportunity to give her husband a lesson. With mischief in her eye, but impatience in her voice, she retorted from the kitchen:

"If Mr. C— had not been travelling around the country playing whist and getting beaten, he would have known that, according to the new law, a notice posted twenty days before election would have made his name eligible, and saved you running all over town with this petition. The petition has to be circulated only if the notice is not put up in time."

Mr. S— gazed in astonishment at his brisk little wife, who was carefully avoiding his eye in order to conceal her amusement.

"Is that a fact?" he inquired, quite humbly. "Well, if a woman can do her own housework and yet keep better posted on voting questions than a lawyer himself, I am in favor of woman suffrage!"

MISS MARY ESTHER GALLUP graduated from the Boston Dental College last week, the only woman in a class of thirteen. She carried off the honors, receiving the senior prize for the best examination of the year, and also a special prize for the best examination during the whole course of three years.

The State Agricultural College of Colorado has issued its fourteenth annual catalogue, which shows that of the 179 students 44 are young women.

The president and professors of Rutgers College protested against the action of the last New Jersey Legislature in legalizing race tracks and gambling. Now the State officials, controlled by the politicians, retaliate by withholding the money due the college for State scholarships in the scientific school. It is about time for the good men of New Jersey to call out their reserves—the good women. With the women's votes added to their own, they would be abundantly able to remand to private life politicians who are the open allies of gamblers.

Among the bills passed by the Illinois Legislature was one for the establishment of a home for juvenile female offenders. The bill makes an appropriation of \$75,000 for a site and buildings, and \$8,000 a year for maintenance. It provides that the Governor shall appoint seven trustees, four of whom shall be women, to have full control of the institution. Its purpose shall be to provide for the maintenance, discipline and reformation of girls between the ages of ten and sixteen, committed for misdemeanors. The need of such an institution has been apparent for several years. The Peoria Woman's Club has been active in securing the passage of the bill.

MISS ANNA BARROWS, the well-known teacher of cookery, is an enthusiast in her profession, and makes it both a science and an art. Her mother says that as soon as little Anna learned her letters, instead of turning her attention to story books, like other children, she began to spell out the receipts in the cookery book. Though still a young woman, she has had much experience, having taught cookery for five years at the North Bennett St. Industrial School, in this city, and for two years at the School of Domestic Science connected with the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. In addition, she is director of the cooking school at the Maine Chautauqua Union, lecturer at Lasell Seminary, and State Superintendent of Hygienic Cookery in the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She has also been giving lectures for the Bay State Agricultural Society, in connection with Granges and Farmers' Institutes. She likes this work so much that next year she will spend only two days a week instead of four at the Y. W. C. A. school, in order to have more time for lecturing. Miss Barrows believes every woman is not fitted by nature to be a cook, any more than every man is fitted by nature to be a farmer. She looks forward to a time when the cooking for the community will be done by trained scientific cooks—women who have a natural gift and taste for preparing food, and who have been educated in the best methods of doing it.

## LETTER FROM KANSAS.

GEUDA SPRINGS, KAN., JUNE 20, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

During one week's wanderings, I have visited no less than two women ex-mayors and one who now fills that office.

Dr. Rachel Packson was elected mayor of Kiowa, under the strange delusion that, with a gentle woman as chief executive of the city, designing "managers" could manage things in their own fashion. But the sequel showed that they had reckoned without their host. It was the intention from the start to have the brown-eyed little doctor license saloons. Failing in bringing her to that point, a strong effort was made to bring her to do it indirectly, thus getting revenue from violation of State law. Threats, lies, insult, even mob force was used to intimidate the woman mayor, but she went through it all and came out victorious, and as determined as ever. "I had taken a solemn oath to administer the law," said she, "and nothing could make me false to my oath and my trust."

Then the rough element undertook to compel her resignation, but the spirit that had carried her through so much could uphold her to the end, and she served her term, winning the respect of the element that had done its utmost to break down her determination to abide by the law of the State.

Contrary to prophecy, Dr. Packson retains her practice, her skill as a physician being too well known and highly prized to be dispensed with, even by those who hated her policy as mayor.

It must be noted by those outside Kansas that Kiowa is situated but half a mile from the Indian Territory line, and was at that time the resort of lawless characters who had habitually been permitted to violate the law with impunity, and they had now no notion of being restrained by "a woman."

There were many incidents of Dr. Packson's administration dramatic enough to be valuable to the romancist.

Mrs. M. S. Salter was elected mayor of Argonia at the first election after women became eligible to municipal office. The suggestion that to vote for a woman for mayor would discredit the suffrage movement was a tempting bait to the rougher element, and they cast their votes for Mrs. Salter in great glee. The law-abiding people saw their opportunity, quietly organized, and the result was Mrs. Salter's election, to the horror of the originators of the scheme. Mrs. Salter's term of service demonstrated her entire ability to administer the affairs of the city to its profit and her own credit. Her election attracted world-wide attention. She was probably the first of her sex to hold the office of chief executive of a city. She was fairly inundated by letters of inquiry and congratulation written in many different languages.

During the following five years, eight cities elected women to fill the offices of mayor and council. In 1893, Geuda Springs was the only city to follow this fashion. Phillipsburg elected two women to its council. Mrs. Emma Barnes is mayor; the "councilmen," as the papers

said and as the tickets had it, are Mrs. Mary Buckwalter, Mrs. Malvina B. Hite, Mrs. Mary R. Berkey, Mrs. N. A. Seanor, and Mrs. Angie Ward.

The mayor cannot quite be charged with nepotism, though her husband is city clerk. He holds the office only temporarily. The mayor had appointed Mr. Roney, the former incumbent of her office, and he had served until he removed from the city.

I was present at one of the regular meetings of the council, and was delighted with the decision and despatch with which their business was disposed of. They have some troublesome problems to find solution for, but they will manage them with more than the usual faithful carefulness. I saw them compelled to decide a matter which appealed strongly to the tenderness of the womanly nature, but they could pity and be sorry without permitting their judgment to waver.

The mayor is a young woman,—the youngest of the board,—and would not weigh a hundred pounds. She is sweet faced, soft voiced and gentle mannered, and is stared at as an anomaly whenever she is introduced as "the Mayor of Geuda Springs." She is a compact and most efficient little lady, and keeps her work well in hand. W. C. Barnes, Mayor Barnes' husband, is editor and publisher of the Geuda Springs *Herald*. He is at the same time a teacher, and Mrs. Barnes adds the duties of mayor to housekeeping and office work. She prepares three lunches each morning of the school year, one for her husband, one for their eight-year-old son. When they are gone to school she picks up the third lunch and goes to the *Herald* office, where she prepares copy, sets type, scans the exchanges, etc. She is also solicitor and collector for the paper, and withal finds time to do W. C. T. U. and suffrage work.

The women who compose the council are thoughtful and capable. Mrs. Mary Buckwalter is the President. She was the first woman resident of the city; her children the first born here. Geuda Springs is a health resort. Mrs. Buckwalter opened a bath house here a dozen years ago, when the bath house was the only house on the site, and she has watched the growth of the town through all vicissitudes, and thoroughly understands the conditions to be dealt with by the city government.

It is the ambition of this woman government to secure enforcement of all law, and to rid the city of all disorder and of every place of evil resort. It is evident that the citizens have the utmost faith in their discretion, for the business men take pains to say to them: "Do what you think right, and we will stand by you." "Call on us for any help of any sort you may need." "We will back you."

I have not had the pleasure of seeing much of the other members of the council here, but they are obviously women of strength and character, and are discharging the trust reposed in them with conscientious fidelity.

It is believed that this woman government was elected because that was the easiest way for the good men of the place

to get certain chestnuts pulled out of the fire. They knew the women would have the nerve to do it. Others assert that the people had in thought the advertisement of Geuda Springs. If so, it was worth while, for these waters certainly have wonderful curative qualities. The bath house, a fine brick structure under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Buckwalter, is well equipped, and invalids here find quiet and rest while drinking the waters and taking the baths. It is a curious thing that Kansas knows so little of the advantages afforded by this place. Here is rest for the overworked, healing for the sick. The drives are beautiful and the scenery fine. Kansans who take weary journeys to distant resorts ought to visit Geuda Springs,—seven different and distinct springs of "healing waters" within a few feet of each other—drink of the "medicine water," and at the same time see that the face of nature does not change, nor all things good languish, when women take a hand in governmental affairs.

LAURA M. JOHNS,

*President K. E. S. A.*

## ENFORCING THE LAW.

We continue this week the discussion of Miss Turner's paper against woman suffrage, read before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia.

Miss Turner says:

If government rest on the consent of the governed, then those who are governed are entitled to express assent or dissent by the ballot regarding questions which affect liberty, property or life.

Hon. Geo. F. Hoar has well said:

We have driven our opponents from one position to another, until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage to be found who is not obliged to deny the doctrine which is affirmed in our Declaration of Independence.

Miss Turner continues:

But, if it (suffrage) be, as we believe, a privilege, and government rest primarily and ultimately on force, then there is a rational explanation of the universal exclusion of women from legislation and politics; the question of intelligence and morals does not enter. The claim that suffrage is a natural right has no foundation either in reason or experience; it is a privilege conferred upon those who can best enforce the laws upon which government is based. The strength of the State depends upon its ability to enforce its laws; and it has ever been the policy to entrust the control and direction of its powers to those who can enforce them.

This statement does not accurately describe either historical precedent or present practice. As a matter of fact, under our present laws, intelligence and morals do enter into the question who shall be eligible for suffrage; while the ability to bear arms does not enter into it, either in the United States or in any country where government by suffrage prevails. The law takes account of morals by excluding criminals from suffrage. It takes account of intelligence by excluding children, idiots, lunatics, and, in some States, illiterates. In Massachusetts alone, there are thousands of able-bodied men excluded from suffrage because they cannot read and write. But nowhere is any man ex-



cluded because he is not able to bear arms.

Historically, there is still less warrant for the idea that the right to help make laws has always been given to those who can help enforce them, and to no others. Until comparatively recent times, the great majority of men were barred out entirely from suffrage by property qualifications; and those who have been admitted have always been admitted on qualifications wholly irrespective of their physical strength.

Again, there are to-day large classes of men exempt from military service—all men over forty-five years of age, for instance—but they are nevertheless allowed to vote. As Wm. I. Bowditch has pointed out, the best fighters, those between eighteen and twenty, are not allowed to vote, while the wisest voters, those over forty-five, are not required to fight. Then there are many men of military age who are not robust enough for military service, but who vote all the same. Col. Higginson calls attention to a curious fact, shown by the United States Military Statistics. Of the doctors, lawyers, ministers and editors examined for military service during our last war, the majority were found to be physically disqualified. On the other hand, of the unskilled laborers examined, only a small fraction were found disqualified. Because professional men, as a class, are incapable of military service, does it follow that they are less fit to vote than unskilled laborers?

If our government went upon the principle that no one should help make the laws who cannot help enforce them, women could not complain of being ruled out along with other non-combatants. But, so long as all sorts and conditions of men—the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame and the blind—are freely admitted to vote, some better reason must be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight.

Miss Turner says:

It has been said by an eminent statesman,—one of the best thinkers of the century,—“The rule of the majority is still the rule of the strongest; the question of supremacy is settled by count.”

But, with non-combatants already allowed to vote by the hundreds of thousands, there is no certainty at any election that the majority of votes represents the majority of fighting force. The admission of women would introduce no new danger.

Miss Turner says:

Practically, woman suffragists contend that they should be allowed to make laws and map out policies whose enforcement, if resisted, must of necessity be left entirely to the other sex, although the judgment of that sex may have been diametrically opposed concerning the question at issue.

But the old men, the infirm men, a multitude of male non-combatants, do already help “to make laws and map out policies whose enforcement, if resisted, must of necessity be left entirely” to others. You concede the whole principle when you allow a single non-combatant to vote.

Practically, the question of war plays a

very small part in the life of the average American citizen; and it is destined to play a still smaller part, as war gradually gives place to arbitration. Even now, not one voter in a hundred ever went to war or lent a hand to quell a riot. On all ordinary occasions, the enforcement of law is done by the police; and the police are paid with tax money levied upon the property of men and women alike. So that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, women actually contribute to the enforcement of our laws just in the same way and to the same extent that men do.

Miss Turner's suggestion that the judgment of the two sexes might be diametrically opposed, implies that all men might vote one way and all women the other. This is a supposition often raised by opponents of equal rights; but it is a thing that could never happen. There is no conceivable question, on which men are divided, on which women are not divided also. If it did happen, the women would be defeated, for there are more men than women in the United States. It is possible, however, that the majority of men might vote one way and the majority of women the other. In such a case, it may be asked, would not the men refuse to abide by the result of the election?

Suffragists are often accused of being hard on men; but they really have a better opinion of men than the anti-suffragists, judging from the arguments the latter use. To say that men would not abide by the result of the election if the votes of women had turned the scale, is to imply that the majority of men respect only bayonets, and have no regard for fair play. I do not think this is true of the majority of American men. When there has been a fair election, every decent man in the defeated party would disapprove of any effort to upset the result by force, even if he knew the casting votes had been given by a few old men past the fighting age.

To return to our former illustration: Suppose all the members of the New Century Guild were required to pay the assessments, but only half of them were allowed to vote as to how the money should be spent. Suppose it were proposed to change this arrangement, and make all the members voters. And suppose, when the matter was under discussion, some opponent of the change should argue that most of the bigger and stronger girls were included in the half who already voted; that, if the other half of the Guild members were allowed to vote, their votes might turn the scale at some election, and then the bigger and stronger members would probably refuse to abide by the result. Would not the suggestion be received with indignation? I think the members of the Guild would say: “It may be a question whether we shall admit these other girls to vote; but, if we do alter our rules and agree that they shall vote, we shall abide by the result of the elections, as a matter of course. To predict anything else is to insult us.”

Women cannot get the suffrage till men are ready to give it to them. When they do give it to us, and say that we may vote, I have no fear that they will refuse to count our votes.

On this point, we have some experience to guide us. Women vote on school questions in about twenty States; they have had municipal suffrage for years in England and in Kansas, and full suffrage for nearly a quarter of a century in Wyoming. In all these communities, women's votes have occasionally turned the scale at elections, sometimes even at exciting ones. There has never been any attempt to upset the result by force—not even in Elk Falls, Kan., where a few years ago the municipal election was decided by one vote, that of a woman eighty-six years old. And, indeed, so far as fighting is concerned, it would make very little difference whether the casting vote was given by a woman of eighty-six, or by a man of the same age.

This ballot-and-bayonet argument confounds the ruffianly few, who respect nothing but bayonets, with the law-abiding majority. As a matter of fact, the legally elected candidate, after he is elected, can count on the support of every honest man in the opposite party as well as in his own. The majority of men in civilized countries have a growing disapproval of mixing up bayonets with election returns. In the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

To cut men's throats to help them count their votes  
Is asinine—nay, worse—ascidian folly;  
Blindness like that would scare the mole and bat,  
And make the liveliest monkey melancholy.  
I say once more, as I have said before,  
If voting for our Tildens and our Hayeses  
Means only fight, then, Liberty, good-night!  
Pack up your ballot-box and go to blazes!

Col. Higginson points out that in old times women were not allowed to hold real estate, because they could not perform military service; but, in the words of Dr. Johnson, “As manners make laws, so manners also repeal them.” It would be thought absurd nowadays to refuse to recognize a woman's right to her real estate because she cannot fight for it. Just so it will be with her vote. Col. Higginson puts the whole matter in a nutshell:

When any community is civilized up to the point of enfranchising women, it will be civilized up to the point of sustaining their vote, as it now sustains their property-rights, by the whole material force of the community.

A. S. B.

Senator Stanford's vast wealth will eventually go to the university he founded, but Mrs. Stanford will control it during her life.

“A Compendium and Question Book of Parliamentary Law,” the little handbook lately published by Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, of Columbus, O., has already reached its second edition. It is an admirably clear, concise and condensed statement of parliamentary procedure. As the *Ohio State Journal* says, “It gives the cream of Cushing, Roberts, Neely, Smith and others,” arranged so as to be exceptionally convenient for reference and ready use. It explains every point, covers the whole ground, and yet is so small and light that it can conveniently be slipped into one's pocket. It may be ordered from the author; price, 25 cents.

For the first time, a young woman was on the programme at the commencement exercises of the Storrs Agricultural College at Mansfield, Ct. Three girls have taken the course this year.

MISS M. MERTA MITCHELL, of Salem, Ia., was admitted to the bar the day after the Indiana Supreme Court gave its decision that Indiana women might practise law. She is a recent graduate of the law department of De Pauw.

MISS EDITH M. KENNISTON and MISS CARRIE L. HODSON, of Manchester, N. H., have started on a bicycle tour through England, Ireland and Scotland. They have an engagement with a newspaper syndicate to furnish a weekly letter describing the trip.

Isabel F. Todd, a missionary teacher who spent some weeks at Bryn Mawr College two years ago, has introduced the system of self-government into her cottage at Constantinople. She has found it solve the difficult problem of the government of a college in which Greek, American, English, Armenian, Bulgarian and Egyptian girls are mingled.

Some of the newspapers have been indulging in little skits at feminine folly, because the names of the graduating classes at women's colleges include such diminutives as Nellie, Minnie, etc. Thereupon Col. Higginson writes to the Boston *Herald*, calling attention to the fact that the Harvard catalogue contains twenty Harrys, twenty-seven Franks, eleven Freds, and various other diminutives.

The Republicans of Cowley County, Kansas, in their county nominating convention on June 10, adopted the following ringing suffrage plank:

Believing that women have equal rights with men, that their hearts are equally loyal and true, that their intelligence and worth is equal with that of men, and that their right to say what shall be done for the common good is as great as that of their brothers, we commend the action of the Legislature in submitting the woman suffrage amendment to the people; and we assure our sisters that, when the hour comes to act, the Republican men of Cowley County will, by their votes, welcome them joyfully into full and equal rights among men in all political affairs.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for this week are "Some Eminent European Women," by Miss Frances Graham French; "The First Suffrage Gun of the W. C. T. U.," by Frances E. Willard, describing the scene when the first woman suffrage resolution was passed, at the Illinois State Convention in 1876; an account of "float day" at Wellesley College, by Prof. Ellen Hayes; the recent address of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway at Chicago, on the amendment campaigns in Kansas and Colorado; a story by Grace Manchester, illustrating two different types of motherhood; interesting correspondence from Kentucky, Kansas, Virginia, Illinois, and Arkansas; a letter on the recent action of the International Typographical Union in regard to lower wages for women; College Notes; World's Fair Notes; the weekly New York Letter, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake; and a remarkable story by Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner, entitled "The Devil's Wife," and dealing with the question of dress reform.

## PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has been knocking long and loud at the doors of all the educational institutions in the State closed to women. We have not knocked in vain, for four years ago we succeeded in getting Kentucky University at Lexington opened to young women, and a few days ago the first woman graduate, Miss Vanarsdal, of Harrodsburg, took a degree with great honor. The Baptist College at Georgetown, for the first time in its history, graduated nine young women, and conferred the same degree upon them as upon the male graduates. President J. J. Rucker, of Georgetown College, has made a noble and successful fight for co-education. The Wesleyan College at Winchester has promptly answered the knock of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and the coming year young women and young men will stand on an equal footing.

But we are not through sounding our notes of progress. *Mirabile dictu!* now comes conservative Old Centre College at Danville, which closed its seventy-third year June 15. Its President is Dr. W. C. Young, Moderator of the General Assembly held at Portland, Oregon, last year, and a conspicuous figure at the recent meeting of that body at Washington. The *Courier Journal*, which once responded to an article on "Higher Education for Women" by one of the brainiest women in Kentucky, in an editorial entitled "Higher Fiddlesticks," prints the following in regard to Centre College:

The year just closed has been the most prosperous in the life of the institution, both in material prosperity and in numbers. The board is making preparation for enlargement in several departments, particularly in the line of a scientific building, which is to be erected during the coming year; and a female annex, where there shall be the same curriculum, the same degrees, and to some extent the same professors, as in the college, thus placing the girls on an equal footing with the boys.

This last dictum from the board produced a storm of applause; and so it does seem as if the old historic college, which, during its three quarters of a century of life, has done so much for the Church and the State, whose sons throughout the whole country, in every walk of life, have illustrated her worth and glory, has entered on a new era of influence and growth.

Of course they mean that the admission of women to this conservative Presbyterian college is going to bring about the "new era of influence and growth."

We have not yet learned how this annex is to be conducted, whether the young women are to "keep silence" in the presence of the young men; but when the young women begin to walk off with the prizes and degrees, we imagine they will tire of the annex business. Central University at Richmond still bars the women out, except in cases where young women enter through the back door, pay their money, and ask pardon for being born women; and yet last week, at Central University, where the "holy men" declare that "women must ever be subordinate," Miss Walker, of Richmond, slipped in at the back door and carried off the prize in

calculus, the highest branch in pure mathematics, while the young theologues were learning how to preach on the "subjection of women," and the college boys were kicking foot-ball.

So much for our colleges. We have some women here who are forging ahead in the professions, too. But a few days ago, Dr. Julia Washburn, who has a rapidly growing practice at Lexington, was elected Vice-president of the State Homœopathic Society at its meeting at Danville; and at the meeting of the Kentucky Dental Association at Richmond, on June 22, the first woman dentist appeared, and was cordially received. Her name is Dr. Lucy D. Montz, and she has a good practice at Warsaw in this State.

JOSEPHINE K. HENRY.

## AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER, VA., JUNE 19, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

When, in a body as conservative as our fine old University, the cause of equal rights finds foothold, it may be considered a triumph worth recording by its friends. A few years ago "woman suffrage" was a topic hardly considered seemly, and to be mentioned only with bated breath at the University. Now, it arises upon all occasions. It is the subject of debate in famous Washington and Jefferson societies; it is discussed at the students' boarding-houses; and, in a cause so clearly just, agitation is the great thing.

The cause of co-education has advanced so quietly that it was a delightful surprise to find a majority of the faculty in favor of admitting women to the lectures on the same terms with men. If the board proves equally liberal-minded, the day is won. At all events, the action of the faculty shows that the cause of justice is rapidly advancing. The friends of co-education in the faculty prove their faith by their works, in admitting women to their summer schools, which are independent of the board of visitors. The feeling at the University of Virginia is an excellent test of the position taken by the best men of the South on this as on other questions. No Alma Mater impresses her personality more strongly upon the minds of her children.

On Public Day, when the degrees were delivered, Professor Thornton, chairman of the faculty, appointed a committee of her fellow graduates in mathematics to deliver her diploma to Miss Caroline Davis (whose name was by mistake printed as Mary, in the COLUMN). Professor Thornton explained her work, praised her diligence and ability, and expressed the pleasure of the faculty in giving a degree so well earned. His remarks were graceful and cordial, and the announcement of Miss Davis' success was received with a storm of applause. The clapping and cheering lasted several minutes, and broke out again and again. Miss Davis modestly attributes it all to "the cause," but the cause can give its due share to the personal popularity of Miss Davis, and yet have reason to congratulate itself.

H. H. D.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### ARE WOMEN NEEDED?

Are women needed in politics? Let these figures answer! In London one in every fifteen citizens dies in the work-house, the hospital or the penitentiary. In England eighty out of every hundred homes bear a valuation of but \$100. In London only one boy in forty attends any kind of school after he is twelve years old, and it goes without saying that the percentage is much smaller among girls. One million, two hundred thousand of the residents in London live on less than \$5 a week per family, and 300,000 are in chronic want of food. In the poorer parts there is one public house to every eighty persons; there are 90,000 actual paupers, and yet the charities are such that there would be \$5 apiece for every man, woman and child in the city of London annually. In America things are tending in a similar direction. A radical change is needed.

### MORE PROOF FROM WYOMING.

Rev. J. B. Young, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo., has been visiting the State of Wyoming, and has published an account of his visit in the *Advocate*. Cheyenne and Laramie he found bright and flourishing towns, comparing favorably with any towns of their size in any section of the country in intelligence, school facilities, refinement, beauty of situation and enterprise. He attended a meeting of the Wyoming Mission, a gathering of Methodist ministers and workers from over the State. He visited the University of Wyoming at Laramie, and found it "well equipped for all branches of work," and with a "fine body of young men and women students."

We are glad to quote this reliable testimony in regard to the high grade of civilization in the settled portions of Wyoming, because there is an idea prevalent in the East that the State is still in the stock-ranch and mining-camp stage, and that consequently woman suffrage has not been and cannot be fairly tested there. Rev. Mr. Young says further:

Woman suffrage in Wyoming, enjoyed for more than twenty years under territorial jurisdiction, was guaranteed by the State constitution in 1891. I found an almost unanimous testimony in its favor. Not one out of ten responses to my inquiries indicated any doubt whatever as to the justice and wholesomeness of the policy of granting the ballot to women. I asked, in sport, a bright little lad of seven in Cheyenne, at table, one day, the question:

"What do you think of women being allowed to vote?" Instantly came the response: "I believe a woman has just as good a right to vote as a man!" Men and women declared that no deteriorating influence whatever had been exerted by the exercise of the franchise on the women themselves, and the universal testimony was that the elections were carried on quietly, decorously, and without the slightest disorder; ladies saying that it was just as pleasant and safe for them to go to the polls as to go to the post-office, the store, the railway station or the market. Moreover, many ladies with whom we conversed evinced a conscientious sense of responsibility for the use of the ballot and an interest and intelligence concerning political affairs, which were striking and commendable. No great revolution, it is true, in municipal affairs, or in the overthrow of the liquor traffic, has been brought about as yet by women in the use of their power as voters. Those who have fancied that these revolutions will be instantaneous, and that by the passage of a single law, or the erection of a new franchise, a political millenium is going to be established off-hand, have been disappointed in connection with the workings of woman suffrage in Wyoming; but the people, with here and there an exception, believe that the policy has been fraught with various good for the Commonwealth. One lesson, at least, the women of Wyoming afford to the rest of mankind: They attend the primaries, and strive to see to it that decent candidates are nominated for office!

Miss Frances E. Willard writes, in *Zion's Herald* of June 28, of a visit to Lincoln College, of Oxford University, where John Wesley was a student:

I had a dream of good women in Wesley's old room; and standing in the pulpit from which he often preached when he was a Fellow of his College, I declared with emphasis to my audience of two—the Quaker great-heart, Hannah Whitall-Smith and her genial and cultured son—a prophecy of the enfranchisement of women in the grand old church of my choice, that should place her where the disciples of George Fox have so long given her place, without in any way diminishing her womanly characteristics, her faithfulness to the ties and duties of home, and her benign and genial outlook upon life.

For the first time a voice has sounded from the depths of Germany, and it is the voice of women in politics. We could hardly believe our eyes when we read in the London papers of June 16, that in the city of Berlin, where the Social Democrats had won decisive victories, "The women and children were pressed into the service, and the most arduous efforts were made to secure every possible vote for the true and unsullied people's party, as the Socialists term themselves." May not this prove to be the upspringing of a new dawn in that great land of thought and poetry, and now at last, of progress?

Our busy editor, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, will spend her summer vacation as usual at the Shaybacks' camp on the wooded shores of Lake Memphremagog.

MISS MARIE ADA MOLINEUX, PH. D., of Boston, who has prepared a paper on Roman Archaeology at the request of the committee for the Philological Congress at Chicago, has been invited by its president, Sir Henry Gould, Bart., to become a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London. This Society makes no distinction to the disfavor of women.

DR. HARRIETTE O. MCCALMONT, of Franklin, Pa., an accomplished young lady of independent fortune, and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, is filling an appointment as assistant physician at the State Hospital for Insane at Warren, Pa. Her election to that position during the present year is an innovation on the past policy of the hospital, which has met the best expectation of the trustees.

MME. REGINA MANEY, the correspondent of the *Reporter*, of Lisbon, Portugal, is attending the World's Fair. She was born in Kentucky, of Portuguese parents, but has been a resident of Lisbon for many years. She speaks English fluently, and talks most of the European tongues. Mme. Maney is entitled to distinction for having written, in connection with another famous Portuguese writer, a sketch of the wife of Columbus.

MRS. ROSALIE MILLER, of New York, has just patented an invention which will be useful to housekeepers in the season of canning and preserving fruits. It is a preserve jar lifter, so simple that the wonder is that no one has thought of it before, taking up very little room when not in use, and so inexpensive that no housewife will care to do without it when she has once realized its convenience. The lifter is meant to remove jars when filled from the bath of hot water which surrounds them to the brim, and it is adjustable to suit any size of jar.

MISS ALICE LONGFELLOW celebrates the 17th of June each year in a way which reminds one of her father's gracious hospitality to strangers during his lifetime. She provides a special car for a party of working-girls from Boston, different ones being invited each season, and entertains them for the afternoon at the old historic mansion in Cambridge. The art treasures of the home; the objects of literary interest associated with her father's life and work; the famous chair made from the "spreading chestnut-tree" and given by the school children at Cambridge; the beautiful pen, a gift from Helen Hunt, made from the pillar to which Bonnivard was chained in the castle at Chillon—all these and many others are freely exhibited. Tea is served either on the lawn or in the fine old wainscoted parlor, with its cushioned window-seats and crimson draperies, and a drive to Mount Auburn, where Longfellow is buried, crowns the day's pleasure.

## STREWING THE GOLDEN GRAIN.

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Strewing the golden grain,  
Sowing for sun or rain,  
Shall this suffice that our souls may eat?  
There is whiter bread than is made from wheat.

Ah, for the irksome deed  
Time plucks up as a weed!  
But myrtle and lily and balsam leaf,  
How came these in our harvest sheaf?

'Tis our angels softly go  
After us down the row,  
And the broken hope and the hidden need  
Sow in our furrows for beauty seed.

—N. Y. Independent.

## IMPLIED INFERIORITY.

House work is as respectable as any other kind of honest work. This is common sense. It even looks like a truism. Yet the praiseworthy efforts so often and so earnestly made to bring people to see this are probably destined to fail, at least for an indefinite time to come. As some one has pointed out, all literature is saturated with the idea of the inferior position of the domestic servant; it is stamped on the pages of every novel, every play, for centuries back. The distaste for what is regarded as a position of social inferiority is almost universal among Americans; hence it is harder and harder to get an American woman to do housework outside her own home. The young women of other nationalities who come here are ready at first to do housework, but just in the degree that they become Americanized, they become unavailable as domestic servants, and learn to prefer almost any other kind of work.

A recent writer has indulged in moral reflections on this subject, and especially upon the extent to which all literature is permeated with the idea of the servile character of domestic service. Even more striking is the extent to which literature is permeated with the idea of the inferiority of women. I am not speaking now of ancient literature, but of modern. A woman connected with a newspaper is often struck by it in glancing over the exchanges.

Take the April number of *Scribner's Magazine*. It has an illustrated article by Theodore Andrea Cook on "Anne of Brittany's Chateaux." That intelligent and courageous little queen, who brought Brittany as her bridal gift to France, might be thought to have a right to concern herself with politics—a right generally conceded to queens, however strongly denied to every-day women. But the author of this article intimates of Anne that "her energies were misdirected when they attempted more than the government of her own household or the protection of her favorite duchy. But to few women is it given to recognize their limitations." He says:

The king was obliged to check his self-asserting little queen by a kindly (!) proverb to the effect that women only lost by their endeavors to equalize themselves with men. *Comme les biches qui perdirent leurs cornes, pour s'être égalées aux cerfs*, a maxim not without its application in these days of "androgynes" and lady interviewers.

The next article is "The Arts Relating to Women, and their Exhibition in Paris," by Octave Uzanne. This writer declares that "in all times, woman's highest achievement in art has been to inspire artists of the other sex." Later comes this remarkable paragraph:

The history of good and bad style during this time is an air with infinite variations upon a theme which seems to be ever the same, a conclusion which is both comforting and disillusionizing, as it shows us that the feminine mind has always shown itself as futile, as ingenious, as inconsequent, and as thoughtless as it is to-day; but also that it has always impressed itself on the admiration of men; as in the case of marvellously gifted children, the exuberance of whose nature is disarming and disquieting at the same time.

Still a third article in the same magazine is a compilation of unpublished letters from Thomas Carlyle. He writes to a friend whose engagement had been broken off:

The young lady's conduct I can find an explanation if not an excuse for, and the evidence of testimony forces me to believe that her general demeanor displayed many graceful qualities. But she was a person of genius, if I mistake not; and much as I admire, not to say idolize, that characteristic in a mistress (or sweetheart, as we call it), I confess I should pause before recommending it to any honest man in a wife. These women of genius, sir, are the very d—l, when you take them on a wrong tack. I know very well that I myself—if ever I marry, which seems possible at best—am to have one of them for my helpmate; and I expect nothing but that our life will be the most turbulent, incongruous thing on earth—a mixture of honey and wormwood, the sweetest and the bitterest—or, as it were, at one time the clearest sunshiny weather in nature, then whirlwinds and sleet and frost; the thunder and lightning and furious storms all mingled together into the same season—and the sunshine always in the *smallest* quantity! Judge how you would have relished this; and sing with a cheerful heart, *E'en let the bonny lass gang!*

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

## VARIOUS OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Miss Turner, in her paper before the New Century Guild, asks:

Have we anything to prove that it was intended women should vote? Was it divinely appointed?

We have two things to prove that it was intended women should vote. First, the obvious justice of it; second, the tendency of the times. Those of us who believe anything at all is divinely appointed, believe it to be appointed that in the long run justice shall always prevail. But, even if there were no certainty of this on *à priori* grounds, it is plain that the drift of things is toward equal rights for women. Twenty-five years ago, women, with insignificant exceptions, could not vote anywhere. To-day they have school suffrage in twenty States and Territories, full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in Kansas and Michigan, and municipal suffrage (single women and widows) throughout England, Scotland, and most of the British provinces in America and Australia. Not a year passes without some advance in this direction. Miss Turner asks:

Has woman's position down through

the ages been a mistake, and are we, just at the close of the XIXth Century, only finding it out? Are we, as women, more important in the affairs of life than were the women before us?

But it is now generally admitted that the position of women in the past has been in many respects a mistake. It is almost incredible to most people how bad the laws for woman were, even forty years ago. There has been a revolution in the legal position of women since the equal rights movement began. Miss Turner admits this. She says:

Have our mothers stood still? No, for facts prove they have progressed; but they have made progress in legitimate lines; they have done so in their God appointed sphere,—without the ballot,—and we solemnly declare it to be our conviction that just so soon as suffrage is extended to women, then just so soon will their progress be impeded.

How does Miss Turner know that all the progress hitherto made is legitimate, but that an inch further in the same direction would be illegitimate? Has there been any special revelation to prove that a woman's "God-appointed sphere" may not include a ballot-box? The conservatives used to feel just as sure that it could not include a right to her own property and earnings, or the opportunity to go to college, or admission to any means of livelihood except housework and sewing.

There seems no very obvious reason why the progress of women should be impeded as soon as they get the ballot. But Miss Turner says:

At the present time, when they advocate any reform, their advocacy carries great weight from the very fact of their not having a vote, and no chance of personal benefit or aggrandizement from acting in politics; hence, there is not the same danger of their having other than disinterested motives, and it must be acknowledged that they are not seeking personal gain in urging any cause. This important element of strength would be lost if suffrage were universal.

It is by no means the case that women have now "no chance of personal benefit or aggrandizement from acting in politics." A woman may be "seeking personal gain" in a score of ways; she may want almost anything for herself, from a pension to a post-office or a government clerkship. True, she cannot be suspected of seeking an office for herself, while she is ineligible; but she may be seeking one for some male relative through whom she will share its benefits; and we see many such cases of women's activity in politics from other than disinterested motives. On the other hand, in purely reform work, I do not see why a woman's motives would be more open to suspicion if she had a vote than they are now. What "personal gain" would she be thought to be seeking, for instance, in trying to secure police matrons, or kindergartens, or clean streets, or an industrial school for girls, or the raising of the age of protection, or the passage of a scientific temperance instruction law?

So far from feeling that their efforts for reform "carry great weight from the very fact of their not having a vote," and that their political disabilities are an "important element of strength," the women



who take an active part in reform work are almost always led to an exactly opposite conclusion. They become convinced that if they and the other women who want similar reforms had votes, they could secure the desired changes much sooner. Hence, almost all the women prominent in reform work are suffragists to-day, although some of them were not so when they began. William Lloyd Garrison says:

No earnest woman can embark in any humane work without having the truth borne in upon her of the helpless condition of a citizen without a vote. Put a single profligate male voter in one scale, and a score of conscientious, disfranchised women in the other, and we know which scale will kick the beam. So every struggle for the uplifting of the race which enlists the support of woman is a sure preparatory school for her comprehension of equal rights. There is a fable of a company of beavers who consoled themselves on parting because they would all meet again in the hatter's shop. And the unthinking women who deride the thought of voting, and still interest themselves in social reform, will be certain to find themselves, some fine morning, in the camp of woman suffrage, but with a wholeness which the beavers lacked.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

On the English coast, there is an old-fashioned, detached, white-washed house, standing on the edge of the cliff at Tyne-mouth, Northumberland. It overlooks a little bay, and the rugged bit of promontory on which the lighthouse and old priory stand; the glorious North Sea dashes against the rocks a hundred feet below, and at ebb tide leaves a little cove of golden sand, which is the delight of those of the invalid children who are strong enough to play there. About two years ago, Miss Atkinson rented this old house from the lord of the manor, for a Children's Convalescent Home. It was terribly dilapidated. She repaired roofing, woodwork, plumbing, paint, etc., at a large cost, and repapered and painted the whole house with bright and charming colors, and made it a delightful little Home.

She organizes, manages, and pays for it entirely herself; and takes the keenest interest and pleasure in her ever-changing family of ten—girls and boys, of various ages. There are ten little iron cribs, painted bright red, and the bedrooms are large, bright, and airy, the healthful sea-air coming in at every window. The ten beds are always full and would be if there were ten times the number. The play-rooms are bright, sunny, and full of toys, and as one enters the garden gate there is always a rushing crowd of happy faces at the play-room windows to see who is coming. The children are kept at the Home as long as Miss Atkinson considers she can do them any good, or help the helpless ones and those who have very miserable homes; but she finds it best to fix three weeks as the usual time.

The Home was opened in June, 1891, and since then one hundred and fifty-two children have been received and cared for. Miss Atkinson has an excellent surgical nurse-matron. The doctors know this

and often send her complicated cases which would be refused in an ordinary convalescent home; but as Miss Atkinson has no committee to consult, she receives, cares for and pets them all. There must be in this richest of countries many women of leisure and means who are casting about for something to occupy their time, and maybe their hearts. It is quite a simple affair to buy, or take, an extra house, and have ten or more little red cribs. The will to do it makes it simple, it occupies time, and is very heart-filling.—*Woman's Herald*.

#### DEACONESSES TO THE FRONT.

Considerable discussion is going on in Methodist circles with reference to the scope of the rapidly growing deaconess movement. Concerning this, Bishop J. M. Thoburn writes from India to the *Western Christian Advocate*:

From the very first, it has seemed nearly impossible to get the idea clearly fixed in the public mind that a Methodist deaconess is a woman who devotes herself to any work to which she is adapted, and which the church is willing to give her. The popular notion is that a deaconess is a woman who visits the sick and poor, and devotes herself to such forms of holy drudgery as other women shrink from. Such is by no means her calling. Her mission is wide as the world, and broad as the sphere of human wants. In our far-off India we have never limited her duties within the narrow boundaries set up for her in most parts of the United States. For instance, the principal of the only Christian woman's college in all Asia is a Methodist deaconess. The principal of the Calcutta Girls' School, our largest boarding-school in India, is a Methodist deaconess. The editor of two of our Indian periodicals is a Methodist deaconess. The most successful and gifted lady evangelist working among the natives of India is a Methodist deaconess. A dozen or more of our working lady missionaries in India are Methodist deaconesses. One of our most active lady physicians is a Methodist deaconess. In short, we have long since solved this question, which the good people in America are just beginning to debate, and we are able to call the attention of the church, not only to what we have attempted, but to what we have actually accomplished in the way of enlarging the sphere in which deaconesses can move and act. Had our church adopted this form of labor fifty years ago, our position would have been almost infinitely stronger throughout the whole western part of America than it is to-day.

It was this broad-minded, far-sighted Bishop Thoburn who was called to account for the "laying on of hands" at the consecration ceremonies of deaconesses in India. The good bishop, like the venerated John Wesley in his day, is simply somewhat ahead of the times. But the times move on and men move with them, and even Dr. Buckley, if he lives long enough, will fall in with the procession.

#### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A valuable educational opportunity has been gained for girls in Philadelphia during the past year. A year ago the city, which has long had a good High School for boys, had no public school in which girls could be prepared for college. But an extension of the Girls' Normal School became necessary,

and through the enlightened action of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of City Schools, Dr. Edward Brooks, a High School for girls has been established. The trustees of Bryn Mawr College have shown their sympathy with this movement by creating four scholarships, open to graduates of this High School, all of whose preparation for admission to college shall have been gained in the public schools. These scholarships will furnish free tuition, and will be subject to renewal for four years until graduation, if the students holding them shall have proved worthy of the privilege.

The board of trustees of Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., have elected Miss Lucy Calef, of Washington, to fill a vacancy.

English educators have passed a rare compliment on women by sending a commission of five women to the United States for the purpose of examining American public education, to ascertain if any of its features can be advantageously adopted in England, or can be incorporated in a new school bill which is in course of preparation. The ladies are now here in the prosecution of their important duties.

The St. Louis school board must be run by old bachelors. They have recently dismissed every married woman teacher. They evidently think that as soon as a woman is married she either loses her mind, or is incapacitated for the government of children. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says:

St. Louis should imitate some other cities, and put a few brainy, clear-headed women on the school board in place of her bald-headed bachelors.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* remarks:

The news comes from St. Paul, Minn., that the women teachers in the public schools there are paid the same wages as men, where the work performed is practically the same. This is as singular as it is a just performance.—*Woman's Journal*.

The *Farmer and Labor Review* of Los Angeles, Cal., has an interesting woman's department, edited by that pioneer suffragist, Mrs. Margaret V. Longley. Of course equal suffrage is freely discussed in it.

Mrs. Laura Hurd Bailey has started the enrolment work at Webster City, Ia., and reports excellent success. No woman refused to sign, and only two men, a Democratic judge and a Republican lawyer.

The *Union Signal*, commenting upon the Social Purity Congress lately held in Chicago, says: "The medical college, the medical journal, the prison, the school, the police station, the kindergarten, the church, the press, science and fashion were unanimous in the judgment that one standard of morals for man and woman was the essential for race culture. It may be a surprise to the general public that a like unanimity prevailed respecting the enfranchisement of woman as a necessity for securing legislation which shall bear equally upon both sexes. Without the freedom of the mother, the propagation of a higher order of man is impossible."

Rev. Ada C. Bowles delivered her first sermon, as pastor of the Universalist Church at Pomona, Cal., on June 4.

Miss Lillie Hensch, the newly-elected leader of the Vassar College Glee Club, is planning to compile during the summer a Vassar song book, which shall contain those songs which are distinctively Vassar, as well as some other familiar college songs.

A Convention from various parts of Vermont met in Rutland on Tuesday, July 4, and organized the People's Party. The platform adopted declares for woman suffrage, free silver, and an income tax. It is noteworthy that every new political organization instinctively makes woman suffrage a leading issue.

The Princess Theresa, of Bavaria, has been elected an honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. This is the first time any woman in Germany has been chosen. Her pen name is Therese von Bayer, and she is the author of "Impressions of Russia," "Beyond the Polar Circle" and other works.

Rev. Cora S. Cochrane, pastor of the Unitarian Church at Ellsworth, Me., addressed the annual meeting of the Maine Unitarian Conference, held last month. Her subject was "The Church We Need." Mrs. Cochrane preached the annual memorial sermon at Ellsworth, this year, and on Monday Miss Margaret C. Hunter, of Cherryfield, delivered the oration of the day.

This week's WOMAN'S JOURNAL contains an original story by Emma Harman, an Amazonian tale for young people, Various Objections, by A. S. Blackwell, letters from Japan, Colorado, France, and New York, Senior Day at Wellesley, an appeal for Anna Ella Carroll, The Duty for July, Comers and Goers, Women in the Churches, College Girls, Obituaries of Seth Hunt, Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Gibbons, the unveiling of the Garrison statue, anecdotes of heroic Tennessee women, and varied news of what women are doing in this and other countries.

The story of "Wellesley Float '93" is charmingly told in *Harper's Bazar* of July 1, by Grace Weld Soper, who says in conclusion:

If light hearts make quick brains, as most are apt to believe, the exercises and the joyful songs of Wellesley Float should result in better work in the classes; but scientists are not satisfied with a general supposition. The measurements which Miss Wood takes from month to month prove that by the work on the lake taken under scientific directions the vital organs are strengthened, the girth of the chest is larger, and the strength of the back is improved. The effect of rowing upon the scholarship has not yet been tested by statistics, but it is noticed that some of the brightest girls in the classes are to be found in the crews. In the Sophomore boat are to be seen one of the most brilliant mathematicians, a leader in the Shakespeare Society, and girls who are noted for excellence in general scholarship. The claim of the enthusiastic amateur oarsman that "rowing seems to be the most favorable exercise for a high development of mind and body" may be proved at Wellesley.

The article is finely illustrated with views on Lake Waban.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1893.

Beside me, as I write, lies a book in dainty binding. The frontispiece is the likeness of a beautiful woman with deep, earnest eyes. The title of the work is "What One Woman Thinks," by Haryot Holt Cahoon, edited by Cynthia M. Westover. (Tait, Sons & Co., publishers.) There are a great variety of themes, all treated with the same grace and brilliancy. The essay on cooking begins with a few sentences from Ruskin, in which he idealizes the homely art, and then Mrs. Cahoon adds:

Ask a woman what cooking means. It means the patience of Job, and the persistence of the Pilgrim Fathers. It means the endurance, the long-suffering, and the martyrdom of Joan of Arc. It means the steaming and the stewing, the baking and the broiling, thrice daily, springs, summers, autumns and winters, year after year, decade following decade. It means perspiration, and desperation, and resignation. It means a crown and a harp and a clear title to an estate in Heaven. From her judgment and reason she must evolve triumphs that depend on salt, and pepper, and sugar, and herbs. She must know how soon, and how long, and how often, and how much. She must know quality, and quantity, and cost. She must serve the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker. Then she must rise above it all, and be a lady—a loaf-giver.

An exquisite little essay, describing a trunk containing a dead child's small belongings, closes thus:

Ah, you mothers, you mothers, with the choicest of Heaven's jewels left to your protection, have a care lest only a few little treasures be left to comfort your aching heart, lest you, some day, own such a little trunk, whose cover is a bit of sod!

In a witty essay entitled "Strikes," which suggests that women should strike under various grievances, occurs this paragraph:

All sin has been founded on the Fall, and Eve was responsible for it. For centuries it was a crime to be a woman at all, and girl babies were tossed to the crocodiles. The world has harped on the Fall until the daughters of Eve have grown weary. From the time human beings cumber this planet till they close their career, the story is the same. When, black-robed and weeping, they gather about the tomb of those they love, as the casket is lowered to its narrow bed, again comes the taunt, "Man that is born of woman is few of days, and full of trouble."

It will be of interest to the many readers of this volume to know something of Mrs. Cahoon's career. A Michigan girl by birth, she married early, and went with her husband to live in Little Rock, Arkansas. During her residence there she was a regular contributor to the *Woman's Chronicle*, the clever little paper which owed its existence to the energies and self-sacrifice of Miss Kate Cunningham. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Cahoon, with their two young sons, made this city their home, and our author soon made an essay in journalism. Her marked talents at once attracted attention, and she became a regular contributor to the *Recorder*, rising step by step in her duties until she reached the position she now holds, that of editor of the woman's department of this great journal. It is

needless to add that, under her influence, and that of Mr. James W. Clarke, that paper strongly favors woman suffrage.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

149 East 44th St.

#### COMICAL ADMIRALS.

The *Woman's Herald* of England, Lady Henry Somerset's paper, gives the following account of the recent tempest in a teapot over the admission of women to the Royal Geographical Society:

The farce of the week has been supplied by the amusing and extraordinary antics of one Mr. Hicks, and his friends, the admirals, at the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Hicks, it is supposed, is a geographer—that is to say, he is a member of the Royal Geographical Society; but no one seems to know exactly what services he has rendered to geographical science. He is, however, a man, and wears trousers, a privilege he shares with some twenty millions of Her Majesty's subjects. This common privilege seems to him and his naval backers sufficient to warrant him in protesting against the admission of a dozen lady Fellows who have done eminent service in exploration and travel in all parts of the world. These new Fellows have admittedly done great service to geographical science, but, as they are women and wear petticoats, the sacred principle of sex disqualification is invoked to condemn their admission to the society. It is infinitely ludicrous. If Mr. Hicks and his brace of admirals only knew how idiotic their conduct will seem to their sons in ten years' time, they would hardly affront the common sense of mankind.

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN COLORADO.

Be of good cheer, O army of marching women, for Colorado, too, is in the ranks! The municipal vote, or half loaf, was not relished by Colorado men and women, and the full ballot will be offered the "voters" next November.

To the hopeful everything points to the sure, if slow, triumph of justice, and to the adoption of the amendment by an overwhelming vote. But alas! we have learned that power once seated, no matter how unjustly, gives way but inch by inch to the demands of a subject class, however unlawfully subject.

One thing is certain, however. Suffrage sentiment has grown much of late, and seldom have we a public meeting here that is not more or less tinged with the spirit looking toward woman's enfranchisement. At our Farmers' Institutes women take part, and in reading their papers usually manage to mention the ballot. If not, the very fact that they are there and there to stay, among voters and debaters for public welfare, presents an object-lesson which forces conviction on the unthinking. Besides, at our this spring's Institute, the last evening was devoted to an able address by Rev. J. A. Ferguson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Loveland, on what was called on the programme "Universal Suffrage," but which was simply a splendid argument, mostly from the Bible standpoint, for equal "dominion" for women and men over all things. The address was well received, and the applause showed general approval.—A. L. Washburn in *Woman's Journal*.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### OUR LEGISLATORS FOR 1894.

When we remember that five votes changed would have given the Massachusetts House of Representatives a majority for municipal suffrage for women, and that the Township Suffrage Bill for women, in Illinois failed because five men failed to keep their word, it is easily seen how important it is to make even this small number of votes count on the right side. Now is the time to do this.

The candidates for the next session of the Legislatures are soon to be selected. The preliminary arrangements are being made. The man who, according to custom, is to be returned for next winter, should be interviewed at once. If he has any doubt about the justice of municipal suffrage for women, reason with him. Supply him with literature, make him see what it would be to him to be without a vote in the interest of the town or city where he lives. If he cannot be convinced, there is only one thing to be done, and that is, if possible, to defeat him.

When the candidate is to be a new man, his opinion on woman suffrage should be ascertained, and according to what this is, he should be helped or hindered in the matter of his election. If the voters will attend to this as they would do if it were they who were without votes, we can easily have the needed majority in both branches of the Legislature in favor of municipal suffrage for women.

Already such action is being taken in some representative districts, as I am glad to find. But it should be done everywhere, and done at once. Women can help by seeing the men who wish to be candidates. There is a great change in favor of suffrage for women. There is no doubt that it is a near "coming event," and no man henceforth will risk anything in his political future by supporting it.

LUCY STONE.

### SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS.

The National-American Woman Suffrage Association has headquarters in the Woman's Building during the World's Fair. High above all else on our side of the room hangs the Wyoming Flag, with its one star, and under that the words, "Woman Suffrage," in large gilt letters, blocked with blue. Lower hangs a smaller sign with the words, "National-American Woman Suffrage Association." On one side a large star to represent Wyoming,

and two smaller ones to represent Kansas and Michigan, the two States which now have municipal suffrage for women. These stars call forth many questions, and you may be sure that I take pleasure in explaining the meaning of them.

We have many leaflets for distribution, and I hope that all college students and others wishing material for debates during the coming winter will call at the headquarters, register, and go away armed with suffrage ammunition with which to slay the opponents.

A number of people have made themselves members of the Association, and our latest and youngest member is Murial Adelaide Jones, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Miss Nicolas Shaw received a telegram telling of the arrival of the little lady into this world of ours, and immediately made her a member of the association, and sent her some suffrage leaflets. I prophesy that by the time the young lady is twenty-one years of age she will be able to vote for president as well as for mayor in Michigan.

We have one unique method of distributing woman suffrage sentiments here at the Fair. The lady who has charge of the typewriting exhibit of the blind in the Illinois Building was in, one morning, and said that if I would give her some woman suffrage sentiments, she would have them copied by the pupils, and given out by them to the visitors who were anxious to receive samples of their work. I thought this was an immensely bright idea, and gave her "Eminent Opinions." I have since received samples of the work, and feel sure that many an innocent one may thereby become entangled into believing in woman suffrage without knowing the reason why.

The *Journal*, *COLUMN*, and *Tribune* are all represented here by able women, and seem to be securing many subscribers.

LUCY E. ANTHONY.

The women of Kansas of all parties and of no party have wisely left all differences on other questions behind or out of sight, while they work to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment. The *New York World* says, "They have organized in every county, and it may be predicted they will succeed." They mean to succeed, as they deserve to do.

Tufts College is to establish a scientific and manual training school for students of both sexes. The school is made possible by the receipt of a fund for its maintenance, which comes to the college under the will of Henry B. Pearson, who died many years ago. His will contained provisions for founding a school for boys and girls, with Rev. Dr. Miner and Henry B. Rogers as trustees. The will also directed that the residue of the testator's estate, which amounts to about \$30,000, should be turned over to Tufts College under certain conditions.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot have returned from Chicago, where both have attended congresses and delivered addresses. Mrs. Elliot is editing a book on "Woman at the Fair."

REV. SARA L. STONER delivered the memorial address at Seneca, Kan., this year. She spoke from a woman's standpoint, and demonstrated that the part taken by women in the civil war was of great importance.

MRS. STELLA D. KNAPPEN, of Kalamazoo, has been selected by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of California, to look after the female department of the company in the State of Michigan. Mrs. Knappen is a woman of well-known business ability, active, energetic and industrious.

MRS. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER was appointed chairman of the section on care of dependent and neglected children at the recent International Congress of Charities and Corrections at Chicago. Mrs. Spencer also preached the Congress sermon on "The Relation of the Church to Philanthropies and Reform."

MISS BERTHA LAMME, of Springfield, O., recently received a degree of electrical engineer, at the Ohio State University. She is said to be the first woman in the world to receive this degree. She has led her class all through, and has already accepted a position with the Westinghouse Electric Co., at Pittsburg.

MRS. ANN LONGFELLOW PIERCE, sister of Henry W. Longfellow, has presented to the Maine Historical Society the Longfellow Homestead on Congress Street, in Portland, in which the poet lived during his youth, but not the house in which he was born. The property is valued at \$25,000, and among Mrs. Pierce's requirements are that the two front rooms shall be forever kept and known as the "Longfellow Memorial Rooms," and that a suitable library hall shall be begun six months after her death. This house is the oldest brick structure in Portland. It was built by Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, grandfather of the poet.

MRS. ELLEN C. JOHNSON, superintendent of the Sherborn Prison for women, has gone to Chicago to show her method of grading the women of her reformatory. Mrs. Johnson has been remarkably successful in dealing with her unfortunate inmates. Each one who improves is encouraged by a change made in her dress, so that it is all the time evident who are trying to do well, and they are credited with it. Mrs. Johnson has taken to the Columbian Fair, dolls dressed to show these different grades. One doll shows a dairy-maid with her pail, one a silk-worm care-taker, another at common housework in the style of dress belonging to her grade. Mrs. Johnson thus gives an object lesson which cannot fail to be of value.

**"THE FATALITIES OF SEX."**

Miss Turner, in her paper against woman suffrage read before the New Century Guild, of Philadelphia, said:

If women step from their own province and assume the prerogatives of men, they will (as in past, when making the effort) be vanquished; they cannot do so without loss, with which there will not be commensurate gain.

This may be true enough, as an abstract proposition; but it has no bearing on the question of suffrage. No doubt there is a "province" of life, which belongs especially to men, and another which belongs especially to women; but there is also a large province which is common to both. The whole progress of the equal rights movement has consisted in the gradual discovery that one domain after another which had been supposed to belong to the exclusively masculine province was really common ground. Education, property rights, and admission to the professions have thus been one after another thrown open to women; and the conservatives opposed each step of progress with the same platitudes about women departing from their own province and assuming the prerogatives of men. The real prerogatives of men are those which they possess by virtue of superior fitness, and these can never be taken from them by the granting of equal rights to women. As John Stuart Mill said:

What women by nature cannot do, it is quite superfluous to forbid them from doing. What they can do, but not so well as the men who are their competitors, competition will suffice to exclude them from.

Miss Turner continues:

They (women) have had opportunities for showing what they could do in the great undertakings on the lines of science and art of government; but "Inclination and desire have been wanting; there have been the fatalities of sex and the obstacles of temperament."

Women, as a rule, have *not* had opportunities for showing what they could do as voters. In the few places where they are allowed to vote, they have voted about as generally as men do under the same circumstances, and in most cases with good results. Nowhere have any of the predicted disasters followed.

In the more responsible positions of government, where women have been called to be rulers, we have not found that the "fatalities of sex" have prevented them from being capable and successful sovereigns. Of course there have been good queens and bad queens, as there have been good kings and bad kings; but the proportion of good rulers to bad has been as great among queens as among kings—some historians say greater. Hon. William Dudley Foulke, replying to the objection that women were not adequate to the problems of government, said:

Where woman has been tried in administrative duties, she has proved not merely equal to the average, but to the highest instances of kingcraft. What name so eminent in English history for wisdom and executive energy as that of Elizabeth? Who so profoundly revered in Spain as Isabella of Castile? Next to the great Peter, Catherine the Second of Russia was the ablest of its administrators; and no name among the sovereigns of Austria is

so deeply cherished as that of Maria Theresa. Charles the Fifth chose women to govern his provinces, because, as he said, he found them better qualified than men for administrative duties. When John Stuart Mill examined the affairs of India and discovered a province governed with special ability, its affairs economically administered, peace and prosperity at home and respect abroad, it was almost uniformly under the control of an Indian princess. It is but seldom that woman has had an opportunity, but where she has, it is not in that kind of work, at least, that her inferiority appears. They say she never wrote a great epic nor painted a Transfiguration. This might be an excuse, and a very poor one, for passing laws forbidding women to paint or to write poetry; but it is the poorest possible excuse for a rule excluding them from duties which they have positively proven their ability to perform.

George William Curtis, in reply to the objection that the great queens of history were exceptional women, said that they undoubtedly were, but not more so than the great kings were exceptional men. The average voter does not possess or need this exceptional ability. All that is required is fair average intelligence and upright intentions; and these are possessed by women as well as men.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

**THE NEW BROWNIE.**

Whether or not women ever attain the right of suffrage, they come in for the benefit of much accomplished by the intellects of those that have it. One could hardly have dreamed that they in especial were to be the gainers by the wonderful developments of electricity, but it seems that it stands ready to come into their households as a near and close friend. Of course, as we usually find the case, it is the wealthier household that will be the first to reap the benefit of electricity, as it will cost some \$1,500 to construct and introduce the complete system into an isolated country house, although very much less when several neighbors share the same power. The multiplicity of the uses to which the power can be turned makes it evident that before a great while electricity must be furnished to any house ready for it, as gas is now, and with cheaper results in the long run. It can now be used for cooking, and attention is being paid to the further development of its capability in that line; but for boiling coffee, eggs or anything else, cooking light pancakes, warming up *entrées* and cold meats, it is absolutely perfect. It can heat the flat-irons, too, and that at a cost of only about five cents an hour, a wire from a lamp socket where there is incandescent lighting heating an iron sufficiently for work in a few seconds. It can be attached to an ice-cream freezer, and make ices possible without fretting the one who has previously turned the handle and been made liable to take cold. It can be attached to the dumb waiter, to a ventilating fan—healthy in all temperatures and precious beyond words in hot weather—to a pump and fire-engine that would be invaluable in lonely country houses far from the saving strength of firemen. It can run elevators, moreover, and that so cheaply that stairs, those foes of woman-

kind, can be kept for the beauty of graduating distances only, the elevator costing some \$2,000 to build into the new house but being operated afterward at a cost of only about \$50 a year—the affair so simple that a child can direct it, since it stops automatically, comes when it is called and is controlled from every floor. The old burglar alarm, too, which was always out of order under the former system, with something happening to the little battery in the cellar, is now an effectual safeguard, and the bells that never tinkled when you wanted them, and always tinkled when you didn't, now ring like well ordered servants. In country houses it may be used with a windmill and the storage of power produced applied to sawing wood, chopping feed and countless other outside purposes; possibly before long it will run the mowing machine and the cultivator and take the place of horses and many men. But, most and best of all, it can be used now for lighting a house from top to bottom, in every closet and dark place, with perfect safety, with a soft, daylight lustre, the wiring costing an average of two dollars and a half a light in the first place, and the current costing no more than gas. What more there is for electricity to do in the house remains to be seen, but apparently it is going to take the place of the fabled brownie, and make work easy and life twice as pleasant there. — *Harriet Prescott Spofford in Congregationalist.*

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, in a recent address at Chicago, said:

I see the church of the future as in a vision. It will be a place of peace and love. In it men and women will not quarrel over texts or sex. It will have its altars reared to the one God of all human souls, and will have a ritual made splendid with the prayers of all the saints of all ages and all times. It will have a glory which is the shining of the sun of righteousness. Into it men shall go, not for rest alone, but for an aspiring service, for an uplifting of spirit which shall shame all lowness of aim and all selfishness of purpose. When the church thus verifies its credentials and magnifies its office, there shall be no complaint that men and women do not come to hear. We hear it said that we have lost somewhat of the old faith and that there is a falling away in goodness. That is not true. There never was a time when men so hungered to do something for the welfare of the unfortunate. The only trouble is that the church has entangled itself in small ideas and cheap business when it might be running its errands for God with willing feet along the world's great highway.

During the World's Congress on Government, August 7—14, arrangements have been made for six woman suffrage meetings in the large halls, and in rooms 2 and 3, each seating 700 persons. Two of these meetings will be in the morning, two in the afternoon, and two in the evening. On Monday afternoon Rev. Anna Shaw is announced; on Tuesday afternoon, in the Hall of Columbus, Mrs. Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony; on Wednesday afternoon, in hall 3, Alice Stone Blackwell; on Friday afternoon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, and Samuel Gompers.



IN PLAIN BLACK AND WHITE.

There is often doubt about the truth of what is called history. But about the facts of the Illinois Legislature, at its last session, in the case of the bill for township suffrage for women, there can never be a doubt.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, with refreshing frankness, has published the facts in the *Illinois Suffragist*. She spent much time and strength in a vain endeavor (vain this time but helpful for the future) to secure the passage of the Township Suffrage bill. The facts are all in her possession. She has set them down in plain black and white. She credits the helpers who went with, or aided her. She gives the "roll of honor." There are the names of those who voted, as they said they would, in support of the bill. She publishes the names of the men who dodged, of those who promised to vote for the bill and then did not. Some of the promises were before witnesses, and others were written promises. The men who broke them cannot escape the history they made.

After publishing names and facts on both sides, Mrs. McCulloch says:

But the dishonor of the bill's defeat rests particularly on the five men who promised, and then evaded every opportunity of fulfilling their promise. Chivalrous men and loyal women ought to know these facts, and then decide whether promise-breakers are fit to make our laws.

I denounce this action, or non-action, as treacherous and unmanly. Keep these men at home in the future.

If any who read this desire to know how their Representatives would have voted if it had been allowed to come to a vote, write me and I can tell you, for we interviewed every one of the two hundred and four legislators, and have kept a record of what they said. Now is the time to begin work on the next Legislature, for you must plan to send up honest, progressive men, or we will again meet similar defeat.

She signs herself, Yours, faint but pursuing,

CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH.

When we have enough women like Mrs. McCulloch, who will give time and work and expense to aid their cause, faint-hearted and false legislators will yield before them. The number of such women grows larger day by day. Surely we shall reap, but we must work.—*Lucy Stone in Woman's Journal.*

WOMEN LIBRARIANS.

Although by far the majority of librarians to-day are men, by far the greater majority of library assistants are women, and in the process of library evolution, and Civil Service rules, these women will one day become librarians. In the first training school for librarians, opened at Albany, N. Y., in 1883, the preponderance of the students has always been women; and it would be but a lame defence to refuse to accept the fact that women are just as capable as men of making good librarians, on the ground that no large library is at present administered by a woman; or that among all the progressions in library administration no decided step has yet been made by a

woman. Ten years ago there was hardly a woman in the ranks of the librarians; to-day their numbers exceed in the profession. The best cataloguing is being done by women, and in the interior workings of a library a practical business woman has no difficulty. She will have mastered the details of office work, and will be thoroughly familiar with all clerical requirements before she aspires to anything more than an assistantship; but it is in the marketing that she may prove incapable, owing only to the mediæval notion, even now adhered to with surprising tenacity, that women are out of place in the vortex of business; this it is, which makes it utterly impossible for the average woman to undertake the satisfactory discharge of that branch of library work pertaining to the most advantageous buying of books and periodicals, to some familiarity with the paper trade, with the methods of advertising contractors, of printers, and of estimating binders. All of these belong to the library business, art, or profession as the case may be, and any one of these accomplishments are leagues outside of the business woman's customary sphere. All of which only tends to demonstrate that librarianship is a distinct calling, and if women hope to rise in it, they must acquaint themselves as familiarly as men have done with these important details of the work.

There are comparatively few women at the head of libraries, and where this is the case, these are neither college nor large public libraries. The salaries paid to women librarians, when occupying chief positions, range all the way from \$900 to \$2,400. When a woman resigns her prospects for a chief librarianship by applying herself solely to specialty work, i. e., cataloguing, etc., she increases her chances in the general field, but forever lessens them in the smaller field of first positions. And it stands to reason that these can only be justifiably disposed of to women who have submitted to Civil Service rules, and who have given satisfactory service in all departments of library work.—*Adeleide R. Hasse.*

The quaint little Spanish caravels met a royal welcome at the World's Fair. When they were towed to the landing, everything that could ring, rang. Everything that could whistle, whistled. Everything that could blow, blew. Thousands of glad voices greeted the brave men who had manned these crafts, while the various water crafts of the world pulled in and out and about them.

Kate Field's head is level. She says, "I would not if I could, ask President Dewey, President Roberts, President Huntington, President Hill, and other magnates, to step down and out, and let Uncle Samuel be their substitute. Uncle Samuel has more to do now than he can properly execute, and until Congress is made of men big enough to appreciate the necessities of this nation, I would restrict rather than extend its power."

There is a movement in Iowa in behalf of the nomination of Miss Alice L. Heald for State Superintendent of Public In-

struction, on the Republican ticket, which is warmly endorsed by prominent educators throughout the State. The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* declares that the nomination would strengthen the Republican State ticket. Miss Heald, who is thirty-five years old, has been a county superintendent of public schools for several years, and last year was appointed a member of the State Board of Education. The N. Y. *Daily Press* says, in reference to this:

The suggestion of a woman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa is a further development of a phase of school policy which that State has followed for some time. Public schools in various cities have women for principals. Several counties have elected women as school superintendents. The proportion of female teachers is constantly increasing. Whether these facts justify the effort to intrust women with greater responsibility in this direction, the people of the State immediately concerned are best able to judge, but they assuredly indicate a growing confidence in the capacity of women as public educators.

# The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.*

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review.*

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton.*

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw.*

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore.*

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley* ("Jostiah Allen's Wife.")

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard.*

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own grand-daughters."—*Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.*

## TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

Money for the Colorado campaign should be sent to Ella C. Benton, 16 Tremont Block, Denver, Colorado. Money for the Kansas campaign should go to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, Salina, Kansas. These ladies are the treasurers of their State Suffrage Societies. Keep this in mind, please, and let them hear from every one who reads this.

A new book dealing with "The Philanthropic Work of Women," edited by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is being imported by the Scribners. The list of authors of papers includes many distinguished names besides that of the editor: Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Molesworth, Honorable Maude Stanley, Countess Compton, Mrs. Charles Garnett, Lady Jeune, Mrs. Malleeson, Lady Victoria Lambton, Mrs. Gilbert (Rosa Mulholland), Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and others.

President Cheney, of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., in his baccalaureate address, gave expression to a long-felt need when he spoke last week for enlarged ideas and a broad view of the possibilities of women. He argued for the presence of women on the faculties of the colleges of the country. Women on college faculties and on the boards of trustees are needed in the interest of male as well as female students. President Cheney gave a timely word in its behalf.

The *American Eagle*, of Kansas City, Kan., is a new paper which advocates the principles of the American Protective Association—patriotism and protestantism. It also holds that it is the duty of every man to work for woman suffrage. It recently said editorially:

Give woman the free use of the ballot and our free school system will at once take on new strength, and there will be more good citizenship and patriotism to the square inch than can now be found within the borders of some States.

Mrs. Eliza Trask Hill, editor of the *Woman's Voice*, of Boston, is prepared to make engagements in this and other States, organizing women for political work on the plan of the Independent Women Voters of Boston, which has proved very effective. "The Story of the Boston Victory of 1888," "Women in Legislation," and "Immigration" are some of the topics of her lectures. Mrs. Hill has had large experience in all lines of woman's political, charitable and religious work.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains a report of annual meeting of Indianapolis Woman's Council, articles on Women's Musical Clubs, Co-education in Great Britain, Curious New Callings, Literary Notes, A French Woman's Temperance Novel, stories of An Experiment and Billy's Independence, Women and Libraries, Important Decision in Indiana, The Fatalities of Sex, Suffrage Happenings at Chicago, Letter from Frances Willard, Pharmacy for Women, Comings and Goings, Appeal to Kansas Women, Circular of New York Suffragists, College Women, Women in the Churches, Women's Clubs, Sunflowers and Orange Blossoms, In Plain Black and White, Our Legislators, Anna Ella Carroll, and a great variety of notes and news and items concerning women.

## WOMEN ORGANIZING IN DETROIT.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1893.

Editors *Woman's Journal*:

I enclose clippings from the *Detroit Tribune*, which show how cordially the Republicans of that city have welcomed the aid of women, now that the Legislature has granted them municipal suffrage. I was there a few days ago, and find Republican women much encouraged, as indeed they should be, by the manly recognition of party officials. Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, now President Palmer of the Columbian Exposition Commission, is not among these, but hails the action of his own State as an onward movement. I had a most interesting interview with him a few days since. With kind regards to Mr. Blackwell, with whom I worked so pleasantly at Louisville,

J. ELLEN FOSTER.

The Detroit Woman's Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting June 21, at the parlors of the Michigan Club. The ladies discussed the municipal suffrage bill, and passed a resolution that the association take immediate steps in the line of educating women to vote.

Chairman Lou Burt, of the Republican county and city committee, entered during the meeting and extended an invitation to the association to meet with the Republican city and county committee at any time to cooperate for the coming campaign. He requested that the association appoint a chairman, and a committee for each ward in the city. In speaking of the suffrage law, Mr. Burt thought that the enactment might be contested, but it could not be until the next term of the Supreme Court in October. In the meantime he advised the association to be actively at work.

The association decided to appoint ward committees in every ward, by the association's executive committee, next Saturday. It was the first meeting of the association since the passage of the suffrage bill, and resolutions were passed that letters be sent Governor Rich and Representative Newkirk, thanking them for their labor in behalf of the law. It was the sense of the association that letters should also be sent to every member of the Legislature who voted for the law. President Coffin, of the association, in addressing the meeting on the subject of the suffrage law, said that the only point on which the suffrage might be taken away was that the law discriminated against a certain class of voters in saying that only such women as could read and write should vote.

A well attended and most enthusiastic meeting of the city members of the Republican city and county committee was held at the Michigan Club the following evening, at which the Woman Suffrage Bill was heartily and unanimously indorsed.

Colonel W. A. Gavett made an earnest and eloquent appeal to the committee to indorse the law and assist the women of the city in organizing and at the request of the chairman, Colonel Gavett drew up a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted after a thorough discussion of each paragraph. They are as follows:

Whereas the last Legislature of Michigan, after mature consideration, enacted a law granting women suffrage in municipal elections, thus evidencing the fact that in this great movement, as in all ideas of progress and reform, the Republican party stands in the forefront; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize the new law granting to women the right of suffrage in municipal elections as a strong forward movement in the right direction.

That we hereby extend to them the hearty right

hand of fellowship, and invite their earnest and unrestricted cooperation, pledging to them the united effort of this committee in conjunction with theirs, in securing the nomination and election of the ablest, purest and most meritorious candidates.

That we wish to have the representative women of Detroit organize promptly, and suggest names of two women in each voting precinct for consideration by this committee after our consultation with the various ward committees, in order that names of women thus selected may be enrolled as members of a woman's auxiliary Republican committee.

Before the meeting adjourned the chairman congratulated the members on their unanimity of action, which he promised them would prove to be of immense value to the party, and announced that in about two weeks a joint meeting of the men's and women's Republican committees would be called.

## TO THE WOMEN OF KANSAS.

The school election takes place on the last Thursday in July. Have you thought about it? The election of competent school officers is certainly an important matter, and ought to engage the attention of every good citizen.

This year the fact of the pending amendment gives the vote of the women in the school election a greater significance. If women voters neglect to use this degree of the suffrage they will give weight to the charge that women do not appreciate the franchise and do not desire it, and thus they will themselves injure the chances of the adoption of the pending woman suffrage amendment. Everybody who wants Kansas women admitted to full citizenship waits anxiously to hear that the women in your school district have attended the school meeting in large numbers. Speak to your neighbors at once about the matter and urge them to take it in hand. LAURA M. JOHNS,

President of the K. E. S. A.

BINA A. OTIS,

President Woman's Progressive Political League.

## IS CHOLERA CURABLE?

Miss Annessley Kenealey, of Waterford, England, the young woman who braved the terrors of cholera in Hamburg, arrived at New York last week. She is lecturer to the National Health Society of England, and on technical education to the British county councils. She has come to be a judge of awards in the hygienic section of the World's Fair, and will deliver lectures on health and hygiene before various Congresses at the World's Columbian Exposition, beginning July 15. Regarding the dread disease she is reported as saying:

As to whether or not cholera is curable, it is difficult to determine. It is at least preventable. Of the persons attacked, about 60 per cent. of the adults recovered and 50 per cent. of the children were saved. In Hamburg, the treatment of the disease by means of hot baths and hot stimulating drinks was the most effective. This in connection with the injection of a saline solution into the veins was exceedingly effective. The salt water was of the exact specific gravity and temperature of the blood. The use of ice and iced drinks is injurious in cholera cases.

A volume of poems by Col. T. W. Higginson and his wife, Mary Thacher Higginson, will be published next fall.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 22, 1893.

NO. 29.

## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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### THE PEOPLE'S AMEN.

Last Tuesday, July 18, was the anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence in Boston. Mrs. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, in a letter to her husband, then in Philadelphia, dated at Boston, 21st July, 1776, says:

Last Thursday, after hearing a very good sermon, I went with the multitude into King Street to hear the proclamation for independence read and proclaimed. Some field pieces with the train were brought there. The troops appeared under arms, and all the inhabitants assembled there, the small-pox preventing many thousands from the country. When Col. Crafts read from the balcony of the State House the proclamation, great attention was given to every word. As soon as he ended, the cry from the balcony was "God save our American States," and then three cheers rent the air. The bells rang, the privateers fired, from the forts and batteries the cannon were discharged, the platoons followed, and every face appeared joyful. Mr. Bowdoin then gave a sentiment: "Stability and perpetuity to American independence." After dinner the King's Arms were taken down from the State House and every vestige of him from every place in which it appeared, and they were burnt in King Street. Thus ends royal authority in this State. And all the people shall say: "Amen."

Yet this noble woman, herself an outspoken woman suffragist, and her female descendants, have for more than a century been disfranchised citizens of their native Commonwealth. The royal authority over women which ended in 1776, has been usurped and perpetuated by the men of Massachusetts. Soon it will come to an end. And all the people will again say: "Amen."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

### TO KANSAS WOMEN.

SALINA, KAN., JULY 19, 1893.

The school elections in all our country districts and cities of the third class will fall this year on July 27.

As I go about the State I am told that which indicates that, taking the State "by and large," women vote at school elections fully as numerous as men do,—perhaps more numerous. But we seldom get any knowledge, through the press, of those school meetings in which women voters are in the majority. The opposition papers are much more likely to herald the woman's vote if it be small than are the friendly papers to think to mention it

if it is large. Therefore I ask that our friends in each school district shall be careful to report the school vote to their respective county papers, giving the number of votes cast by men and the number cast by women in each election, and that the same shall be sent to me.

*Please do not fail in these particulars.* We lose much continually which we might easily gain to the great advancement of our cause, by our failure to use our newspaper privileges. Let us be more diligent at the present crisis.

And further: that women present themselves in large numbers at this year's school elections is of the utmost importance. It is *always* important that women vote in school meetings, but this year more than usual depends upon women's faithful performance of this duty. Let us hope that no women voters will be "stay-at-homes" on July 27. All who desire the adoption of the pending amendment should urge upon women voters the necessity for getting out to the approaching school election.

LAURA M. JOHNS,  
Pres. K. E. S. A.

### KATE FIELD FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The *Union Signal* of Chicago says:

I want to tell you an episode of Kate Field's address. She said she did not believe in universal suffrage. Therefore she had never belonged to a suffrage society. This statement caused a narrow ripple of applause. I know where that applause started. I sat just two chairs from its head-waters. The mite who started it was young. He was also weak, belonging to the spider-legged genus. After this semicolon of a "cheer," Miss Field went on to say that she believes in suffrage, limited by educational tests, without reference to sex or previous conditions of servitude. That sentiment tickled the palms and soles of the audience, and set them vibrating, but my callow neighbor failed to disturb the air in his locality. When quiet was resumed, Miss Field went on to say: "Since the action of the recent Republican Convention at Louisville, I am ready to strike hands with Miss Anthony, and if she is in the audience she can put my name down as her last recruit." A voice was heard: "I'm here!" Then, verily, the floor seemed to rise and the roof to come down, and no sign of order appeared until Miss Anthony stood upon the platform and took Miss Field's hand, but all was quiet in the chair next but one to mine. Its incumbent had exhausted himself with the first effort.

The *Daily Telegraph*, of Sydney, New South Wales, reports the annual meeting of the Womanhood Suffrage League of New South Wales. A very interesting report was read by the secretary; and it contains also the promise of Sir Henry Parkes that, at the next session of their Parliament, he would move the omission of the word "male" from that part of the Electoral Bill which defines the qualifications of electors. So the good work goes on.

MISS JULIA WASHBURN, M. D., of Lexington, was recently elected vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kentucky.

A forthcoming number of the *Century Magazine* is to contain an article by Theodore Stanton, on "The State Education of Women in France."

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE read a paper on "Optimism and Pessimism as Social Forces" at the first meeting of the Town and Country Club, at Newport, on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

MRS. MAHER, of Kansas City, Kan., is the first woman lawyer to make an argument before the State Board of Pardons. She appeared before the board and made an excellent argument in behalf of a man who, she held, had been unjustly sent to the penitentiary.

MADAME TEL SENO, a Japanese lawyer, is said to be the only feminine member of the bar in the land of the Mikado. She was educated in this country. In addition to actively following the duties of her profession, she takes a great and practical interest in the welfare of her sex, and has founded a training school for women.

MRS. PALMER has just given another proof of her kindness of heart and exquisite tact, by donating the whole of the salary paid her by Congress for her duties as president of the Board of Lady Managers for the purpose of bringing as many as possible of the poor children of the city to see the Fair. The amount is nearly \$7,000.

MRS. LYDIA BRADLEY, of Peoria, Illinois, has been instrumental in establishing a Horological Institute in that city. Mrs. Bradley purchased a large watch factory in Peoria, with all the tools and machinery, and Mr. Parsons, who had already established a school for watch-makers at La Porte, Indiana, removed to that point on the invitation of Mrs. Bradley, who furnished the money necessary for the enterprise. The school is largely attended, affords equal privileges to both sexes, and has a thorough course of instruction in optics and in making and repairing watches, chronometers, etc.

A free cooking school is conducted in the Corn Kitchen of the Woman's Building every day. Mrs. Rorer presides over this model kitchen and pantry. Clad in her clean gingham dress, ample white apron, and dainty cap, deft in every movement, she is one of the most charming figures to be seen in this busy place. The State of Illinois employs Mrs. Rorer to teach cookery to the world for six months, and the school-room is called the corn kitchen because corn is our great staple national production, and foreign peoples are interested in learning how we use this great product. Every Friday morning is devoted to hot corn breads, and they are made and baked and eaten right there. Mrs. Rorer has between two and three hundred recipes for the use of corn.

## FARMER GREEN'S COMPLAINT.

BY MARGARET STEWART SIBLEY.

The men hev finished p'lowin', the seedin's just begun,  
 My wife is alwuz bizzy from sun around to sun;  
 The bread to bake, an' churnin'—great balls o' yaller gold—  
 The washin' an' the ironin'—the half on't can't be told;  
 The calves to feed, an' chickens, an' turkeys all to raise.  
 But she hez got a notion—(they're swarmin' now-a-days,)  
 Of one thing I am sartin'—a notion's like a weed,  
 That is forever sproutin' ef once ye drop the seed.  
 My wife is kind o' spindlin', but then she'd never shirk,  
 An' though she's full of notions, she's a master hand to work.  
 We alwuz hev bin savin'—we started kind o' poor—  
 An' now we've got forehanded, we'd orter keep it sure.  
 But she hez got an idee—(an agent's work, I 'spose)—  
 She wants machines fur washin' and wringin' out the cloze!  
 A notion's just like pusley, the meanest kind o' weed:  
 Ye can't get rid on't nohow, ef once ye drop the seed.  
 She wants a lot of posies, that nobuddy kin eat;  
 She wants to take a paper! I tell ye, I wuz beat.  
 Now, all of my machinery is needed on the farm,  
 An' I hev heard the needles keep wimmin out o' harm.  
 There's Neighbor Jones's "eighty" I've hankered fur so long—  
 He's got to sell his horses, too—I'll get 'em fur a song!  
 An' we must be more savin'. A notion's like a weed,  
 Ef once ye git it started, it's sure to scatter seed.  
 The wimmin's gittin' notions. They must be in the air,  
 Like grass in spring—none to be seen—an' then, it's everywhere.  
 They're doctorin' an' preachin', an' now they want to vote!  
 Of all the crazy idee, that is the greatest note.  
 It's all cum of their readin'! That's why they are so smart;  
 The only way's to squelch 'em right at the very start,  
 Don't wait half through the summer, ef you're goin' to kill a weed:  
 To stop its tarnal sproutin', just go an' burn the seed.

—Home Queen.

## THE QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

In her paper read before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, Miss Turner next brings forward several of the favorite objections to equal suffrage in a bunch, as follows:

It has been truly said that the elective franchise would diminish the purity, dignity and moral influence of women, and bring into the family circle a dangerous element of discord. Will women be strong enough to keep themselves from becoming corrupted by the thirst for power, position and spoil by which so many moral and intellectual giants have fallen? Can they withstand the temptations (and they would be many) which suffrage would offer? Is not their dignity in danger of being affected? If they be put on an equality with men in politics, will those men have the same respect for the sex?

Here are five separate objections: that the possession of equal rights would dim-

inish (1) women's purity, (2) their dignity, (3) their moral influence, (4) that some women would succumb to political temptations, and (5) that discord would be made in the family. We will postpone the consideration of the moral influence question and the domestic discord question until next time, and deal with the other points this week.

Those who fear that women's dignity would suffer from a vote should consider what suffrage means. Roughly stated, the foundation principle of a republic is that, where everybody's interests are concerned, we will take everybody's opinion and go according to the wish of the greatest number. A vote is merely a written expression of opinion, written down and put into a box so that it can be counted. In thus taking a vote in order to get at the wish of the majority, certain classes of persons are always passed over, whose opinions, for one reason or another, are not thought to be worth counting. These classes are children, idiots, lunatics, criminals and women. Those who fear that women's "dignity is in danger of being affected" if they are "put on an equality with men in politics," should remember that women are now placed on an equality politically, not with average men, but with idiots, lunatics and criminals. There is no especial dignity in such a position. If they were placed upon an equality with their husbands and brothers, instead of upon a level (politically) with babies and felons, it would plainly add to their dignity, and to the respect with which they would be regarded. Does any one suppose Speaker Flynn, of New Jersey, would have expressed himself so contemptuously about women who protested against the legalizing of racetracks and gambling, if he had been dependent upon their votes for his reelection?

It is feared that women's purity would be impaired by voting; but such has not been the case thus far in the places where women vote. School suffrage has not been found injurious to women's morals. In England, a few years ago, Lady Randolph Churchill and a number of highly conservative Englishwomen issued a formal "remonstrance" against the extension of Parliamentary suffrage to women. In this remarkable document, they were careful to explain that they had no objection to municipal suffrage, and even thought its responsibilities had had a beneficial effect upon the characters of women. After more than twenty years' experience of municipal woman suffrage, this testimony from the most intensely conservative women in England has special value. In 1882, after Wyoming women had had full suffrage since 1869, Gov. Hoyt said in his message to the Legislature:

Elsewhere, objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours an experiment. *We know it is not.* Under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals, and a higher social condition in general. Not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train.

There is no very obvious reason why it should be injurious to purity to take an

intelligent interest in public questions, or an abatement of dignity to be recognized as worthy of having one's opinion counted.

Miss Turner would probably admit that suffrage, like most other things, is elevating or degrading according to the use that is made of it—elevating if exercised purely and patriotically, degrading if exercised selfishly and for "spoils." But, Miss Turner asks, would not women succumb to the temptations to use it unworthily? Doubtless some women would. There is no privilege known to the race that some persons, of both sexes, will not abuse; but that is no reason why half the race should be shut out from any such privilege. To illustrate: A young Italian lady once described to me the education of her grandmother, who had been a Corsican girl belonging to one of the first families of the island. She was carefully instructed in everything that it was thought a young woman should know; she spoke several languages fluently, was an accomplished horsewoman, etc., but she was never taught to read or write, for fear she might receive and answer love-letters. Of course, if a woman can read and write, she may carry on a clandestine correspondence; if she walks abroad unveiled, she may ogle passers-by; and doubtless the Chinese would assure us that if women's feet were not cramped, many women would gad about, to the neglect of their domestic duties. But is the level of social purity higher in the countries of veiled faces and zenanas than it is with us; or are the homes of China better cared for than those of England and the United States? It is not found that women are more apt than men to abuse any of these other privileges; nor, where they vote, are they found more apt than men to abuse their political privileges.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The young ladies of Industry, Illinois, a small country place, have built a Temple at a cost of \$1,000 in which to hold their reform and literary meetings, which was dedicated on June 25. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar delivered the address and raised enough money to clear the society entirely of debt.

The women voters of Lincoln, Neb., at the last election questioned their candidates for members of the school board whether they would favor giving women and men equal wages for equal work. They are now gratified to see the men who received their votes insisting upon justice being done to the women teachers. Other men for whom women have voted without question have utterly failed to do this.

An uproar was created last week in the House of Commons during the discussion of what share of representation the Irish Home Rule Bill should secure in the Imperial Parliament. Sometime that day's doings will stand historically in contrast with the cool denial of Parliamentary Suffrage to all the women of Great Britain, a denial in which Irish members have been prominent, and which Mr. Gladstone indorsed, after such women as Mrs. Fawcett, Helen Taylor and Florence Night-



ingale had petitioned for a quarter of a century, and while the Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Henry Somerset are even now asking in vain.

### THE REVENGES OF MEDIOCRITY.

Great are the resources of mediocrity, and very untrustworthy its little measuring-tapes. The Abbé Bouhours made himself immortal by asking the question, a century ago, whether any German could exhibit anything like wit (*esprit*)—this being said of the race which has since produced Heine among men and Rahel among women. Mr. E. W. Gosse lays it down as a general rule that women take to literature mainly for what money they can make out of it, without seeing that he thus simply draws the line of mediocrity around his own circle of feminine acquaintances. It will hardly be alleged that "Silas Marner" was written mainly for money, or "Aurora Leigh" as a business transaction. It may be that in England—where an authoress like Mrs. Caroline Norton saw, not many years since, her literary earnings regularly taken from her by her dissolute husband for the support of his mistresses—women who write books may take a reasonable pleasure in earning money for their own support. Certainly in America the great literary successes of women have been won by turning resolutely away from the thought of making money. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ramona," both in unfailing demand to this day in all public libraries, were both produced in a spirit of absolute self-devotion without hope of gain. The most widely celebrated poem written by a woman in this country—the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"—was written rather as a pæan than as a song. The books of verse most widely circulated in America during the last few years—those of Emily Dickinson—were written by a woman so remote from the spirit of trade that she never received a dollar for one of them during her whole lifetime, and actually printed but two or three. As compared with the well-known and lofty unselfishness in business matters of able literary men, these examples may be trivial, but they are something.

It was once said that the stupidest man who ever lived had brains enough to express gratitude that he was not born a woman. The most desultory and impulsive man I ever knew was given to lecturing women on their want of persistency and method; and one of the most hot-tempered and touchy philanthropists of my acquaintance used to be particularly exasperated with women because they could not work together in peace and harmony. When shall we learn that the faults and follies of human beings belong to them as human beings, and not to men as men, or women as women? There is not a class in a woman's college which does not include essentially the same range of temperaments—"from grave to gay, from lively to severe"—that may be found in the corresponding class in any college for young men, though smaller numbers and greater external restraints may make the manifestations less obvious as regards the

maidens. The little boy grows up to distrust the business capacity of his sister, just as he grows up under the impression that he knows nothing about matching colors or cooking, by reason of sex. Yet artists and dry-goods salesmen have to learn more about colors than the fashionable belle knows; and the cook who cooks her dinner is probably a man. The boy who distrusts his sister's business capacity may yet come to living on her earnings when unable to support himself. One of the wealthiest men in America has just left his fortune of tens of millions to the almost unrestricted disposal of his wife; and one of the most successful business men in Boston made his daughter his trustee and executor on the express ground, stated in the will, that he knew no one else who could manage the property so well. It is usually mediocrity which sneers at the whole race or class or sex; it is the small author who ridicules women writers, the small politician who thinks they have not brains enough to vote. The man without sense of logic is the man who lays it down as a rule that you cannot reason with a woman, and who carefully guards himself against ever trying the experiment.

—T. W. H., in *Harper's Bazar*.

### ICE-CREAM FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Where there's a will there's a way." If all friends of woman suffrage were like the Johnsons, of Onida, S. D., woman suffrage would soon be carried. Read this refreshing letter:

ONIDA, SULLY CO., S. D.,  
JULY 7, 1893.

Mrs. H. E. Kimmell and my mother, Mrs. M. T. Johnson, with the help of a few friends and my strong right arm to turn the crank of the freezer, ran an ice-cream stand on the 4th of July, and cleared \$25, which we wish to use to the best advantage for the cause of suffrage.

Will not the nation's battle be fought next in Colorado and Kansas? And if so, ought not the money to go there? If so, to whom should it be sent? I wrote to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell some time ago asking her if some plan could not be formed by which the publishers of the *Woman's Column* could send that paper to the ministers and teachers of Colorado and Kansas.

With kind regards from all the suffrage workers of Sully County, the banner county of our State, I am your friend,  
C. M. JOHNSON.

### CO-EDUCATION JUSTIFIED.

Co-education continues to be justified by its results. The last proofs come from Chicago University. This institution began by opening all its advantages to women. President Harper and the faculty have now announced the awards of fellowships and honors for this year. Of new special fellowships, out of three assigned, women take two. Cora A. Start, A. B., of Vassar, wins that in history, and Alice Edwards Pratt, Ph. M., of the University of Chicago, receives that in English. Of the applicants for honors there were two-thirds more men than women. The examinations were identical, and the examiners did not know whose papers were before them. As a result, Elizabeth Cooke, of the University

of Michigan, wins the fellowship in physiology. Susan Rhodes Cutler, of the Western Reserve University, that of romance, languages and literature. Antoinette Ely, of the University of Cincinnati, the fellowship in Latin. Myra Reynolds, from Vassar, takes that of English. Emily James Smith, of Bryn Mawr, that of Greek. Madeline Wallin, from the University of Minnesota, receives that of political economy. Harriet C. Brainerd, of Cornell, a fellowship in English. Cornelia M. Clapp, of Syracuse University, is the winner in biology. Maud Wilkinson, of Wellesley, is winner in English. A fellowship in mathematics has gone to Mary Frances Winston, of the University of Wisconsin. Vassar, in the person of Helen Honor Tunnickliff, wins a fellowship in political science. Under the circumstances, there could have been no favoritism. The studies for which these honors were given were no child's play. The old cry of the intellectual inferiority of women must cease before the proofs which come with opportunity.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's  
Interests, and especially to  
Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley* ("Jostiah Allen's Wife.")

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own grand-daughters."—*Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace*.

### TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

At the election in Boulder, Colo., May 1, a woman was elected a member of the school board by a vote of 6 to 1. Good for Boulder!

Augustus Hemenway, of Canton, Mass., has invited all the school teachers of the village, twenty-six in number, to visit the World's Fair at his expense. A very good thing to do!

The house in which Betsey Ross made the first American flag still stands at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and the room in which the flag was made remains practically the same as when it was Betsey's sewing room.

Mrs. Caroline Shaw Brooks is giving an exhibition in modelling in butter at the Florida building. She won fame at the Centennial by modelling a "Dreaming Iolanthe" in butter, and at this exposition she is showing the features of Isabella and Columbus, molded from the same material.

All lovers of the works of Jane Austen, the gentle English novelist, will read with interest the illustrated article in the July *New England Magazine* by Oscar Fay Adams. Mr. Adams is a student of Jane Austen literature and of the time in which she lived and wrote, and his article, "In the Footsteps of Jane Austen," is sympathetically written. The illustrations are especially interesting to the readers of "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility" and "Northanger Abbey."

Miss Helen Cone Wright, who graduated from the New England Conservatory and from the Boston University College of Music, subsequently receiving the university degree of bachelor of music, the first ever won by a lady in the United States, was lately married to Dr. Charles Luther Farwell, of Boston. Dr. Farwell graduated with a high record from the Boston University School of Medicine, at the last commencement, and with his wife has gone abroad for further study.

The *American Eagle*, of Kansas City, Kan., is a new paper which advocates the principles of the American Protective Association—patriotism and protestantism. It also holds that it is the duty of every man to work for woman suffrage. It recently said editorially:

Give woman the free use of the ballot and our free school system will at once take on new strength, and there will be more good citizenship and patriotism to the square inch than can now be found within the borders of some States.

The Waltham Woman Suffrage League, always active and vigorous, invited its sister leagues to join it in a basket picnic at Forest Grove, on Charles River, last Wednesday. The affair was pronounced a social success by all who had the good fortune to be present.

The British Women's Temperance Journal, *Wings*, for July, has a portrait and sketch of Miss Isabella M. S. Tod, of Belfast. Miss Tod is an able and earnest Scotch-Irish woman, who is well known and esteemed by the suffrage and temperance workers on both sides of the ocean. It is pleasant to see a picture of her strong, frank, pleasant face.

#### RELICS OF THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

On the Fourth of July this year, an oration was given by Judge Brewer, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Woodstock, Conn. The subject of the address was "The great impending conflict in this country between the socialistic movement and individual liberty."

Mr. Edward Bellamy, editor of the *New Nation*, reviewing the speech, stoutly denies that there is any such conflict, except in the minds of those who do not understand what the socialist movement is aiming at. He says, in explanation of the socialistic movement, that as, in the feudal system of the middle ages, in the course of time the kings took to themselves the power of the barons and ran the whole business, and, so far as it went, the change was a vast gain to the people, so now the people, whose sovereignty has succeeded to that of the kings, are about to take away the power of the irresponsible rulers called capitalists, and administer the economic government of the country, *as they already nominally administer the political government, by the equal voice of all in the equal interest of all.*

The italics are ours. Mr. Bellamy feels the step on his own toes, but does not see that his new panacea leaves women to be, as they are to-day, not with an "equal voice," but as a subject class, with no voice at all.

Then, too, at this same Woodstock celebration, Seth Low, the honored president of Columbia College, whose words hurt all the more because he is so good a man, even he forgot and said: "In this country the battle of political liberty has been fought and won. Politically, the humblest citizen of the United States is the equal of our President."

*And not a woman citizen with a vote!*

At the same time, in a Quincy (Mass.) newspaper, a husband advertised and cried down his wife, and forbade any one "to harbor or trust her." In eight States mothers were trying vainly to recover their children from bad fathers. In nearly every State wives were being beaten, maltreated, and cruelly assaulted by their husbands. Not a woman as judge or juror, nor one with the right to vote for those who were to make the laws under which she suffered!

But the Fourth of July comes all the same, with patriotic speech. And, spite of all, and nearer than we know, is the Fourth of July whose glad bells will surely ring a welcome to the equal rights of women. Let us work while we wait.

LUCY STONE.

#### MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In Lansing, the capital of Michigan, last week, the Republicans of that city extended the right hand of fellowship to the women voters. A meeting of the Republican city committee and leading Republicans of the capital city was held at the office of Mayor A. O. Bement in order to discuss the new law granting the municipal franchise to women, and to take the

initiatory steps towards inviting them to participate in the coming spring election. Addresses were made by the mayor, C. A. Gower, Seymour Foster, Aldermen Urquhart, Porter, and others, and the following resolution, offered by Alderman Porter, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, as members of the Republican party, congratulate the women of Michigan on securing the school and municipal franchise, and that we request the Republican City Committee to notify the women of Lansing that we, as a party, extend to them the right hand of fellowship and invite them to select from their ranks a committee to act jointly with the Republican City and Ward Committees in arranging the plan of the campaign for the spring election in 1894.

The Lansing *Republican*, one of the leading party organs of the State, commenting on this action, says:

The action of the Republicans at this time is very important. They are not only in line with the law that was enacted by a Republican legislature, but by their prompt action assure the ladies that their success is acceptable to the party of progress and reform. It is important from another standpoint. The Democratic party are endeavoring to have the law set aside, and in Detroit are considering the advisability of declaring a city office vacant, calling a special election to fill the vacancy, and thus appealing to the supreme court, challenging the right of women to vote, on the ground that the law is invalid.

Whatever may be the case in other States, party lines are drawn in Michigan on the question of woman suffrage.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains False Standards by Anna Olcott Crommelin, New Medical Opportunities by Dr. Rachel S. Tenney, Christian Liberty for Women by Miss Laura Clay, Justice, not Chivalry by Miriam Howard De Bose, Quiet Work by Hamilton Willcox, The White Life for Two by H. H. Daingerfield, Law Reforms Wanted by Washington Women, Margaret and her Hoop Skirt, a bright original story, by Ellen F. Wetherell, and A Boy as an Emetic from St. Louis *Republic*, Farmer Green's Complaint, a witty poem by Margaret Stuart Sibley in *Home Queen*, Literary Notices, Humorous anecdotes, The Early Owl, Birds as Surgeons, Equal Suffrage Jubilee at Grand Rapids, Kate Field for Woman Suffrage, Colorado Law for Wives and Mothers, Activity in New Jersey, The Revenges of Mediocrity by T. W. Higginson in *Harpers' Bazar*, Women Physicians in Austria by Josephine Humpal-Zeman, European Views of Woman's Congress, translated by Julia Sprague, Unique Suffrage Entertainment in Kansas, Pembroke School Committee, World's Fair Notes, All Along the Line, College Women and Citizenship by Florence M. Adkinson, Harvard Sixty Years Ago by C. Wilde, New York Letter by Lillie D. Blake, Kansas Letter by Laura M. Johns, Ice-Cream and Woman Suffrage, At Mt. Holyoke, Scientific Cookery at World's Fair, Relics of the Glorious Fourth and Woman Suffrage History by Lucy Stone, Questions of Dignity by Alice Stone Blackwell, Michigan Republicans for Woman Suffrage and Successful Suffrage Picnic by H. B. Blackwell, with interesting editorial notes, news items, and facts concerning women.



# The Woman's Column.

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### MY ANSWER.

BY ANNA M. PRATT.

I studied my tables over and over, and backward  
and forward, too;

But I couldn't remember six times nine, and I  
didn't know what to do,

Till sister told me to play with my doll and not  
to bother my head.

"If you call her 'Fifty-four' for awhile, you'll  
learn it by heart," she said.

So I took my favorite, Mary Ann (though I  
thought 'twas a dreadful shame

To give such a perfectly lovely child such a per-  
fectly horrid name),

And I called her my dear little "Fifty-four" a  
hundred times, till I knew

The answer of six times nine as well as the an-  
swer of two times two.

Next day Elizabeth Wigglesworth, who always  
acts so proud,

Said: "Six times nine is fifty-two," and I nearly  
laughed aloud!

But I wished I hadn't when teacher said: "Now,  
Dorothy, tell if you can,"

For I thought of my doll and—sakes alive—I  
answered—"Mary Ann!"

—St. Nicholas.

### THE QUESTION OF INFLUENCE.

Miss Turner, in her paper read before  
the New Century Guild, expressed the  
fear that if women were permitted to vote,  
they would lose their influence. This is  
a favorite bugbear, and is therefore worth  
discussing at some length.

We must first consider what it is that  
gives influence. There are many things,  
any one of which will give a woman a cer-  
tain measure of influence—beauty, good-  
ness, tact, talent, pleasant manners, social  
position, money, etc. Not one of these  
things would be taken away from her by  
giving her the right to vote; and the vote  
itself would be another powerful means  
of influence in addition. For it has been  
truly said that election day is the only  
day of judgment that the average politi-  
cian fears. Hence in political matters it is  
too often the case that the very worst  
and lowest class of men—men who pos-  
sess none of the means of influence just  
enumerated, neither goodness, good looks,  
good manners, wealth, or wisdom, but  
who do possess a vote—can exert more  
influence upon legislation than the best  
and wisest women.

There is a classical story of a prisoner  
who had been shut up for years in a dun-  
geon, receiving light only through a  
chink in the wall. At last his friends  
came and offered to pull down the wall

and set him free. His mind had been af-  
fected by his long confinement, and he  
begged them not to do it; because, he  
said, if they destroyed the wall, they  
would also destroy the chink in the wall  
through which he got all his sunlight,  
and he should then be left in total dark-  
ness. Of course, if he had been in his  
right mind he would have seen that when  
the wall was pulled down he would have  
all the sunlight he had before, and a great  
deal more in addition. Whatever meas-  
ure of influence women now possess, they  
possess in spite of their political disabili-  
ties, not because of them. Whatever  
means of influence any woman now has, in  
her own gifts of mind or person, she  
would still have; and she would have an-  
other very important means of influence  
as well.

Miss Turner speaks especially of  
women's "moral influence." She proba-  
bly fears that they would lose this by  
taking part in bribery and corruption, in  
a coarse and greedy scramble for office,  
etc. But good women would not do such  
things, and hence would not lose their  
moral influence; and bad women have no  
moral influence to lose.

Apart from the power which the pos-  
session of a vote gives even to the most  
insignificant voter, anything that tends  
to make women broader minded and more  
thoughtful must necessarily increase their  
moral influence in general.

We have some light upon this question  
from experience. Rev. J. H. Burlison,  
pastor of the First Presbyterian Church  
of Laramie City, Wyoming, being asked  
by an Eastern correspondent whether  
women were less respected because of  
having the suffrage, answered, "They  
have suffered no loss of respect or consid-  
eration." Ex-Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming,  
says that there women are not respected  
by men less than elsewhere, but rather  
more. U. S. Senator Carey, of Wyoming,  
says:

From the experiment made under my  
own eyes and daily observation, I can  
state in all candor that suffrage has been  
of real benefit to women. It gives to  
them a character and standing that they  
would not otherwise possess. It does not  
lower a woman to be consulted about pub-  
lic affairs, but is calculated to make her  
more intelligent and thoughtful in mat-  
ters that concern her own household, es-  
pecially in bringing up her growing sons  
and daughters. It will raise her, not only  
in her own estimation, but in the esteem of  
man. It will make her a more impor-  
tant factor in her own home, more intelli-  
gent and companionable, as well as a more  
powerful influence for good in the State.

I know women who have exercised the  
fullest political rights for a period of  
more than twenty years. They have  
taken the deepest interest in the politi-  
cal affairs of the Territory and young  
State. Neither in their homes nor in pub-  
lic places, have they lost one womanly  
quality; but their minds have broadened  
out, and they have become more influen-  
tial in the community in which they live.

"An ounce of experiment is worth a ton  
of theory." ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MISS FRANCES E. SMITH, of the associ-  
ated charities, has charge of parties of  
working girls who go, about eighteen at  
a time for two weeks, to a large, pleas-  
ant, old house in Lancaster, generously  
given by Mrs. Thayer, for a resting-place  
and outing for tired women.

MRS. VESTA D. MILLER, M. D., of  
Needham, has recently been elected lec-  
turer on gynecology at the Boston College  
of Physicians and Surgeons. For the  
past twelve years, Mrs. Miller has been  
very successful in her treatment of women  
and children.

Miss Dora O. Sandoe, a young Georgia  
lady recently admitted to the bar, has  
made her first appearance in the trial of  
cases in the Georgia courts. With Mr. N.  
W. Dick she defended a young man charged  
with robbery. When court adjourned for  
the noon recess, the judge came down  
from the bench, and approaching Miss  
Sandoe, took her by the hand and cor-  
dially welcomed her to the court.

The Viking ship, with its brave captain  
and crew, arrived at the World's Fair,  
where a hearty welcome awaited them.  
The ship is a real copy of that in which  
the Vikings sailed when they discovered  
this country, four hundred years before  
Columbus set sail. They were brave men  
and good sailors who could venture on an  
unknown sea in such a craft. But they  
left the record of their discovery, and to-  
day their hardy descendants may well be  
proud of the men and the ship which have  
just landed on these shores.

The constantly recurring cases of cruel  
and abusive treatment of wives by  
brutal husbands should call attention of  
legislators to the need of special legisla-  
tion for the protection of such wives.  
The daily papers of this week report a  
case of fiendish cruelty which occurred in  
Connecticut. A case almost past belief.  
The poor wife is now dead and the man in  
jail. But there should have been a law  
like a shield for this woman in her life-  
time. Surely women are needed to legis-  
late for women! LUCY STONE.

MISS LILLIAN WHITING, editor of the  
Boston Budget, will read a paper entitled  
"And That Which Is to Come," before  
the Psychical Congress at Chicago in  
August. Prof. and Mrs. Sidgwick, of  
Cambridge, England, and other notables  
from abroad will attend this congress.

MRS. ROSENBERG is one of the most  
remarkable women in the U. S. Treasury  
Department. She is a pleasant-faced,  
matronly woman of fifty-three years, and  
has drawn a salary from the government  
for over thirty years, having been ap-  
pointed by President Lincoln when but  
twenty-three years old. Her work is to  
identify the fragments of burned money  
sent in for redemption. She was recently  
sent to New Orleans to examine the  
charred notes which remained after a fire  
at the Mint.

## MANY IN ONE.

BY E. S. MARTIN.

Within my earthly temple there's a crowd.  
There's one of us that's humble, one that's proud.  
There's one that's broken-hearted for his sins,  
And one who, unrepentant, sits and grins.  
There's one who loves his neighbor as himself,  
And one who cares for naught but fame and pelf.  
From much corroding care I should be free  
If once I could determine which is me.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

"Be a Blacksmith" is the advice of a grandmother to her grandson. Her advice recalls pointedly the industrial disabilities of women; disabilities arising not from law, or from public opinion, so much as from the absence of training in special industrial pursuits. A thoroughly skilful and faithful farmer, mechanic, bookkeeper, or salesman can always find remunerative employment; especially is this the case in trades requiring skill. No matter what reverses may come to speculators or stock gamblers; no matter even what financial catastrophes may be brought about by monkeying with the currency or the tariff, skilled industry is always in demand. Any man or woman who can do well what people want done is sure of employers. New houses will be needed and old houses will want repairs. Clothes will grow ragged, boots and shoes will wear out, food must be had; the products of farm and factory are continually consumed; they must continually be replaced, carried to consumers, and converted to human use. Even in the professions the same law holds good. Aching teeth must be filled, diseases must be treated, disputes must be legally settled, religious convictions must be carried out; and in every branch of human effort the truth holds good—"There is plenty of room on top."

Why then are so many women only one degree removed from pauperism? Why is it so difficult for a woman, even if a college graduate, to find remunerative occupation? Simply because she has not learned how to do well what needs to be done.

For women, housekeeping in all its details—cooking, washing, ironing, chamberwork—is the most obvious resource—these domestic industries are essential to life—yet not one woman in fifty can do these things well, and not one woman in five hundred is a skilful and capable housekeeper. This general inefficiency degrades housework. Women who employ servants too often are selfish and exacting; women who do housework too often are ignorant and unfaithful, consequently housework carries with it a social stigma which makes it unsatisfactory to educated women.

Women should become farmers, merchants and manufacturers—employers of their own and others' labor. They should carry on trades; they should learn to use tools, to become machinists, carpenters, plumbers, printers, bookbinders, architects, builders—able to make and repair things of daily use. But how shall women acquire such technical skill and knowledge? Men combine to restrict

such instruction even in the case of boys. Trades unions are exclusive and prohibitive; therefore, what is to-day most needed for women is an opportunity for industrial training. The greatest benefactor of women would be the founder of a trade-school to teach women the use of tools; for where colleges prepare a few hundred women to become teachers, physicians, lawyers, or ministers, trade-schools would enable all women to earn good wages and stand on their feet as independent human beings. And this ability will be promoted and consummated by the power and respect which come from the possession and exercise of the ballot. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY IN MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, JULY 19, 1893.

Editor Woman's Column:

Enclosed is an account of the women's celebration of Independence Day from the *Daily Eagle* of this city. It may carry good news and encouragement to many of your readers if it appears in the JOURNAL. I accept congratulations with pleasure. EMILY B. KETCHAM, *Elector*.

A unique event occurred last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ketcham. It was the last meeting of the Political Equality Club before the summer vacation, but was made a jubilee to celebrate the passage of the municipal suffrage bill, by the last Legislature, which was signed by Governor Rich. This law gives to all women in cities and villages the same voting rights and privileges that men have always had, except that it demands a certain amount of intelligence from women, and they must be able to read the State constitution. Thousands of names to petitions have been sent to the different Legislatures. The advocates of political equality have addressed many legislative committees—much personal work has been done by earnest and persistent women of Michigan to secure the passage of the bill. Their efforts have been crowned with success, following in the line of progress, and in many cities in the State this rejoicing was made manifest on Independence Day.

## A HALF LOAF BETTER THAN NONE.

"In Feminine Fields" is the title of a well edited department in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, to which we are indebted for the following college news:

It will be a pleasant surprise to many to know that one of our bright New Orleans girls actually had the bravery to "beard the lion in his den," and to apply for and receive permission to enter the pharmaceutical course in Tulane University, in the hope of obtaining a degree. The student entered upon the course with the greatest enthusiasm, but at the end of the first week, just when her interest was becoming more intense, as she learned how much there was of fascination in the course she had elected to pursue, her ardor received a cold douche, when a most politely couched message from "the powers that be" at Tulane, informed her that when she had completed the course the degree would not be hers, but that she could have a certificate stating that she had completed her course. Certificates don't count for anything away from here, and disappointed in her hope of a degree, the little woman student quietly withdrew from the class.

While it is a niggardly and unjustifiable

act on the part of a great university to withhold a degree fairly earned simply because the student is a woman, it would have been well for the young woman to have continued with her class and have completed her course. While certificates may not count, the knowledge obtained does, and a woman brave and bright enough to go forward as the first of her sex to take a course in a monastic college, would be able to find a way to use her knowledge.

The idea that the knowledge and development resulting from collegiate training are worth more to the student than the recognition conferred by a degree, has sustained the Harvard Annex from the day it opened with twenty-five students, in 1879, to this year, 1893, when the enrolment is two hundred and sixty, and there is a strong probability that it will soon become affiliated with Harvard University on the same footing as the divinity and law schools. The Annex graduates, taught by the Harvard faculty through courses of study identical with those given in Harvard University, have received only certificates instead of the degrees justly due. Yet these graduates, though deprived of the standing conferred by a University degree, have won recognition in the world of education, and many are now filling positions of responsibility and distinction.

Moreover, "the powers that be" in universities sometimes change their minds. When Miss Florence Bascom entered for a post-graduate course in geology at Johns Hopkins, it was with the definite understanding that her name should not appear in the University catalogues, and that she need not expect any recognition whatever beyond the opportunity to pursue her studies. Yet in one of the Johns Hopkins University circulars for June, '93, which gives the names in alphabetical order of those on whom degrees have been conferred, Miss Florence Bascom, Ph. D., stands second on the list.

We are sorry the "little woman student" at Tulane did not persevere and win her certificate. Aside from the value of the course to herself, her effort would have encouraged other girls to apply, and would have assisted in the movement for the higher education of women in the South. It is only a question of time when all the leading educational institutions of America will be open to women, when "certificates" will be prized as curiosities and relics. She who leads the way marks an epoch in the history of her *alma mater* and wins distinction in the list of its alumni. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

MISS KATE FURBUSH, of Brunswick, Me., is one of the best informed botanists in the country. She has been engaged in working up the flora surrounding Poland Springs, and has succeeded in collecting 425 specimens, and before the season is out will have added largely to this number. Miss Furbush is particularly enthusiastic over the finding of the scarlet oak, supposed to be a native of the southern part of the State, and the "*Quercus prinoides*," a species of chestnut oak, mentioned in the Maine catalogue of 1868, but up to the present time not located.



## WHY GIRLS HAVE HEADACHES.

Helen Evertson Smith, in *Harper's Bazar*, explains the cause and suggests the remedies for a great and growing evil, as follows:

"When I went to school," said a charming grandmother of our acquaintance, "I never knew what it meant to have a headache. Yet my granddaughters complain of them almost constantly. Something must be wrong. What is it?"

In the search for causes thus instituted it was at first suspected that lack of proper ventilation in school or sleeping-rooms was to blame. This not proving to be the case, the food was inquired about, and several things appeared to the sensible grandmother to be wrong.

The girls were allowed to eat what, when, and what quantity they chose, not seldom omitting their meals entirely. "Don't force them to eat," had been the parental injunction. "Young people will always eat as much as is good for them." Unfortunately this is not always the case. There are many young girls who have no appetite for their breakfasts, the really most important meal of the day, and if unchecked will start upon their day's work with no better provision to meet its demands than a cup of coffee and a cracker. The blood is called to the brain by the first hours of study; and the lack of nourishment, though not felt as such, is very perceptible in its effects. After two or three hours of work the girls can do no more. They are exhausted, fretful, unreasonable; their "heads ache." They feel but little more appetite for luncheon than for breakfast, and that little they satisfy with the least nourishing sorts of food which are placed before them. At the late dinner—the only meal to which they come of their own accord—they eat more, perhaps too much, in fact, but rarely of that which is best suited to their real needs.

## ONLY CITIZENS MAY VOTE.

Judge Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has rendered a decision likely to attract national attention, and which, if sustained, will work a material reform in the laws regulating suffrage in many of the Western States. The law of the United States requires five years' residence before naturalization. Many States, however, permit foreigners to vote after one year's residence if they declare their intention to become citizens. Many foreigners who have never become citizens, but have since returned to their native countries, have voted under such laws, not only for local officers, but for presidential electors. It is possible, under such laws, that men not citizens and never to become citizens may decide local, State and even presidential elections. But Judge Sanborn says that State laws conferring the right of suffrage upon aliens otherwise than as prescribed by the federal law are unconstitutional and void. If the Supreme Court upholds this ruling, it will make a material and desirable change in the conferring of suffrage in several of the States, and the ruling certainly seems to be based upon common sense.

The Trades and Labor Unions, of Alameda, Cal., when arranging for the celebration of Labor day, offered a gold medal for the best essay on the labor movement. The medal was awarded to Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. The essay is published

by the Alameda county federation of trades, and may be procured by addressing 918 Washington Street, Oakland, Cal. If a woman can make the best statement of the Labor question, ought she not to have a vote in its adjustment?

Mrs. LUCY R. JONES, of Norton, Kan., department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, gave a stirring address at a large "camp-fire," recently held in her town. She was enthusiastically applauded, and is commended by the *Topeka Capital* as one of the best of the many excellent women speakers in the State.

ABBA L. HOLTON is editor and proprietor of *Hope and Home*, a four-page sheet published at Albrae, Alameda County, California. It is an advocate of the reform in representation called the Quoto System or Proportional Representation. Political justice can only be obtained through personal representation. This paper also favors the Referendum, another method of placing governmental power in the hands of the people.

MISS EVA LOVERING SHOREY, the new president of the Ladies' Aid Societies of Maine, is only twenty-one years old. She was born in Bridgton, Me., and after graduating from its high school became the business editor of *The Bridgton News*, published by her father. She possesses the journalistic instinct, and can do good work in nearly any department of the paper. She is a lineal descendant of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and is the daughter of a war veteran of note, Major H. A. Shorey, the historian of the 15th Maine.

## WOMAN'S DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Eight hundred representatives of the Chautauqua County Political Equality Clubs, met on the Chautauqua grounds, July 22; on the occasion of their annual meeting. Chautauqua County is the stronghold of the United States in the movement for political equality, there being thirty clubs, with a total membership of 1,500. Dr. Theodore L. Flood presided and made an address of welcome. Mrs. E. M. Babcock was followed by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, who spoke on the higher education of women as the best preparation for their broader duties. Mrs. Palmer referred to the prejudice against college training for women which still exists, and said that a mother is all the better mother if she is able to enrich her children's minds with beautiful stories from Homer and Plato. In Massachusetts to-day women are directly or indirectly influencing all questions touching upon education. There is a general impression among fathers and mothers that daughters are for their amusement. Not one wealthy girl in a hundred has a chance for her life—for the development of her best self.

## LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has been silent so long that the little note just received by her publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has a peculiar interest and pathos.

HARTFORD, JULY 7, 1893.

The pretty little Brunswick edition of

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," with its pleasant sounding name, brought back to me the happy days of long ago. Days of labor, it is true, but also days of strength and days of hope. As I took the little book in my hand, I seemed to hear the soft rush of the distant tide in the sunny bays of Maine, and to scent the odors of the balsam, spruce, pine and hemlock, which fringe those lovely shores. It was indeed a happy thought, the naming of this new edition for the birthplace of the original. Please accept my best thanks for your kindness in sending me the pretty little volume, and believe me, I should have sooner sent my thanks, except that for the last two weeks I have not been quite as well as usual, and not equal to even the slight task of thanking you, my friends, for your unceasing kind remembrances of me.

Ever very sincerely your friend,  
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

## THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

Editors Woman's Column:

One of the surest signs of the speedy triumph of woman suffrage is the increasing interest women are taking in political questions. It is not enough to urge women to desire suffrage because it is their right, and will promote their highest interests; a more effectual appeal is always made to a woman's heart, when she is asked to labor for others.

Tell her that the highest interests of the State demand her intelligent support; that only machine-politicians, "with ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," oppose her right to the ballot, because they hold in fear her high moral sense; but that noble manhood always has and always will gratefully acknowledge her help at all times, and in all places. Then she becomes Spartan at once.

ELIZA STOWE TWITCHELL.

MISS HELEN GOFF, of Kearney, Neb. the bright, young corresponding secretary of the State Woman Suffrage Association, is preparing for the legal profession.

MME. CAMILLA URSO has recently made a strong plea for women as violinists, saying that it is an instrument particularly adapted to them, and that as orchestral performers they will excel.

The laws in Pennsylvania relating to the rights of married women have been greatly changed by legislation within the last few years, and the courts have recently made many decisions on cases arising under the new laws. In the Pennsylvania County Court report, several opinions have been published on this branch of the law. It has been held that a married woman may with her own promissory note pay her husband's debt; that a person who begins suit against a married woman is not now obliged to prove as part of his case that the debt was contracted for necessities, but that married women now stand on the same plane as single women in regard to their liabilities. A wife, however, cannot recover damages for the loss of ability to do household work. In another case a note given by a married woman for implements used by her husband and son on her farm was held valid.

AN APPEAL FROM GEORGIA WOMEN.

COLUMBUS, GA., JULY 18, 1893.

To the men and women of Georgia:—The Amendment to the Kansas Constitution granting full suffrage to women is to be voted upon in November, 1894. All self-supporting women, and those who hold property in their own names, are indebted to the men and women whose early efforts in this cause changed conditions, thereby making it possible for them to earn money and hold property. They are especially urged to contribute to aid the Kansas campaign. If the measure is lost, it will retard the movement in every State; if carried it will hasten the adoption of woman suffrage everywhere.

Members of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, who feel able to contribute even a small sum for the campaign, will please forward to the undersigned at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association.

CLAUDIA H. HOWARD,  
Secretary and Treasurer,  
1123 Fourth Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

A CRY FROM COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS, COL., JULY 20, 1893.

Editors Woman's Column:

In the WOMAN'S COLUMN, in an article headed "Fall Work in the West," is the sentence: "The principal work will probably be centered in Kansas."

Now we come asking why the principal work should not be centered in Colorado, as she has so short a time before woman's equality will be decided—only from now until November, while Kansas has a year longer? Why will not the workers come over and help us? Then we in turn would help Kansas.

Will not the gifted women of our land heed our Macedonian Cry, and come to our assistance in this our time of need?

Yours for equal suffrage,  
LUCY N. MCINTYRE,  
Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING IN CONNECTICUT.

Seven persons—a widow, one married couple and four single gentlemen—are about to embark in co-operative housekeeping. One of the party has hired a house on Asylum Hill, Hartford, for a year, with the privilege of a renewal for three years, and the rooms have been assigned according to location, at a price which in the aggregate just makes the rental. This constitutes the fixed charge upon each person. The rooms are furnished by the persons occupying them according to their individual tastes. The kitchen utensils, table-ware, linen, etc., are purchased from a common fund. The married lady has agreed to act as housekeeper, with the absolute power which rightly belongs to that responsible position. She will engage the help, purchase the supplies and run the house. There is a lawn around the house with a small vegetable garden in the rear, and one of the gentlemen, who is fond of out-door

exercise, has agreed to mow the lawn and till the garden. Another gentleman, an early riser, will attend to the furnace in the winter. The husband of the married lady, who possesses some inventive genius and is handy in the use of tools, has agreed to do what fixing may be required around the house in the way of adjusting doors and windows, oiling squeaky hinges, etc. The people possess every advantage to make the experiment a success. They have lived together as boarders in a popular boarding-house, are people of similar tastes, and are adapted to enjoy life in their associate relations. There will be no regular bill of fare. The lady of the house will provide, which is assurance of a good table. Minor details, such as who shall put out the light at night, lock the cat down cellar and clean off the walk, have been left to adjust themselves. The object of the co-operative movement is, of course, to provide home comforts and enjoyments at cost. There is every reason to believe the experiment will be a success, and if so others will follow the example.

WHERE THEY FOUND THE BABY.

In a pleasant farmhouse not a hundred miles from Boston lived a farmer with his wife and four children, Bert, the youngest, a baby not a year old.

They were very busy people, for papa had plenty to do on the farm out doors, especially in the summer time, and mamma's hands were full indoors with so many to care for.

One morning while mamma was busy in the kitchen, papa came in from the barn and went into the front room for a few minutes until breakfast was ready. There was an old-fashioned bed-press in this room with a bed fitted into it which was let down at night, and in the day time was turned up like a mantel-bed, only it had doors in front, and when these were closed it looked like a large closet. It was hard work to turn up the old-fashioned bedstead, which was heavy, so papa used to do it generally when he came in to breakfast.

Presently mamma came into the room to call papa to breakfast, but the first thing she said was: "Where's the baby?"

Papa did not know; he had not seen him.

"Why, I left him asleep in the bed!" said mamma.

She suspected at once where he was, and got papa to turn the bed down quickly. And there, sure enough, was the baby safe and sound, still asleep, and none the worse for his mishap.

Papa was in a hurry that morning, and as baby was almost hidden by the bed-clothes, he did not notice little Bert, but turned up the bed as usual. It was fortunate that mamma came in as she did, for baby would soon have been smothered.

You may be sure that baby had an extra amount of petting that morning, and papa always took care after this when he turned up the bed to know where the baby was.

Little Bert is now a papa himself, and

would never have known that he was ever lost in that way if he had not heard his mother tell about it.

T. L. STEARNS.

THE THEOLOGICAL GIRL.

Life in a divinity school is somewhat varied. One finds there both steady, earnest work and glorious good times. Shabbiness and merriment are close companions. The poverty of theological students is proverbial, a rich "theologue" being as rare as a blue rose, and the theological girls are no exceptions to the rule. Many of them live on a trifle over \$150 a year, and the economies they practise would surprise even Barkis. But these girls find glorious compensation for all their hardships. The thought that they are fitting themselves for their beloved work sustains them, and the sweet friendships of college life give sunshine to their darkest days. The delightful comradeship between men and women, which is a marked feature of co-educational schools, becomes a charm of the divinity school when the theological girl enters it. Side by side, the girls and boys study the Greek Testament and discuss difficult points of sociology and criticism. Taking her all in all, the theological girl is a distinctive product of the "woman's century." Strong-brained, clear-eyed, warm-hearted, intensely human, with all a girl's love of merriment sparkling in her life, a glorious future full of vital work lies before her. She is not an angel and has her faults, but she is a knight-errant of the new chivalry, and her woman's hands are bearing the banner of purity, touched with the roselight of tenderness, farther into the haunts of sin and misery with each passing year.

ALICE NORMAN.

Saybrook, Ill., July 20, 1893.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL of July 29 contains, among other articles: Independence Day in Michigan; Coöperative Housekeeping in Connecticut; Gossip and Gleanings; Poetry, original and selected; A Remarkable Dog; A Massachusetts Heroine; Why Girls have Headaches; Letter from Mrs. Stowe; Educational Notes; A Visit to Mount Vernon; Pensions for Army Matrons; The Study of Economics; The Mother's Privilege; Woman's Progress in Greece; Where they found the Baby; From an Octogenarian Suffragist; Humorous anecdotes; A Woman with a Purpose, an original story; Local option and Lady Somerset; The Royal Geographical Society, by Lucy Stone; Industrial Training for Women, by H. B. Blackwell; A Question of Influence, by Alice Stone Blackwell; Comers and Goers, by Catharine Wilde; A Half Loaf Better than None, by Florence M. Adkinson; A Cry from Colorado; Woman's Day at Chautauqua; World's Fair Notes; Tally for Muskegon Women; Kansas Notes; The Theological Girl; Honorable Progress; Be a Blacksmith; London Club for Working Girls; Editorial Notes; Concerning Women; Notes and News; An Appeal from Georgia Women, etc.



# The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### ALL FOR A MAN.

BY HELEN M. WINSLOW.

He had flirted at Bar Harbor, and at Narragansett Pier;  
He had thoroughly "done Europe," and at last began to fear  
That life was, after all, to prove a "horrid, beastly bore,"  
And love—as 'tis in novels and young visions—was no more;  
When, by the merest circumstance, he took a sudden fancy  
To go to Pottstown Corners, and visit old Aunt Nancy;  
And never dreamed that Pottstown opened into Paradise,  
Or that his Eve was singing there, with modest, shining eyes,  
"O for a man,—O for a man,—a mansion in the skies!"  
The mischief happened this way: in Pottstown etiquette  
To stay away from meeting is a sin they can't forget;  
So, when Aunt Nancy asked him, and he set out to refuse,  
Her look of horror silenced him; he muttered,  
"Ah—excuse,  
I mean I'll go,"—and meekly walked in all his best attire  
The mile-long dusty street; then slept, until the village choir  
Aroused him with the closing hymn, and, much to his surprise,  
A sweet-voiced angel seemed to lead, with pure uplifted eyes:  
"O for a man,—O for a man,—a mansion in the skies!"  
And when the congregation, in that honest way they love,  
Faced straight about, and gazed up to the singing loft above,  
He turned and stared, enchanted, at a girl who seemed to lack  
Naught but a tarnished golden frame and canvas at her back  
To make her some old picture from Florence or from Munich.  
(An illusion carried out by her hat and her white tunic.)  
He stared, enraptured, in a way the hymn don't authorize;  
She knew, and blushed, and sang again, with shy and downcast eyes:  
"O for a man,—O for a man,—a mansion in the skies!"  
I blush to tell—but after that no deacon in the church  
More constant was at meeting, more earnest in the search  
Apparently for Scripture lore; and although he had been  
A worshipper of Wagner, Walkyrie, Lohengrin,  
He sat in adoration while that village choir sang "Mear";

And cherubim and seraphim seemed singing in his ear;  
Old "China," "Webb," and "Lenox" were choicest harmonies;  
But best of all was when she sang, with sweet and drooping eyes:  
"O for a man,—O for a man,—a mansion in the skies!"

But why prolong the story? Since "love will find a way,"  
He lingered with Aunt Nancy for many and many a day;  
And, spite of saintly likeness to Madonnas, she was human,  
And with a heart that could be won like any other woman.  
So now he roves no longer, but is quite the business man;  
And likes, when evening comes, to sit and look on, when he can,  
While she bends o'er the cradle, with its silken draperies,  
And croons, in low and hushing voice, with happy, love-lit eyes:  
"My little man—my little man—must shut his sleepy eyes."

—New England Magazine.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND HOME RULE.

At the annual meeting of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, England, Mrs. Fawcett, as reported in the *Woman's Herald*, said:

She often wondered if the people who talked so much about the Irish question ever thought of its bearing upon women's suffrage. They heard a great deal said on one side about the lack of representation in Ireland, and a great deal on the other about Ireland being over-represented in certain districts, but they never heard one word about the total want of the representation of women. Again, it was averred that if Irish members were not allowed to sit and vote in the House of Commons, it would be taxation without representation, but nobody apparently considered that all the women housekeepers of England were precisely in that position. Each party in the State was eagerly promoting the work of women in politics, anxious to secure their help, but denied them the privilege of the franchise. Gladstonians said that they could see a change in Mr. Gladstone's attitude with regard to women's suffrage; that he was "coming round." (Cheers and laughter.) She did not pretend to any knowledge herself on this point; Mr. Gladstone's utterances in relation to the position of women reminded her of the story of the laborer whose clock pointed to two when it struck four. The laborer, looking with honest pride to his clock, said: "It's not every one as can understand that clock, but I knows when the hands points to two and strikes four it's twenty minutes to seven." (Laughter.) Perhaps her Gladstonian friends would kindly inform her what time of day it was by Mr. Gladstone's clock. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Fawcett's statement would apply to the case here, where the most blatant and loud-mouthed claimants for the rights of men utterly ignore the equal rights of women, and, when they have a chance to do so, they vote solid against even a small extension of the suffrage to women.

LUCY STONE.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Fife were among the illustrious personages who acted as stall-keepers and sold cigarettes, sunshades, fruit, flowers, etc. at the recent fair held in London to raise \$125,000 for building an appropriate habitation for the United Service Institution. Why should not women who for self-support pursue similar avocations be the social equals of these leaders of fashion?

MRS. HELEN S. CONANT is one of the finest linguists in New York. In addition to a thorough knowledge of English, she understands French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Mrs. Conant prefers translating to any other literary work, and has translated fiction for a German publishing house. The primers of German and Spanish literature which she prepared for Harper's Educational Series are enriched with many original translations. She was born in Massachusetts, and looks like a charming Spanish woman.

MRS. COOKESLEY, late of San Francisco, has been travelling in the East with her husband, Captain E. A. Cookesley. While visiting Constantinople, Mrs. Cookesley received a command from the Sultan to paint a portrait of his son, a little fellow of seven years. The American woman executed the commission so much to the Sultan's satisfaction that he conferred the Order of Chefakat upon her, and presented her with the appropriate emblem, a large star studied with diamonds and valued at \$500. Mrs. Cookesley was obliged to decline an order to paint the portraits of several of the Sultan's wives and daughters.

MRS. FRANCES R. LYBRAND, of Ohio, has been on the examiners' corps in the civil engineering department of the Patent Office at Washington for about ten years. Railways are her specialty, and she has the annual task of passing upon about 8,000 alleged inventions, of which a dozen may perhaps be practicable. Nevertheless she likes the work and says it is fascinating, and that not a day passes but her knowledge is broadened and her mind improved. She is a majestic looking woman, with a force of character that would enable her to construct a railroad, if need were, and she has the knowledge to do it.

MRS. N. E. BRONSTON, of Atchison, Kan., has been setting type for forty-three years. She learned the trade in her father's office at Newport, Ky., beginning at the age of 12 years. She afterwards moved to Kansas, and worked on the *Topeka Record* before the war. Mrs. Bronston had charge of the binding of the first legislative reports of Kansas, being an employ of the State printing house. She was afterwards a part owner of the old *Topeka Tribune*, and went from there to Garnett, where she was connected with the *Plaindealer*. Leaving Garnett, she went to Leavenworth.

## FAMILY JARS.

In her paper before the New Century Guild, Miss Turner next takes up the objection that equal suffrage would "bring into the family circle a dangerous element of discord." She says:

The element of discord would necessarily exist unless the husband and wife, or other members of the family, voted the same way on important issues—which would result in a tie for either side, thus neutralizing the effect of the franchise.

The possibility of domestic discord over politics exists in any household where more than one person has a vote. We occasionally find some obstinate and despotic father who cannot forgive his son for voting the opposite ticket. But it is not common; and such exceptional cases are no argument for depriving any full grown man of his vote. They are to be met by educating the domestic tyrant, not by disfranchising all the members of the household except one. The same reasoning applies to the women of the family. The man who thinks he could not refrain from quarrelling with his wife unless she always voted his ticket, merely shows that Turkish ideas are not yet wholly educated out of him. As for the wife, she would have much less excuse for quarrelling with her husband about politics under equal suffrage than she has now. If it were understood that every man's vote represented simply his own opinion, it would be a very unreasonable woman indeed who could quarrel with him for casting it as he chose. But so long as she is told that his vote represents her, she has some excuse for being annoyed if he casts it on the side she does not approve.

There is a similar possibility of domestic discord if women are allowed to have opinions upon any important question. Wendell Phillips, discussing this same objection forty-two years ago, said:

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats while their fathers and husbands were Whigs. It would never do. It would produce endless quarrels." And the self-satisfied objector thinks he has settled the question. But, if the principle be a sound one, why not apply it in a still more important instance? Difference of religion breeds more quarrels than difference in politics. Yet we allow women to choose their own religious creeds, although we thereby run the risk of wives being Episcopalians while their husbands are Methodists, or daughters being Catholics while their fathers are Calvinists. Yet who, this side of Turkey, dare claim that the law should compel women to have no religious creed, or adopt that of their male relatives? Practically, this freedom in religion has made no difficulty; and probably equal freedom in politics would make as little.

A couple who are sensible and good tempered will not quarrel very desperately if they should be occasionally unable to think alike about politics. A couple who are not sensible or good-tempered are sure to quarrel any way—if not about politics, then about something else; so it would make but little difference.

Suffragists are often accused of being "hard on men"; but the opposite side seem to have a much lower opinion of men than we have. What a reflection upon

American manhood, to say that there must "necessarily" be quarrels unless all the members of a household vote alike! No argument seems to be regarded with more scorn than this, in the communities where women do actually vote. The Laramie City (Wy.) *Daily Sentinel* says women sometimes vote differently from their husbands, and adds:

We have never heard of a case where the family ties or domestic relations were disturbed by it, and we believe that among the pioneers of the West there is more honor and manhood than to abuse a wife because she does not think as we do about politics or religion.

Dr. J. H. Hayford, of Laramie City, who had been auditor of the Territory for six years, and had held other responsible positions, wrote in 1884:

After fifteen years of woman suffrage here, I have never known a case of domestic infelicity growing out of it, though it occasionally happens that a wife votes one way and her husband the other. Here in the far West we may lack the culture and refinement of Boston, but we men are not such tyrants as to quarrel with and abuse our wives if they do not happen to think just as we do on politics, or even on religion, which is still more sacred. And yet I notice that certain persons speak unfavorably of woman suffrage on the ground that "women will nearly always vote just as their husbands do," etc. This is true—as a rule—and herein lies the strongest argument in its favor—that it doubles the power and influence of the home element (always the best element) in the government of the country. It is the parents, those who are surrounded by home influences, who have children growing up around them, who are most desirous of, and interested in, good government. The wicked, vicious and criminal classes are not, as a rule, those with homes and families.

In Kansas, after the first municipal election at which women voted, the papers in different parts of the State reported four cases of men who had beaten their wives for not voting as they did. All four were promptly sent to jail; and there has been no further complaint since.

But Miss Turner objects that if "the husband and wife, or other members of the family, vote the same way," this will "result in a tie for either side, thus neutralizing the effect of the franchise." The different members of a family do share the same political sentiments, as a rule; but this would not "result in a tie," unless all families were of the same size. Here is a family that belongs to one political party, and consists of husband and wife. Here is a family that belongs to the opposite political party, and consists of husband and wife and four grown-up daughters. If all voted, this would result in two votes for one party and six for the other. The object of taking a vote is to ascertain the wish of the majority. Is it not reasonable, then, that on election day a family containing six adults should count for more than a family containing only two?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dr. Mary D. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., recently made an earnest suffrage address at the W. C. T. School of Methods, Ocean Grove, N. J.

At Silver Lake, N. Y., July 19, an interesting meeting of representative women of Wyoming County was held; members of the Warsaw, Perry, Gainesville and Castle Political Equality Clubs being present. Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, Miss Mary Anthony, and Mrs. Mary Thayer Sanford, of Rochester, were honored guests.

The Fourth of July celebration at Kingman, Kansas, where Mrs. Anna L. Diggs and Laura M. Johns were the orators, was followed next day by a County Suffrage Convention. Mrs. Johns and Mrs. Diggs, president and vice-president of the State, E. S. A. conducted this meeting in the City Hall, and addressed a good audience in the evening, in spite of the fervid heat.

Kansas men vie with each other in standing by the women. Mrs. Bina A. Otis, of Topeka, president of the Woman's Progressive Political League, was a delegate to the Shawnee County People's Party Convention, July 22. She was made a member of the Resolution committee, and was otherwise honored. Mrs. Otis is a woman of tact, of pleasing presence, and a thorough-going suffragist.

In this summer's notices of collegiate honors to women, mention should be made of the awarding of the mathematical scholarship at Cornell University. There were twelve applicants for the prize of four hundred dollars. Nine of these were men. Of the women, one was from the far-away Girton College, England; another came from a college not so well known to us, but equally foreign. The mathematical faculty say that the candidates showed very remarkable ability. And they finally made the award to Miss Anna MacKinnar, a graduate of the University of Kansas, and as modest and rosy-cheeked and healthy a young woman as one would be apt to find anywhere.

## CONTENTS OF WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains A True Story, an original poem by Mary E. Ireland; Cheering Progress in Michigan; A Leaf out of Fashion's Methods; Gains in South Dakota; The Happiest Little Boy; New Suffrage Club in Ohio; Wyoming Leads in Morals; Important School Decision in Massachusetts; A New Argument Against Corsets; A New Kansas Book; Under the Woman's Average; The Congress of Education; All for a Man, by Helen Winslow, in *N. E. Magazine*; The Dove Colored Silk, by Isabel Gordon, in *N. Y. Independent*; Gossip and Gleanings; Amusing Anecdotes, Suffrage Congress Programme; Jubilant Michigan Women; Woman Suffrage and Home Rule; Brown and its Honors to Women, by Lucy Stone; The Kansas Campaign; World's Fair Notes; Mrs. Chant in old Salem; A New Use for Young Women, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Family Jars and A Golden Hour, by Alice Stone Blackwell; News About Women; Editorial Notes; Ohio Executive Committee Meeting; Goddess of Liberty in Kentucky; All Along the Line; Our New York Letter; Notes and News, etc.



## A GOLDEN HOUR.

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Amid a field of golden flowers she stood—  
 Blithe buttercups, that met the wooing breeze  
 With nods and becks and swaying courtesies.  
 Where the broad river flowed beside the wood,  
 The sun made golden laughter with the flood,  
 And airy whispers rustled from the trees,  
 Where bees and birds and squirrels dwelt at ease;  
 Love and the year were young, and life was good.  
 Wild daisies in the shining fields were rife—  
 White-petalled daisies with rich hearts were they;  
 And in each simple flower I could behold  
 An image of the empress of my life,  
 Whose beauty lent new brightness to the day—  
 A snow white maiden with a heart of gold.  
 —N. O. Times-Democrat.

## GODDESS OF LIBERTY IN KENTUCKY.

VERSAILLES, KY., JULY 27, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

The Goddess of Liberty is getting in some good strokes here in Kentucky. She seems too busy to take a summer outing, even though the mercury is high enough to paralyze the patriotism of old Fourth of July himself!

To hear how some of our big-brained Kentucky men are speaking out on the equal rights question makes the writer forget the torrid weather; for we are so busy smiling, that we have no time to even use a fan. The following is taken from an address delivered recently by Rev. W. T. Poynter, D. D., to the graduating class of Science Hill Academy, of Shelbyville, Ky., of which Dr. Poynter is president.

Science Hill is the oldest school in the State, having been established seventy-five years ago by that celebrated teacher of Southern women, Mrs. Tevis. Dr. Poynter succeeded Mrs. Tevis, and is one of the leading ministers of the Southern Methodist Church. His position on the woman question he defines in the following clear-cut language:

It is known to all who know the speaker of this hour and who know his views of things, that he believes in the largest liberty for women in the matter of work. He holds that there is no rational restriction upon their liberty at this point. A woman stands upon the same platform with man, with the same rights exactly and entitled to all the privileges which man has, every one of them. She has the right to do anything that she can do well and to follow her tastes in this matter as man follows his. Let her preach or plow, as she chooses; practise law or literature, as she prefers; give her choice between medicine and merchandise; in a word, open all doors of usefulness to her entrance and all places of position to her occupancy. Let her vote. Why not? Who says she shall not? By what law is she excluded? Who gave man the right to say that women have no rights? The ideal ballot is an intelligent and pure ballot. Who will say the women cannot be intelligent and are not pure enough to fill the condition? Let them vote and hold office, too, and stand with their brothers and husbands, with all the possibilities of life open to them—no restriction more than is put upon man in these particulars. This is our faith.

Since the writer ran for the office of clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, in 1890, women candidates have been "bobbing

up serenely" all over the State. Five counties now have women Superintendents of Public Instruction. The last county to fall in line is Bourbon. The Democrats nominated Miss Kate Edgar for County Superintendent of Education, in convention at Paris, a short time ago, and last week they elected her by a good majority. To-day the Lexington *Leader* announces the candidacy of Miss Laura Cravens, of Lexington, for Superintendent of Public Instruction of Fayette County, and the Equal Rights Association will do all it can to secure her election. It seems strange Democracy to us for Democrats to nominate a woman with enthusiasm for the most responsible office in the county, and elect her, and yet deny to her the right to vote. It does not seem to us as much out of place for a woman to lead off in politics as it does to lead the german, and we are not opposed to the german, either, but there really seems something amiss for men to put a woman in the position to teach civil government to embryo citizens which our public school law requires, and not allow the woman to be a citizen herself. Legislative candidates are appearing all over the State, and as far as is in its power, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association will try to defeat any man who declares himself against the measures we shall ask for from the next General Assembly.

JOSEPHINE K. HENRY.

## HILLSDALE ELECTS WOMEN TRUSTEES

HILLSDALE, MICH., JULY 29, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Hillsdale College elected two women to its Board of Trustees, at the last session, June 12. We are now planning to introduce a department of Practical Housekeeping for the girls next year. The two ladies elected Trustees are Miss Laura De Meritte, Dover, N. H., and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Lafayette, Ind.

GEO. F. MOSHER,  
*President Hillsdale College.*

The Norwegian Storthing has just devoted a whole day, June 28, to the suffrage bills. No motion received a majority. The motion to make the suffrage universal was defeated by a vote of 61 against 55. Daa's bill, conferring the franchise upon all "tax-paying people," was defeated by 69 against 45 votes; and the woman suffrage bill was defeated by 58 against 56 votes.

If that row in the House of Commons had been made by women, how it would have been quoted as proof that "the emotional nature of women unfits them for political duties," that they are "lacking in the qualities that make statesmen," and "I told you so"! But the superior sex took it out in giving each other black eyes and bad names, and then went back to their seats content with their superiority over women. But in fairness it must be said that they had the grace to apologize for their bad behavior.

There will be a reunion of all the temperance organizations of New England at the Point of Pines near this city, during the week of Aug. 7.

The place of Maria Mitchell as Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College has been filled by Miss Mary E. Whitney. The death of Miss Mitchell has been severely felt at that institution. Not only was she successful as an astronomer, but was greatly beloved and respected by the students.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant preached a sermon on the "Story of the Prodigal Son," on last Sunday afternoon, at the Unitarian Grove Meeting, Weirs, N. H. The feature of the evening conference meeting was an address by Mrs. Chant, who gave a review of her personal work and experiences in religious work in London.

The *Nation* suggests that the superiority of women's scholarship may shed light on the reluctance of our older universities to throw open their emoluments and rewards on equal terms to men and women. Strange as it may seem, it is the virtues and not the weaknesses of women that often stand in the way of their admission to wider spheres of usefulness. In Washington the women were cheated out of their suffrage solely because they proved obstacles to licensed drunkenness, gambling, and impurity.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, made up of the general officers of the State, the presidents of the Congressional districts, and the chairmen of standing committees, met at Massillon on Friday, July 21, to decide upon a plan of work for the year. The plan as previously submitted was adopted, and is an excellent one. Arrangements were made for legislative work. The legislature will have three bills before it from this association, a school suffrage bill, a municipal bill, and one for the appointment of women trustees of children's homes and asylums. The last legislature nearly passed a school suffrage bill, and now that Michigan has swung into the line of progressive States, it is hoped that Ohio will follow.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Boston, three years ago, was the woman suffrage poem, read by Mr. Wm. E. Pabor, of Colorado, which was published in the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*. Mr. Pabor has since removed to De Soto County, Florida, where he has founded a colony, "Pabor Lake," which celebrated its first year's growth on July 18. As editor and publisher of the Pabor Lake *Pineapple*, Mr. Pabor continues in the honorable position of poet of progressive thought in editorial fraternities. He read an original poem, "A Drop of Ink makes Millions Think," at the recent meeting of the National Editorial Association at Chicago, and also before the Florida Press Association at Tallahassee. At both places it was enthusiastically received, and it has been incorporated in the National Press proceedings. The July *Pineapple* contains the poem, from which we make one quotation:

There grows, from the mustard seed, a tree,  
 That from century to century  
 Expands in height and girth;  
 So, out of a drop of ink, may flow  
 A thought, that from age to age may grow  
 To bless or curse the earth.

MLLE. DE BOVET has been elected a member of the Société des Gens de Lettres, an honor rarely accorded to women. She writes over the signature of "Mat," not an ill-chosen pseudonym, for she is below the middle height, vivacious, quick of comprehension, and a rapid talker.

MISS HENRIETTA SZOLD, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore, has been chosen acting secretary of the American Jewish Publication Society, and will soon take up her residence in Philadelphia. She is a writer much admired by the Israelites of this country.

MISS LUCY GARNETT is given a pension of \$500 a year by the British government in recognition of her literary merits and to enable her to prosecute her researches in oriental folklore. Miss Margaret Stokes also receives \$500 for her researches into early Christian art and archaeology in Ireland, and Mrs. Cashel Hoey \$250 for her novels.

Iowa women will again dispense hospitality and literature at the Suffrage Cottage during the State Fair. Arrangements have been made for a Woman's Day by the different women's organizations. The Iowa *Woman's Standard* for August tells of Woman's Days to be held at county fairs, the organization of Political Equality Clubs, enrolment work, equal rights lawn socials, and other commendable forms of activity. Mrs. Adelaide Ballard has been organizing and enrolling names in Northwestern Iowa.

The North, of Minneapolis, says: A Minnesota woman has just invented a self-threading needle to be used on sewing machines, and has refused several very handsome offers for her right in it. Her patent will be perfected soon, and at least two models sent to the Exposition. A Duluth woman, however, has gone further than that, in inventing a street-sweeping machine which promises to supersede the clumsy apparatus at present in use; while from the country come reports of women who are working on plans for all sorts of household utensils.

At the Lakeview Chautauqua, South Framingham, Mass., on July 24, Hon. Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., president of the Knights of Labor, delivered an address on "The Relations of Organized Labor to Country." Mr. Powderly is a steadfast advocate of the rights of women and children. Speaking of the objects of labor organizations, he said:

We demand that children shall not be employed under fifteen years of age, and that children shall have at least ten months' schooling in the year and free text-books. I have seen little children half-clad going to the mills in freezing weather to work twelve hours a day. Such children will grow up dwarfed, sickly, and ignorant of all that good citizens ought to know. The State must furnish the education. We are fighting the battle now for the children's sake, for we want them to grow up intelligent.

Then we demand equal rights for both sexes. We believe that woman should have the ballot, and we hope she will use it more intelligently than some men do. No man or woman should vote until he or she can read. Women should receive the same wages as men for the same work. Modern improvements all help women.

## BROWN, AND ITS HONORS TO WOMEN.

Brown University, at its last Commencement, conferred the degree of A. M. on two women, Mrs. Lulu Prosser Bates, of Boston University, and Miss Lucia B. Clapp, of Smith College. The women wore the cap and gown like the other masters. Eight in number, they walked, sandwiched in (alphabetically) with the men as they went to the platform, where they were greeted with the most cordial applause.

Seats were given these ladies at the alumni dinner, and the class of '76 rose and cheered "the first women graduates of Brown." Several pleasant allusions were made during the after-dinner speeches to the "advance of Brown." As Miss Clapp passed out of the old First Baptist meeting-house, Dr. Stockbridge, an old man, a Brown alumnus, and one who has long been identified with the education of women in Rhode Island, grasped her hand while the tears stood in his eyes, and said: "This is the day I have long worked for and looked forward to."

Thus it appears, the old prejudices pass away and the equal human rights are coming in.

## WYOMING LEADS IN MORALS.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

The undersigned has just received the official returns of the total of crimes in the whole country, as ascertained by the census of 1890. These figures throw a most striking light on the practical working of woman suffrage, and show very strongly why the House of Representatives and the Governor of Wyoming this year so strongly approve of that institution. It is often said by visionary and impractical people, that the enfranchisement of women tends to every kind of bad morals. Woman suffragists, on the contrary, say that the purest society is the one with the largest liberty, especially the largest liberty for women.

The census returns show that Wyoming has a remarkably small ratio of criminals to population. While the Northeastern States, which are supposed to be most civilized, and with the least number of criminals, have sixteen hundred prisoners to the million of people, Wyoming has only twelve hundred to the million—one-fourth less. The States and Territories from Nebraska to the Pacific average twenty-two hundred prisoners to the million, but Wyoming scarcely more than half this. Idaho has seventeen hundred to the million; Colorado, twenty-two hundred; California, twenty-eight hundred,—more than double; Montana, thirty-three hundred, nearly three times as many. Nevada, with one-fourth less population than Wyoming, has thirty-three hundred, two and three-fourths times as many; Arizona, with about the same population as Wyoming, has *forty-two hundred*, three and one-fourth times as many offenders as Wyoming.

These brief figures show most strikingly the progress that Wyoming has made as the effect of women's participation in public affairs.

The returns also reveal a fact which is amazing. In all the prisons of every

kind in Wyoming, not one woman was imprisoned for any offence whatever! This speaks volumes. The air of liberty breeds purity. After a quarter of a century of woman's freedom, not one woman criminal is found in that great State.

HAMILTON WILLCOX.

The ladies of Tuscumbia, Ala., are working hard to establish a public library to be called the Helen Keller Library.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is engaged at Chautauquas during first half of August. She left on the 1st inst. for Fryeburg.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar will deliver an address on Woman Suffrage, on "Woman's Day," at the Agricultural Fair, Garnett, Kansas, Aug. 31, at 10.30 A. M.

In Baltimore there are 12,000 more women than men among the white inhabitants, and 8,000 more women than men among the colored inhabitants.

Mrs. Minerva B. Tobey is giving a course of lectures on household sanitation at the Maine State Chautauqua at Fryeburg, and Miss Anna C. Barrows is conducting the cooking school.

Mrs. Kate A. Griswold, a corset manufacturer, recently deceased, owned factories in New York City and Bethel, Conn. She had been in the business thirty years and had amassed a fortune.

Miss Christina McLennan, a graduate of Alfred University, is a prominent candidate for school commissioner in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. She is a sister of Judge McLennan, of Syracuse.

Two lectures have been given by women this year at the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., one by Miss Helena T. Goessmann, of Amherst, Mass., the other by Miss Agnes D. Sadlier, of New York City.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, whose active participation in the People's Party has made her well known as one of the sources of power, is vividly sketched by Mrs. Helen M. Winslow in the *Daughters of America* for June. This is not the first time Mrs. Winslow's graceful pen has given a pleasant setting for American women.

Mrs. Marion Todd, whose latest literary work, "The Railways of Europe and America," has been recently published, is a New England woman by birth, but has passed most of her life in the West. In 1881 she was admitted to the bar in San Francisco, and built up a practice there. She has several times been a delegate to Anti-monopoly and Greenback National Conventions, and in 1882 was the Greenback candidate for attorney-general of California.

We have arranged with Mrs. Pack, of Topeka, Kansas, to club her most excellent paper, the *Farmer's Wife*, with ours. Every friend of equal suffrage of course knows that this important question is soon to be submitted to the voters of Kansas. If you want information from a reliable source you should subscribe at once, and not only benefit yourself but help the noble women of Kansas in their struggle. We will send both the *Farmer's Wife* and the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* for a year to new subscribers for 50 cents.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WOMANLY CONVERSATION.

Keep a watch on your words, my sisters,  
For words are wonderful things;  
They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey—  
Like the bees they have terrible stings!  
They can bless like the warm glad sunshine.  
And brighten a lonely life;  
They can cut, in the strife of anger,  
Like an open, two-edged knife.

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged,  
If their errand is true and kind—  
If they come to support the weary,  
To comfort and help the blind;  
If a bitter, revengeful spirit  
Prompt the words, let them be unsaid;  
They may flash through a brain like lightning,  
Or fall on the heart like lead.

Keep them back, if they're cold and cruel,  
Under bar and lock and seal;  
The wounds they make, my sisters,  
Are always slow to heal.  
God guard your lips, and ever,  
From the time of your early youth,  
May the words that you daily utter  
Be the words of beautiful truth.

—Selected.

### HOW TO CARRY COLORADO.

Colorado is the battle-ground for 1893. A woman suffrage constitutional amendment is pending there. It will be voted upon next November, a year in advance of Kansas. If approved, its success will give the cause an impetus the world over. How can it be carried?

To carry the amendment the effort must be two-fold: (1) to change public sentiment, and (2) to organize the public sentiment which already exists. How can this be done? Not by meetings alone, for men will not go to suffrage meetings. Not by inviting people to come together, for the great body of men and women will not come. We want the men to do the direct political work, and arouse the women; we want the women to do the direct social work, and arouse the men. Here is my suggestion:

Let the friends of suffrage, few or many—no matter if but one woman and one man—get together, in each county, send sixteen cents to the office of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, for an Enrolment Book, and go to work.

Call on the most respected men of the county. Explain the object. Show that enrolment will not limit their freedom or affect their party standing, while it gives moral weight to the reform. Get a dozen influential men to head the list—lawyers, ministers, physicians, merchants and

farmers. Then get the wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of these men on the opposite page. Then start out on a house-to-house canvass. As soon as co-operation can be secured, subdivide the county by voting precincts, send for additional books, and increase the number of canvassers. Label these books A, B, C, etc. Keep a record of the books and of the canvassers. Hold a monthly meeting at the county seat to compare results and map out the work. Go over the ground once thoroughly—street by street, village by village, farm by farm. Carry with the book the best leaflets published—"Eminent Opinions," "Wyoming Speaks for Herself," "Objections Answered," or "The Elective Franchise." Wherever people refuse to sign, get their promise to read a leaflet, leave one, and go along. We can supply these leaflets postpaid to any address for fifteen cents a hundred, their actual cost.

The object is to enlist workers for the amendment at every polling place in Colorado at the next November election. The work must be completed within three months. When election day comes, there should be a local committee of workers at every precinct, consisting of men, or women, or both, irrespective of party, who will ask every voter to vote "yes" on the amendment. H. B. B.

### MR. FOULKE'S OPINION.

In his opening address at the Suffrage Congress in Chicago, Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke made a strong plea for the enfranchisement of women. He said:

The subject which will arouse the greatest interest in this congress is that of woman suffrage. It used to be said that women did not care for the right of ballot; but no one who was present at the congress last May and saw hundreds of women assembled and displaying the utmost eagerness in the woman's movement will fail to see that the time is approaching when women will take an equal part with men in the affairs of the government. Women will bring some inconveniences into our politics, but they will bring, on the other hand, an overwhelming wealth of public spirit, far greater than the men present at this moment. Their unselfish interest in public questions will be of great value. As a matter of expediency there may be two sides to the woman suffrage question. As a matter of justice there can be only one. If we men have the right to vote, the women also have it. It is not right that the right of one sex should be withheld simply at the behest of the other. This unjust principle is sure to give rise to unjust laws.

The children of the Brockton branch of the Massachusetts Loyal Temperance Legion have presented the city government with a handsome drinking fountain. It is of bronze, the top being surmounted by a statue of Faith. A receptacle for ice is placed beneath the sidewalk. The boys and girls of the order raised the amount to purchase the fountain.

In consequence of the increased employment of Turkish women as school mistresses in girls' schools, the Porte has decreed the formation of a normal school for girls in Constantinople.

MRS. H. ROCKWELL has become editor of the *Canada Citizen*. Mrs. Rockwell is an able writer, especially upon the question of woman suffrage, and she will be of great assistance to the movement in Canada through the medium of the *Citizen*.

Endeavors are again being made in Norway to bring about some legislative measure enabling married women to go into business independent of their husbands. The question of woman suffrage is also prominent in Norway at present.

MISS MARGARET O'BRIEN, daughter of Col. Frank P. O'Brien, of the Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald*, has won *Current Literature's* prize for the best story built upon an outlined plot. There were five hundred competitors for the prize.

Mrs. William Claflin, of this city, whose guest the poet Whittier usually was when he was in town, has prepared an attractive volume of personal reminiscences of him. To this Miss Edna D. Proctor, also a close friend of Whittier's, has contributed a fine poem.

To-morrow, Aug. 13, will be Lucy Stone's seventy-fifth birthday. A host of loving thoughts will fly to her from women everywhere, whose sorrows and limitations she has felt as her own, to whose uplifting she has consecrated her life. Especially will those who know the benediction of her gentle presence rejoice that so many rich years have been hers already, and pray that the years to come may bring the full fruition of her desires.

MISS BEULAH TRUE, of Hancock, an accomplished artist, who furnished the illustrations for a recently published history of Castine, acts this summer as purser on one of the Maine steamers of which her father is captain. Miss True is quite young, being yet a student in the Normal School at Castine, but is thoroughly conversant with nautical matters, and able, if necessity demands, to take her place at the wheel. This practical knowledge was gained by going on long voyages with her father.

Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Chairman of the Woman's General Committee on Religious Congresses in the World's Congress Auxiliary, has just received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. This is the first instance in which a woman has been authorized to write D.D. after her name. Dr. Chapin has been an ordained minister of the Universalist denomination for nearly thirty years, and most of the time has been settled as a pastor. She is a very studious, scholarly woman.

## UNDER THE PINES.

BY MRS. ADA C. BOWLES.

World-worn and sad I one day stood  
Within the shadow of a wood  
Whose lacing limbs entangled, spread  
Their netted curtain o'er my head.  
I sighed, "O balmy, breathing pines,  
Must you, too, feel the vexing lines  
That limit growth, that strangle life  
And make of effort endless strife?  
Your branches die, all brown and bare,  
With battling for the upper air.  
Those broken boughs so closely prest  
Your hard imprisonment attest."

Then fell the answer sweet and low:  
"We grow as Love would have us grow.  
Our heaven-aspiring height attain  
By crowded ranks and wrestling strain.  
The lower life but gives its grace  
To find a higher, freer place.  
The hinder'd sap must yet return,  
Must still with life's strong purpose burn,  
To heal of broken boughs the smart,  
To send its fire through the heart,  
Enlarging girth, extending root,  
And breathing from each tender shoot  
'Til, in close fellowship, we rise  
To meet the blue of bending skies.  
And thus, through ministries of good,  
Is grown the monarch of the wood."

Sing on, O pines, your song of peace,  
Sing on till ev'ry doubt shall cease,  
That I may trust the perfect plan  
That works by Love in tree and man.

—Christian Leader.

## PURIFYING POLITICS.

Miss Turner, in her paper read before the New Century Guild in Philadelphia, continued:

Now, let us look at some of the claims advanced by woman suffragists:—

One is that women's entrance into politics will have a purifying effect; this is one of the greatest mistakes; facts, which are stubborn things, prove it. The theory that the majority of women would vote for the purification of politics and society has been practically tested in Utah. The legislature of that Territory gave women the ballot; here, if ever, was a grand opportunity to show what they could do; but, either from choice or compulsion (and the overwhelming vote showed that compulsion did not dominate all), the women of Utah steadily thwarted the law at every election, becoming really a tower of defence of polygamy at the polls; resulting in the franchise being taken from them.

To say that the women "thwarted the law," as if they were the persons principally responsible, is to misrepresent the case. The Mormons had the overwhelming majority of the electoral vote in Utah before the women were given the ballot, and for years after it was taken away from them. The votes of the Mormon women merely swelled a majority that was supreme without them. The advocates of equal rights believe that, under normal circumstances, men and women together will do better as voters than either sex alone. The opponents believe that they will do worse. In Utah they did neither better nor worse, and left the result practically unchanged. The Mormon men voted the Mormon ticket absolutely solid; the Mormon women did the same. If the action of the Mormon women is an argument against suffrage for women, the action of the

Mormon men is an equally strong argument against suffrage for men. It was six of one and half a dozen of the other.

But, if we look below the surface, the responsibility for polygamy is no longer equally divided between men and women. Who first proclaimed the doctrine of polygamy in Utah? A man claiming to be a prophet. Who taught the reluctant and dismayed women that they must accept it as the will of God? A male priesthood. The Gentiles of Utah are unanimous in declaring that the Mormon women hate polygamy; that they accept it as a heavy cross, from a sense of religious obligation; and that a Mormon woman suffers as much misery when her husband takes another wife, as any wife outside of Utah would suffer under similar circumstances. And this stands to reason. There are some men who like very well to have a half a dozen wives, but there is no wife who likes to share her husband's affections with half a dozen other women. In the words of "Josiah Allen's Wife," Mormonism—so far at least as its objectionable feature of polygamy is concerned—is a monument to "the wickedness and smartness of men."

All sorts of contradictory disasters have been predicted as the probable results of woman suffrage; but no one has ever seriously claimed that American women outside of Utah would vote for polygamy. Instead of quoting Utah, which is an entirely exceptional and abnormal community, why not take some one of the various other places that allow suffrage to women? Why not take England, where women have had municipal suffrage ever since 1869, and have exercised it, Mr. Gladstone says, "without detriment, and with great advantage"? Why not take the twenty States and Territories where women now exercise school suffrage, generally with good results? Why not mention Kansas, where women have had municipal suffrage for years? Gov. Humphrey, of Kansas, wrote in 1889:

The vote of the women has increased at each election, and it may truthfully be said that it is a factor in securing purer and better municipal government.

Attorney General Kellogg, of Kansas, wrote, when the admission of several new Territories was under discussion:

Judging from the experience of Kansas, I am of the opinion that these Territories will find it greatly to the advantage of good morals, purity in politics, and good government, to make provision in their constitutions for extending suffrage upon equal terms to both men and women. So far as I am able to learn, the votes of the women in our cities have upon the whole been in the interests of good order, good morals, and a prudent and intelligent city government. I think the better class of our citizens, without regard to party, have arrived at this conclusion.

Chief Justice Horton, of Kansas, said:

I can state from experience and observation that woman suffrage is satisfactory in its results in every respect, so much so that many believe that suffrage for all purposes should be conferred upon the women of the State.

The two Associate Justices of the Kansas Supreme Court concurred in this opinion.

Judge Valentine wrote:

The women's votes have generally been cast on the right side, and in favor of good officers and good government. None of the predicted evils, and no evils, that I am aware of, have resulted.

Judge Johnston said:

The results have been highly beneficial. Our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments. Our experience under this law warrants the further extension of suffrage to women.

Many other persons in Kansas are evidently of this opinion; for the last Legislature voted in favor of submitting an amendment granting full suffrage to women, by a vote of 32 to 5 in the Senate and 94 to 17 in the House. This was the more remarkable inasmuch as the House and Senate were of opposite political complexions. They were hardly able to agree in regard to any other measure; but they vied with each other in the enthusiasm with which they adopted the equal suffrage amendment.

Why does Miss Turner pass over all these instances? Above all, why does she make no mention of Wyoming, where women have had suffrage much longer than in Utah, and under conditions more nearly resembling those of a normal American community? Ex-Chief Justice Fisher, of Wyoming, says:

I wish I could show the people who are so wonderfully exercised on the subject of female suffrage just how it works. . . . I have seen the effects of female suffrage, and instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and give better government.

It would be easy to fill a column with similar testimonies to the good effects of woman suffrage in Wyoming, from the leading men of both political parties, officially confirmed a few months ago by a unanimous vote of the Wyoming House of Representatives. Against this overwhelming weight of evidence, what has the objector to offer? Let us see:

Last fall, during the presidential campaign, there was a club of women formed to advance the interests of one of the two great parties. Did it succeed in purifying politics and command the respect of the country? No, for the very first thing we hear is that there is an internal commotion; the president is denounced in scathing terms for using her office for personal gain, or spoils; disgraceful scenes are the outcome, and women are held up to ridicule. In a fair, impartial account of the matter, the editor of the paper containing it closes with a sentence recommending the affair to the careful consideration of those who advocate the adoption of woman suffrage on the ground that it would purify and sweeten politics. A woman will not purify politics any more than she will effect the reformation of a drunkard by marrying him.

"There was a political club of women formed!" There were scores of such clubs formed. Why instance the single club that had a squabble, and ignore the dozens that behaved discreetly? It is worth noticing, too, that the one club which got into difficulties was a club that prided itself upon having nothing to do with the advocacy of woman suffrage, and upon limiting its methods strictly to womanly "influence." Its experience is a proof that the restriction of women's



efforts to indirect influence does not avail to prevent their quarrelling about politics. A great deal more was made of the affair than it was worth. Just so, when the Board of Lady Managers had a small tiff, the papers opposed to equal rights "held women up to ridicule" all over the country. But the fact that the men connected with the World's Fair were squabbling more or less all the time was nowhere quoted as proving the unfitness of men to vote. In spite of that little tiff among the Lady Managers, does any one seriously doubt that the Exposition has been stronger and more successful on account of having the coöperation of both men and women in its management? It will be so with public affairs.

From the experience of woman suffrage where it has been tried, there is every reason to hope that it will be of assistance toward purifying politics. But that is not the principal ground upon which it is advocated. If half the members of the New Century Guild were excluded from any vote in the disposal of the society's money, which is levied upon all the members equally, it would be a manifest unfairness. It would not be necessary for those who urged a change to prove that the members excluded were purer or better in any way than the others, or that they would all of them always vote wisely, or that their admission to a vote would have a purifying effect upon the Guild. It would be advocated, and unanswerably advocated, as a matter of plain and simple justice.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### THE AMERICAN GIRL AT THE FAIR.

The Chicago *Record* reporter is of the opinion that the main exhibit at the World's Fair is the American girl. He says:

In this congress of thoroughbred American girls, where all appear tailor-made and trim, and where each carries her good looks with cool self-reliance, there is no need of distinguishing between San Francisco and New York. It is enough that they are American girls. They are here to see the Fair, and see it thoroughly, just as their fathers or brothers would see it. When they start out on a foraging expedition, for they travel in gay platoons, they do not seem to be haunted by any fear that some one will annoy them. To be sure they expect to be looked at, and they cannot prevent people from admiring them, but that is just as far as it goes. Let some poor, weak man with a check suit and a misguided notion of his "fetching" qualities, try to "impress" one of the up-to-date girls; he may walk up near her and he may stare at her and smirk painfully. But the manner in which she can look through him, above him, and along both sides of him without noticing his presence is a triumph of good breeding. If he has enough of mind to put two things together and add them, he walks away with a chilly sensation. Let it be known that the girls who have come to see the Fair are well-bred and have pretty well defined notions of what to do under all circumstances.

The Woman's Building is now headquarters for the enterprising young women of the world. Within the four white walls you can see more bright, intelligent faces, jaunty summer styles of the sensible kind, and confident but proper demeanor, than you will be

able to find anywhere else on a globe which makes a specialty of studying womankind. It seems that every girl who has studied or travelled or who has any special aspirations, gives the Woman's Building a share of her time.

Next to the Woman's Building come the Horticultural and Art Buildings. Their investigations do not cease with exhibits which are supposed to have an unusual hold upon the feminine fancy. Any day you may see troops of spick-and-span girls "doing" the machinery part of the show—"doing" it in earnest, too. If this was to be a funny story it would tell of their giggling at the queer devices and asking the man foolish questions about "thingumbobs" and "jiggers." Such a story would not be true, however. They take a serious interest in the displays, follow the lists, and some of them jot down notes. Before this Fair is over it may be discovered that the men who make jokes have been asleep twenty years, during which time the American girl has gone beyond their reach.

#### WHICH WAS WORSE?

After the World's Fair management is done with the wickedness of the Oriental theatres of the Midway Plaisance, how would it do to try to suppress the quarrelling and hysterics in the Board of Lady Managers?—*Boston Journal*.

While reading the above with sincere grief that the women gave any cause for complaint, we reflected that, after all, they had had little experience of public responsibility, and would, no doubt, with practice, grow to emulate the calm dignity of men in similar positions. Also, we all the more believed that women should be personally represented in politics, because no man could realize the feelings of such differently constituted and excitable beings, who still, having duties, should be held to them. Then we happened to take up an exchange, describing as follows the late action in the House of Commons, England:

Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again, says the cable account. The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each other.

Is not example better than the precept always so generously dealt out to women?

#### WOMEN LAWYERS.

A quarter of a century ago the law was a profession tabooed to women. Even woman suffragists hesitated (that is, many of the rank and file did) to claim practice and pleading before the courts as a suitable and desirable occupation for women. The other day there was a national convention of women lawyers at Chicago. There was a goodly number present, but not all of them by any means. They looked backward and forward with the calm assurance of an established and accepted fact. It is entertaining in these latter days to see how the American woman quietly goes ahead and does the things that the masculine preachers and doctors and judges declare that she cannot possibly do, because contrary, as they allege, to all law, human and divine.

F. M. ADKINSON.

Miss Georgia Hopley is now proprietor of the Columbus (O.) School Journal.

#### MOONFLOWERS.

The moonflower is a great milk-white blossom in the shape of a morning-glory but fully four times as large. The five points of a star radiate from the throat, and the thick satiny petals give out a penetrating fragrance to the night air. It opens about sunset, turning its fair disk to the moon, while the household slumbers, and with the morning light closes forever.

The first moonflower on my vine opened the night I was getting ready to go to the meeting of the State Press Association, so I considered its blooming at that time as a good omen, and went off light of heart, hoping to meet a company of bright women, as well as brethren, coming with us into the kingdom of Journalism. — *Virginia D. Young, in Woman's Journal*.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman*.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton*.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw*.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley ("Jostah Allen's Wife")*.

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."—*Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace*.

### TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50 each, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

Chicago has been finally decided upon by the Board of Lady Managers as the site for a permanent Woman's Building. Means for raising funds will be at once devised, and the work will no doubt go rapidly forward.

The State and county assessment at Lexington, Ky., shows Mrs. D. D. Bell to be the largest property holder, she listing \$351,075, while the third on the list is also a woman, Mrs. E. B. Woodward, paying tax on \$146,476 worth of property. But they have no representation.

Grace Ellery Channing, the author of a piquant story which appears in the current number of *Scribner's Magazine*, is a granddaughter of the eminent divine, the late W. E. Channing. She was formerly a resident of Providence, R. I., but now lives at San Bernardino, Cal. Miss Channing has in preparation a novel of early colonial life in this country, which will, no doubt, attract attention when published.

The Davis medal for composition and elocution of the Corcoran Scientific School, a part of the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., was won by Miss Mary O. Dean, of the District of Columbia, for her oration on "Francis Bacon." The fund for the medals was donated to the university about thirty years ago by Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts. This is the first time that the prize has been won by a woman, but it is also the first time that young women students have been allowed to compete.

Hon. M. B. Castle said at Chicago that as late as 1879 women did not own their own dresses in the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The first innovation toward woman's rights in this country took place in New York State in 1848, when the wife was given certain property rights. The speaker reviewed the exclusiveness of schools in early days, by which women were debarred from self-improvement. In 1853, the first normal school for girls was opened in Boston, and forty years ago only one college, Oberlin, admitted girls to the full course. "To-day," said he, "no respectable college bars them out. If they do they are mere slugging shops where voice and muscle win instead of brains."

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains Purifying Politics, by Alice Stone Blackwell; How to Carry Colorado, by Henry B. Blackwell; The Modern Portias, by Florence M. Adkinson; Album of Women Ministers, by Julia Ward Howe; The Value of a Vote, by Ella M. S. Marble; False Modesty a Crime, by H. T. Griswold; Smokers Separate, by Catherine Wilde; The Vermont Convention; Honor to the Vikings; Moonflowers from Palmetto Land, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young; Give the Dates, by Elizabeth Porter Gould; The American Girl at the Fair; Women at Work in Iowa; Kansas Events; Southern Women Authors; Mrs. Weaver on Politics; How Dorothy Paid her Way; Cousin Jerusha's Gaiters; Questions for Study by Suffrage Associations, together with choice poetry, and selected information about women in great richness and variety.

#### THE VALUE OF A VOTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 2, 1893.

The day is coming when all women will realize, because they will see for themselves, how the ballot protects. Possibly some who do not realize this will get a hint from an actual occurrence in this capital city to which I was an eye and ear witness, and for the truth of which I vouch.

During the month of December, 1892, I was making an effort to obtain employment in one of the government departments for a worthy woman who has been left by her drunken husband to support four small children. The time had come when the last piece of furniture had been sold, and utter destitution stared her in the face. My appeal to the honorable Secretary in charge of this department seemed to touch his heart. Calling his private secretary, he said:

"What can be done for this poor woman?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing," was the prompt reply. "We have to discharge a large number of clerks on the first of the month, to reduce the pay roll."

"Then discharge men, who are better able to fight for work, and let women sit at the desks and copy," I pleaded.

Note his answer.

"No indeed, madam, I shall discharge women every time."

Boiling with indignation, I retorted: "You may now, but you won't do it when we have a vote behind us, and we are going to have it."

"All right," he replied rather sarcastically. "When you get it, it will make a great difference."

And to-day strong, able-bodied men sit from nine to four in our departments doing the lightest possible work and drawing large salaries, while women who have exhausted every avenue for honest work are actually tempted to prostitution to save their children from starvation.

Do not think I exaggerate, for during this administration I have known personally and boarded with two honest, earnest, well-meaning women, who came to this city believing they could get government employment. They were kept along by false hopes and promises until their last dollar was gone, their last resource exhausted. Then, seeing no hope of honest employment, they allowed themselves, in their hopelessness, to be drawn into the awful vortex which is fed more by women made desperate by poverty than by women deliberately depraved.

It is said that there are more women of this class in Washington than in any city of its size in the world. I can well believe it is so when I see women struggling for employment until the last dollar and the last hope are gone, and hear those in authority saying, "I will discharge a woman every time."

Let no one say that it is probably on account of inefficiency that these discharges are made. Such an explanation would be absolutely false. The official in question admitted by his reply that his reason was solely what I understood

it to be—because women had no vote, and so were useless politically.

Let every woman who has been allowed to exercise her right to the franchise think of this, and if she is at all disposed to say, "Oh, my vote don't count," let her remember that every vote swells the record of women who demand the ballot and who use it when granted, and that through your influence—exerted in this way, you help women who are not protected and supported in comfortable homes as you are, but who are deprived of employment and thrown out to suffer or go wrong as they may choose, simply because they have no vote.

ELLA M. S. MARBLE.

#### KANSAS EVENTS.

Mrs. Bina A. Otis, President of the Kansas Woman's Progressive Political League, is elected a delegate to the People's Party Shawnee County Convention. Thus a woman is one of the two delegates to which Mrs. Otis's voting precinct is entitled, and thus are women entering upon political power. Certain of our papers are urging other counties not to permit Shawnee to outstrip them in the race to do justice to women in the matter of representation. Mrs. Otis is to help make nominations, and we congratulate her and the men who elected her; yet the women of the tribe of Tuscaroras, in New York, make all the nominations to their legislation. Nineteenth century men might take a lesson from Tuscarora Indians.

Chief Justice Horton and Associate Justice Johnston, of Kansas, have each tributed \$25 to the amendment campaign fund. Kansas has the inestimable boon of a level-headed, liberal, progressive judiciary.

One of the latest and most valuable accessions to the ranks of suffrage workers in Kansas is Miss Helen L. Kimber, a slight, fair, bright-eyed "school-marm," of the most alert, "up-and-dressed sort." Super-abundant in nervous energy and bright ideas, she is doing fruitful work. She will have the long-desired contest work organized before others have got done glaring at the obstacles. She is Organizer for the Third District.

#### AN ALABAMA SISTER.

Throughout the South no paper read at the Chicago Conventions has excited more interest than that of Miss Julia Tutwiler, of Alabama. Miss Tutwiler is easily foremost among the women of the South in educational work and in philanthropic endeavors. In her paper Miss Tutwiler presents Alabama as a "sister" rising to give her "experience" in the "love-feast" of the States. She gives thus a rapid, picturesque view of Alabama's work in philanthropy. Miss Tutwiler is founder of convict-schools in Alabama prisons, State superintendent of two departments of work in the W. C. T. U., and president of Normal College at Livingston, Ala. She has had honors heaped upon her by National and International conventions of education, and fills for the summer a position of honor and trust in Chicago.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### SCHOOL SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

Among the most important acts of legislation for women enacted during the present year is the law recently passed in Connecticut giving female citizens the right to vote for all school officers in town and district meetings and on all matters which relate exclusively to schools. Women may also hold school offices. The law is applicable at the October town meetings and at the June district meetings. It is of interest to every woman in Connecticut.

### MORE OBJECTIONS.

Miss Turner, in her paper read before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, continued:

It is universally acknowledged that a bad woman is worse than the worst man; and it is reasonable to suppose that the vice and the questionable ways of legions of the present voters would find duplicates (and emphasized ones, too) were women to enter the political arena.

It is by no means "universally acknowledged" that a bad woman is worse than the worst man. Many of us think that the frequent assertion to this effect is merely a very foolish piece of cant. But, in a question of ballots, it is not the quality but the quantity of bad votes that counts. The vote of Judas Iscariot does no more harm than that of the most amiable man who misguidedly votes the same ticket. It is immaterial to the present argument whether the bad woman is worse than the bad man; but a fact in point is that she is much less numerous. Statistics show that women constitute two-thirds of our church members, and less than one-fifth of our criminals. Gov. Warren, of Wyoming, summed up the effects of women suffrage when he said: "Our women nearly all vote, and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good, not bad, the result is good and not evil." Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, when a gentleman brought forward the vote of the bad women as an objection to equal suffrage, answered pithily, "You take care of the bad men, and we will take care of the bad women; and we shall not have half so hard a task as you will, for there are not nearly so many of them."

Miss Turner continues:

Right here let us ask, if the women of the South had been voters previous to the Civil War, would the curse of slavery have

been stamped out? We know we are safe in asserting that, if they had had the franchise, we would now have had a disunited country, with slavery more pronounced than in the ante-bellum days.

Miss Turner lately made it an objection to equal suffrage that the votes of women represented no fighting force. If the South, with the fighting force at its command, was not able to vanquish the North, what possible reason is there to suppose that, if its women had been voters, it would have been strong enough to carry its point, to divide the Union and perpetuate slavery? Probably Miss Turner only means that the Southern women were, if possible, even more ardent Secessionists than the men. It is curious to see how, on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, sectional prejudice is called in to fortify the argument against equal suffrage, in the absence of any solid foundation for it in reason or justice. At the South, the opponents of woman suffrage constantly represent it as a pestilent New England heresy; although the first State to grant any form of suffrage to women was a Southern State. Kentucky extended school suffrage to women in 1845, thirty years before Massachusetts did so; and Old England gave women municipal suffrage in 1869, while no New England State has yet plucked up courage to follow the good example of the mother country. Meantime, while opponents at the South are representing suffrage as an exclusively Northern *ism*, opponents at the North constantly cast in our faces the zeal displayed by the Southern women in behalf of the Confederacy, as a proof that women are unfit for the ballot. The women, both North and South, shared the general political views of their section, as was to be expected. If it is an argument against suffrage for women, it is equally an argument against suffrage for men, since the men, both North and South, were of the same political faith as the women. If woman suffrage were advocated on the ground that women were infallible, and incapable of political mistakes, such objections might be to the point. But I am not aware that it is anywhere advocated on that ground. As Col. Higginson somewhere says (I quote from memory): "When women vote, no doubt they will often vote ignorantly, or angrily, or selfishly, as men do; and they have the same right that men have to make these mistakes, and to learn by them." A. S. B.

The Labor Congress, which will open Aug. 25 in Chicago, will have special interest to women workers. Among the papers to be read will be one on the "Industrial Position of Women in the United Kingdom" by Lady Dilke. The paper will deal with facts rather than opinions. As Lady Dilke cannot be present, the paper will be read by Miss Kate Field.

MRS. J. L. MACARTHUR, the editor and proprietor of the Greenville (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, has been a successful newspaper woman for twelve years.

REV. ADA H. KEPLEY, of Effingham, Ill., delivered an address at the Fourth of July celebration held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at Pana, Ill.

MISS MARY ALLIS, a graduate of the school of art at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected teacher of wood-carving at the polytechnic institute at Pasadena, Cal.

JANE M. SLOCUM, who spoke on "Fundamental Laws of Trade" at the convention of women lawyers, is lecturer on civil government and political economy in Granger Place School, at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Miss Laura M. Ulden, of Virginia City, has been admitted to practice before the Courts of Nevada, by the Supreme Court. Miss Ulden is the first lady to be admitted in Nevada. She passed a very creditable examination, and was highly complimented by the judge from the bench.

MISS MARY PROCTOR, daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, astronomer, proposes to give a series of three lectures on astronomy to children the coming season, entitling them, respectively, "The Goblins in Starland," "The Stories of the Stars," and "Giant Sun and his Family." She will also have a lecture adapted to normal and training schools, entitled "How to Teach Astronomy to Children." These lectures have been successful at the World's Fair.

MRS. J. W. TAYLOR, who resides with her husband in Cambridge, Mass., is probably the only European woman who ever spent a winter in the arctic regions. Thirty years ago she and her husband, then residents of England, went with a colonizing expedition to the east coast of Greenland, where for two years they lived in an isolated settlement on Coburn's Island. At the end of that time Mrs. Taylor's health failed and she was obliged to return to England. Her husband followed her the following year and the colony was abandoned.

MRS. MARY MCGEE SNELL, National W. C. T. U. Evangelist, recently held a mammoth tent-meeting in Trimble, Tenn., during which there were over 150 conversions, many additions to the churches, and great religious awakening. The success of this meeting induced the churches of Kenton, Tenn., to send to St. Louis, Mo., for a great tent for her, and she will hold a meeting for them in two weeks from now. The Methodist church in Fulton, Ky., also invites her to hold a tent meeting for them in September. The tent is used to accommodate the crowds. She is also invited by several other ministers to hold revival meetings in their churches.

DO ALL THAT YOU CAN.

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

"I cannot do much," said a little star,  
"To make this dark world bright;  
My silvery beams cannot pierce far  
Into the gloom of night;  
Yet I am a part of God's great plan,  
And so I will do the best that I can."

"What can be the use," said a fleecy cloud,  
"Of these few drops that I hold?  
They will hardly bend the lily proud,  
If caught in her chalice of gold;  
But I, too, am part of God's great plan,  
So my treasures I'll give as well as I can."

A child went merrily forth to play,  
But a thought, like a silver thread,  
Kept winding in and out all day  
Through the happy golden head—  
"Mother said: 'Darling, do all that you can,  
For you are a part of God's great plan.'"

She knew no more than the twinkling star,  
Or the cloud with its rain-cup full,  
How, why, or for what all strange things are—  
She was only a child at school.  
But she thought, "'Tis a part of God's great plan  
That even I should do all that I can."

So she helped another child along  
When the way was rough to his feet,  
And she sang from her heart a little song  
That we all thought wondrous sweet;  
And her father—a weary, toil-worn man—  
Said, "I, too, will do the best that I can."

NEW TIMES AND NEW MANNERS.

Elizabeth Cumings says in the *Union Signal*:

Every woman who has special work of any sort to do finds the hardest part of her day is spent in a struggle with the webs of hindrances woven about her by old conditions. If she is a dressmaker, or milliner, she will find her customers do not as a rule keep their engagements to the letter, and after having her time and patience frittered into fringe, she too, will break her promises, and join the great army of dressmakers and milliners who have the name of "never keeping their word."

The woman teacher has the advantage of working within set limits, but even she has no such privileges of retiring from social obligations, as do men. "What, not see me? Not come to my tea-party, or dinner?" cries her chance acquaintance with a spare half hour, or a place to fill at table, and straightway is offended. As for women who from the nature of their work often labor at home, as authors, artists and teachers of music, their afflictions are legion from their sisters who yet look upon special work by women as something ensuring pocket money without asking a male relative, but as in no way cutting off abundant leisure for waiting and visiting. The woman whose activities have always been confined to her home, knows absolutely nothing about the tyranny of order under which work done outside must go on. The article or story, the sketch or drawing, bonnet or gown, must be ready at a certain time, the concert or lesson must be given at a fixed date, whether the heart is worried or the head aches. If from necessity or choice, one becomes a tiny part of the world's machine, one

must keep up, or drop out all together, there is no middle way. But for this woman who fights the wolf, or who chooses to enter a profession or trade as a life work society has absolutely no consideration, and small charity. If her domestic says, "Not at home," to save her time, she is called insincere, and if she sends word that she must be excused, she is not excused. Far from it! The visitor resolves "to wait one while" before coming again. Yet this woman worker craves good fellowship far more than the woman of leisure.

The time has come when we as women must treat the woman who works with at least as much consideration as we accord to men. That an appointment with a dentist must be kept, goes without saying, but his time is no more his little all and possession than is the time of the dressmaker whom we too often disappoint. We ask no excuse from the butcher or baker, the physician or lawyer, when he rises abruptly and says, "I must go," or when he declines an invitation.

The women who must earn money or starve increase in number in every year. Opportunities multiply every year, but women as a class do not yet recognize the fact that the successful performance of work means helpful conditions. We need now, not pioneers to open new doors and new paths, but comprehending sympathy at home, in our neighborhood, in our set. It must be accepted that the woman who must, or who chooses to spend herself in special work, be it trade, profession or art, is spent, and if her ways are not the ways of the woman who simply keeps house, they are not to be criticised, but to be accepted as conditions vital to her work and so entitled to consideration.

So. Evanston, Ill.

WOMEN AND STREET CLEANING.

GLEN COVE, L. I., AUG. 12, 1893.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, formerly president of the Women's Municipal Order League of Chicago, writes me as follows:

Last spring we threw all our energies into an attempt to secure a non-partisan city government, in the hope that some of the great reforms needed in Chicago might be furthered. But we were defeated, and now the city lies in the grasp of a demagogue of the worst type, and we have nothing to expect but to keep on growing worse for some time to come.

I find women very responsive to the idea of making their homes and surroundings healthful and beautiful, but they are very timid about encountering the least criticism, particularly from the members of their own family, and are very apt to give up after a few weeks' hard work. I think the sanitary clubs should be carefully organized, and made up of men, as well as women, so that the two can go along together in what they learn and desire to do.

Over and over again I have seen a party of women formed into a committee and starting out with great enthusiasm to accomplish some work; in two or three days, when they came together again, I have noticed a marked falling off in their enthusiasm and confidence; this I always found to be due to the fact that they had

talked it over with their husbands or friends and had been discouraged, ridiculed and "cold-shouldered" out of all hope for the accomplishment of anything. Nevertheless we did accomplish a good deal here; public opinion has never been so strong as it is now in favor of public cleanliness. The people themselves take better care of their premises. I am very glad you are interested in this subject; there is evidently great interest throughout the country, for I receive letters daily from all parts of the United States asking for my own experience and for advice and assistance. The Municipal Order League of Chicago has no literature of any kind for distribution, and no annual report, so that I am forced to write a letter in each case, which I very gladly do.

I want to suggest that every city has its own peculiar way of managing the gathering up, removal, and disposition of waste material, and that whenever an organized effort is made in any city, the first thing to do is to make a study of the system employed by that particular city; the system in Chicago is entirely different from that of San Francisco or New York. The mere fact that a number of citizens in a town are engaged in making a particular study of its system of business will be helpful at any time; this study should be very thorough before any attempt is made at reform. One great mistake of reformers is, beginning before they know exactly the situation. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the local state of public feeling; what would do very well in one city would be a great mistake in another. In Chicago, where women have the greatest liberty of action and thought that has ever been granted them in any city, we can do what would be a great mistake in Boston, St. Louis, or New Orleans. Each city must fight out this municipal battle on its own grounds; the men and women must work together; women must wake up first, and then the men will have to wake up.

I have been trying by public and private appeals, for three years, to arouse women to their civic duty in regard to the condition of our streets. They have formed sanitary leagues in Chicago, New York, Brooklyn and Washington; but they all report grave discouragements, though they have accomplished something. If all these good women, so interested in the sanitary condition of our homes and the order of our streets could express their opinions in votes, and select officers who would carry out their wishes, their influence would be increased four-fold. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

MISS JULIA O'KEEFE, MRS. E. P. HOFFMAN, and MRS. R. G. ELLIOTT constitute the board of school examiners for Alger County, Mich.

Syracuse (N. Y.) University has had since its establishment, twenty-two years ago, a constant and solid progress in all its interests. Three colleges, of liberal arts, of fine arts, and of medicine, compose the University. The report emphatically endorses co-education. It says: We are glad to observe the splendid success of co-education in each of the three colleges; and we are proud of having inaugurated in our own State this far-reaching and wise movement. Why should woman have anywhere advantages inferior to man's? Besides the refining influence, co-education is proved to be in every way of greatest benefit and satisfaction to both sexes.



## THE WORLD'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS.

The World's Congress Auxiliary held a congress, or rather series of congresses, in Chicago, beginning Monday morning, August 7, and ending Saturday evening, Aug. 12, 1893. During these five days, twenty-three sessions were held in the different halls of the Art Institute, a building erected for this and similar purposes on the Lake front near the centre of the city, seven miles from the "White City" of the Columbian Fair grounds. These twenty-three meetings were addressed either personally or by prepared papers, by ninety-four speakers. The topics covered not merely the general subject of suffrage in republics, kingdoms and empires, including woman suffrage, but jurisprudence and law-reform, civil service reform, proportional representation, taxation, property qualifications, the referendum, the gerrymander, the race question in the South, and corrupt practices in legislation. Among the addresses was one by Henry B. Blackwell, on "Political Progress and Woman Suffrage." Mr. Blackwell said:

Four hundred years ago men voted nowhere. The invention of the printing press had to precede a printed ballot. Forty years ago women voted nowhere. Now, in all English-speaking countries, they are beginning to vote. In America, women have already secured the legal right of school suffrage in twenty-one States and Territories; municipal suffrage in three States; and full suffrage in Wyoming. But woman suffrage is not a novel experiment or an untried theory. In principle it is as old as history. It is part of a political evolution. These are axioms:

1. Political progress historically viewed consists in successive extensions of suffrage to classes hitherto disfranchised.
2. Social progress consists in successive enlargements of women's freedom and activity.
3. Every class that votes, in the long run, makes itself felt in the character of the government, in the direction of its own interests, principles and peculiarities.

## POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

The N. Y. *Independent* welcomes Michigan "into the front line of States which have granted municipal suffrage to women."

The Warren (Mass.) *Herald* sagely remarks in reference to the Michigan municipal suffrage law:

The Old Bay State must hurry up or it will be at the end of the procession.

The woman suffrage movement is new in our State, and it may take some time to carry it through to victory. But at the bottom of it is a question of equal rights, and the final outcome of a struggle in which they are involved cannot be doubtful.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) North*.

The 10th of May will be remembered as a great day for the women of Texas. On that day, at Dallas, sprung into active existence and organized form the Texas Equal Suffrage Association and the Texas Woman's Press Association. The first named will battle for the right to vote, the second will compel attention from the voters. With the pen and ballot in hand, the women of Texas would be in the front rank of industrial and political reform.—*Texas Advance*.

The Kansas *Enterprise Journal* think

that recent elections "demonstrated very clearly that the women of that State know more about politics than the men have ever given them credit for."

Law is law, and must be respected always, but there's a deal of human nature in the popular sympathy freely expressed over the bridge with Mrs. Helene Schmidt in her frantic fight for her 4-year-old girl. The average human heart looks on the kidnapping of a baby girl by the mother who bore it as a very natural offence, even if the court is thereby brought into contempt. The law concerning the custody of children needs revision, we think, in the direction of a broader recognition of the great eternal force of mother-love.—*N. Y. Recorder*.

The most wonderful and suggestive study at the World's Fair is not the work of the male brain and hand, but of the feminine. The lesson that it teaches is that the coming man is woman. In fact, she is not merely coming; she has arrived. The new era is not about to dawn for her; she has already inaugurated it for herself. She has proved her equality of capacity in nearly every direction; all she has asks now is equality of opportunity and equality of reward. She can obtain both of the latter in time by her own efforts, but she ought not to be compelled to wait for what she is entitled to at once. True, woman's rights are exemplified at the Fair—the right to work in every field for which she may be qualified on an equality with the male sex. Judged by the progress which the Columbian Exposition shows that she has made within the last few decades, man will have to look to his laurels at the next international exhibition that may be held in this country.—*Baltimore Sun*.

## THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, President of the World's Fair, made an address at the Asbury Park Auditorium, on Sunday, Aug. 13, to three thousand persons. He spoke of the beauty and magnitude of the Fair, the liberality of the people and Congress in the work of raising money for its consummation, and gave a synopsis of the undertaking from its conception in 1886.

Mr. Palmer spoke in complimentary terms of the Board of Lady Managers. Nothing of the present century, he said, compares with the work they have done at Chicago. "Don't believe," said he, "the reports you hear that there is continual strife and dissatisfaction among them. They behave better than the men, yes, and the House of Representatives also."

We are glad that President Palmer has thus authoritatively contradicted the sensational exaggerations of differences of opinion in the Board of Lady Managers. Ability, urbanity and good sense have characterized its usual proceedings, and occasional controversies have seldom exceeded the limits of parliamentary debate. Remembering that differences of opinion are unavoidable, women have reason to be pleased and satisfied with the general conduct of their representatives on the Board of Managers.

## COLLEGE INTERESTS.

The Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of Massachusetts, grateful for the opening of Tufts College to women, has begun the work of raising ten thousand dollars. This money is to be held and managed by the Society, with the advice of the College Faculty, as a loan fund for girls who need assistance while pursuing their college course. As there are girls at Tufts College from other States than Massachusetts, this Society is sending a letter, to the friends of education everywhere asking for help in the creation of a permanent loan fund for the women's department. Gifts may be sent to the president, Jane L. Patterson, 84 Maple Street, Roxbury, Mass.

In addition to the forty fellowships now supported by the University of Chicago, there will be five others offered next year. Chicago ladies will give one in English and one in history, and a lady in Minneapolis, one open only to students who have taken a doctor's degree. C. L. Hutchinson will support one in Latin, and George Armour, Allison B. Armour and C. R. Crane will, for the next five years, give one in political economy. Each fellowship is worth \$400. "The Student's Fund Society for the University of Chicago" will provide a loan fund, scholarships, and other assistance for students better endowed with brains than with this world's goods. It is the hope of the Society to put the best collegiate education obtainable within the reach of every boy or girl in the city who has the ambition to try for it.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman*.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton*.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—*Rev. Anna H. Shaw*.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife")*.

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."—*Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace*.

It is said that there are 786 women members of the Typographical Unions of the United States.

The Georgia Medical Association, at its recent annual meeting, admitted its first woman member. No objection was made, and her election was unanimous.

Kentucky and Texas have at length passed laws requiring scientific temperance instruction in their schools. Only five States—Indiana, New Jersey, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina are without similar laws.

A Proportional Representation League was organized last week in Chicago, with Hon. William Dudley Foulke as president. Miss Catherine H. Spence, of Australia, the apostle of this movement, carried her audiences with her by most able and convincing arguments.

Denver, Col., is to have a new Manual Training School in which there has been arranged a special course for girls. It is planned to teach the girls light carpentry and the care and use of tools, also to give them instruction in sewing, drafting, pattern-making, cutting and fitting garments, preparing and cooking food, care of the sick, studies of the properties and values of different articles of food.

Before the meeting of Educational Congresses at Chicago adjourned, this resolution was passed:

Whereas, educational experience has proved the pre-eminent fitness of women for the work of education, both as teacher and supervisor, therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the members of the World's Educational Congress here assembled, that we hail the growing tendency on the part of the people and public officers to assign to woman a share in the administration of schools as the harbinger of more efficient work in the schools of the land.

The Des Moines (Ia.) *Leader* says: Mrs. Hepburn is making an ideal county auditor, conducting the business of the office with excellent method and true business principles. She possesses to a marked degree executive talent of a high order, and presides over the affairs of the office with a pleasing grace and delightful urbanity that makes fast friends of every man and woman who comes in business contact with her. Women of her fibre and sterling worth are fast dissipating the prejudice that exists in the minds of the average man that women are not competent to discharge the onerous duties of a public station.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains articles on Important Rights Needed by Women; Facts About Washington Territory; A Message to Girls, by Mrs. Josephine Butler; Women in British Trade Unions; Bohemian Gymnasias for Women; New Times and New Manners; Husbands Without Wives; The Episode of Em; Poetical Selections; Gossip and Gleanings; Humorous Anecdotes; What a Soap Bubble Did, from *Portland Transcript*; Women and Street-Cleaning, by Mrs. E. C. Stanton; Suffrage News from Colorado; Report of the World's Suffrage Congress; School Elections in New York; School Suffrage Law in Connecticut; News and Views from Correspondents; More Objections answered by Alice Stone Blackwell; New York Letter; In Memoriam, by Lucy Stone.

## NEW YORK WOMEN IN POLITICS.

A new factor in Chautauqua County, N. Y., politics this fall will be the candidacy of Mrs. Martha R. Almy for the office of School Commissioner in the Third District. Mrs. Almy enters the field at the request of the Chautauqua County Political Equality Club. In outlining her future course, she said she would make no canvass of any political party, but would appeal to men and women of Chautauqua County who believe that the county has a right to the best services of citizens, regardless of sex. The Chautauqua County Political Equality Club is the strongest organization of the kind in Western New York, and, as the women have wisely decided not to draw party lines, they will undoubtedly poll a large vote. In Cattaraugus County there is to be a similar movement. Miss Christina McLennan, sister of Judge Peter B. McLennan, of Syracuse, is in the field for a nomination as School Commissioner. She lives at Franklinville and has some local support. In the Second Cattaraugus District Miss Mary Van Rensselaer, of Randolph, has announced her candidacy for the Commissionership. She has good prospects of success.

## WYOMING STATE SENATORS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator F. W. Mondell, of Newcastle, Republican, president of the Senate, says:

I most certainly should have voted for the resolution. The enfranchisement of women has been a source of much good, and has in every way been beneficial. None of the usual fears have been realized. The women of Wyoming are entitled to great credit for their sensible and modest course in politics. With scarce an exception they have by their intelligent and sensible action won to their cause the most pronounced enemies of universal suffrage among us.

Senator W. H. Holliday, Democrat, of Laramie, says:

I have been in favor of woman suffrage from the time that I first noticed the practical effect of such suffrage in 1872. No class of persons in any country, to whom the great privilege of the elective franchise has been extended, has appreciated more fully the responsibility imposed on them than have the women voters of Wyoming. No class has ever used the ballot more intelligently in such a short time. Suffrage has secured to women in Wyoming the highest personal and property rights that justice demands. It has elevated the tone of political conventions, and has made the polls as decent a place for men and women to assemble as the average assemblages of men and women elsewhere at other places in other States.

Senator Fenimore Chatterton, Republican, of Rawlins, says:

Our elections are orderly and quiet, and free from corruption, and we have better men on both tickets, by reason of our wives, sisters and daughters taking an interest in political affairs. A corrupt man knows he cannot be elected.

Senator John Ludvigsen, Republican, of Rock Springs, says:

Woman suffrage is one of the noblest and grandest parts of our institutions. It is in strict accord with American principles of freedom. It encourages women

to keep informed as to the needs of their country, and as to who are most eligible to positions of honor and trust. I trust that New York will show how well it keeps abreast of progress, by giving its wise and beautiful women a part in the management of one of the grandest of the nations. In the twenty-five years I have lived in Wyoming I have never met a man who said that woman suffrage was not a good thing.

Senator Joel J. Hurt, Democrat, of Casper, says:

I have seen the working of woman suffrage ever since the Territory was organized, and will do anything I can to get other States to adopt it.

Senator Clarence C. Hamlin, Republican, of Rock Springs, says:

Years of experience have taught us that woman suffrage is not only not to be feared, but that, on the contrary, its tendencies are most beneficial, and that it exercises a most salutary influence on politics. I trust its universal adoption may not be long delayed.

The Governor's letter is as follows:

I agree with the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Wyoming, advising the Legislature of New York and other States to enfranchise their women. Our experience in the State for nearly twenty-five years is highly satisfactory in every way. Not one of the objections made in the East has proved true, and great good has been done in many directions by the possession of the suffrage by our women. I cordially hope that New York and other States will soon follow our example.

JOHN E. OSBORNE,  
Governor of Wyoming

"The unprotected female in Massachusetts," says the Boston *Herald*, "finds Massachusetts a better place to live in than any other part of the country." Did you intend your remark to apply to female cats and chickens and oysters and other such creatures, contemporary, or only to "females" of the human species? And if you meant to speak of women, why not call them women?—*Charleston News and Courier*.

Municipal suffrage in Michigan is thought by the Detroit *Free Press* to be of doubtful constitutionality, because the electors created by the Michigan Constitution are limited by the word "male." The *Free Press* mistakes the point. The same is true of Kansas, where women have exercised municipal suffrage for six years. But the Supreme Courts of many States have decided that this constitutional limitation applies only to elections of State officers, and not to elections of municipal officers created by the Legislature.

Our *Home Guards*, the White Ribbon paper of Vermont, appeared for June and July as a double Columbian souvenir number. It is finely illustrated with portraits of the present and past officers of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Among the biographical sketches given we find the names of several good suffrage workers, Miss Laura Moore, secretary of the State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Phoebe Stone Beeman, the niece of Lucy Stone; Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, now of California, Mrs. Esther T. Housh and others.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### THE LESSER MINISTRIES.

BY J. BUCKHAM.

A flower upon my threshold laid,  
A little kindness wrought unseen:  
I know not who love's tribute paid.  
I only know that it has made  
Life's pathway smooth, life's borders green.  
God bless the gracious hands that e'er  
Such tender ministries essay,  
Dear hands, that help the pilgrim bear  
His load of weariness and care  
More bravely up the toilsome way.  
Oh, what a little thing can turn  
A heavy heart from sighs to song!  
A smile can make the world less stern;  
A word can cause the soul to burn  
With glow of heaven all night long!  
—Churchman.

### THE WORLD'S PEACE CONGRESS.

A Congress of peculiar interest to women was held in Chicago last week. How to promote peace and prevent war? Josiah Quincy and other distinguished men spoke. Mrs. Bailey, of Maine, presided, and read a paper on "Woman's Power to Uphold or to Suppress War," contributed by Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, of London, Eng. Rev. Amanda Deyo, of Scranton, Pa., read a paper on "The Curse of War Upon Women." A letter from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was read, regretting her inability to be present.

With singular shortsightedness, the eminent men who spoke seem to have overlooked the fact that so long as women are excluded from their rightful equal share in government, the more belligerent instincts of the male human being will inevitably tend to strife. But Mrs. Howe went to the root of the matter when she said that "women, as the mothers of men, —women who pay at first hand the cost of human life,—should have eminently the right to interfere for its protection." "Blessed are the peacemakers!"

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

### LOOK AT THE BLUE SKY.

One of the wisest and wittiest women I ever knew once went to make her wedding call at a new suburban home, all in its bridal freshness. When the visitor rose to go, her hostess came with her to the door, and out upon the pleasant broad piazza, which however, looked a little dusty in the corners. "Oh dear," said the youthful housekeeper, anxious to vindicate herself from any possible charge

of carelessness, "how provoking servants are! I told Mary to sweep this piazza thoroughly, and now look at it!" "Grace," said the older woman, looking into the disturbed young face with kindly, humorous eyes, "I am an old housekeeper. Let me give you a bit of advice. Never direct people's attention to defects. Unless you do so, they will rarely see them. Now, if I had been in your place and noticed the dirt, I should have said: 'How blue the sky is!' Then they would look at that as I spoke, and so get safely down the steps and out of sight."

The little story holds more than the immediate value. How many people habitually look at the sky every morning, actually or metaphorically? Some people do, feeling the free uplift of soul, as they glance for a moment at the broad clear arch of blue, and the slowly-sailing soft white clouds. But too many are wondering, even then wearied and over-taxed, how to get through with the labors of the hours to come.

Of course no work can be well done with one's head in the clouds. But I am sure it can be better done for an occasional upward look. The lesson of the man with the muck-rake is patent still.

I remember once getting up at four o'clock in the morning, when the whole heavens were filled with a wonderful pure glow, luminous and strange, growing toward sunrise; and as I looked, I realized for the first time the meaning of "the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." C. W.

### A CONTRACT LABORER.

Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, has two women contract laborers not allowed to land. The old employees of the Immigration Department say that no women have been barred out as contract laborers since the days of old Castle Garden. Two intelligent Irish girls who came here on the *Circassia* to work as weavers in Cheney Brothers' mills at South Manchester, Mass., will be sent back to Europe. Miss Matilda Talford, twenty-three years old, said she came here because her friend, Miss Sarah Fox, had secured employment for her at South Manchester. Although no wages were mentioned, Miss Talford was, according to law, a contract laborer.

The New York *Church Union*, Mrs. E. B. Grannis editor, justly takes exception to this proceeding. It says:

We wish we could believe that there is some mistake in this representation, but if it be true that a law exists which works such evil to a young girl by actually forbidding her to remain in the country where she has relatives and intends to pay her own way, because, forthwith, a friend writes to tell her there is a place for her at which to earn wages, such a law ought to be expunged. If she had come with no place awaiting her honest labor, then she might stay. If this is "protection" of home labor, then it is a shame and an outrage.

Dr. ROSA UPTON is secretary of the Iowa Association of Pharmacists.

MISS MARY OLIPHANT has become editor and proprietor of the *Hattiesburg*, (Miss.) *Democrat*.

MISS CARRIE SHEPHERD is deputy city clerk at Leavenworth, Kan., and Miss McKee is deputy city treasurer.

MISS AHERN, Indiana State Librarian, was made Secretary of the American Librarian Association at its meeting in Chicago.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT is coming to this country on her way to India, to represent Theosophy at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

OLIVE B. LEE is editor and publisher of *The Period*, at Dallas, Texas, a monthly magazine, which presents current thought selected from the Southern press.

REV. ANNA SHAW spoke in the assembly-room of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair on last Monday afternoon, Aug. 21, her subject being the "Position of the Radical Woman."

MRS. J. GRIEVE, who was elected Trustee at the last school election in Davisville, Cal., is making a fine record. The schoolhouse is being repaired and other improvements made under her supervision.

REV. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER and REV. CAROLINE J. BARTLETT are announced among the ministers who will make addresses at the International Congress of Unitarians to be held at Chicago, Sept. 16—23.

MRS. HENRY G. NEWTON, of New Haven, is reported as the first woman in Connecticut to register for voting at the coming school election. Mrs. Newton is the wife of a lawyer in New Haven, and is herself a practising physician.

MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT will contribute an article on Daniel Defoe to the *September Century*. She says that no man in his age was a more complete paradox than Defoe. "His fame is world-wide, though all that is known of him is one or two of his least productions." He was fifty-eight years of age at the time "*Robinson Crusoe*" was written, and he was then a man who had fallen and failed, and had made but little of his life.

MRS. KATE UPSON CLARK, the well-known writer and editor of *Romance*, spends her summers in the Berkshire Hills, in the little village of Charlemont, where her childhood was passed. She is the idol of the town, and deservedly so, for it owes several of its prominent advantages to her devotion and energy. She assisted in the founding of a town library, built a sidewalk from the town to the station a mile away, established a village improvement association and lecture courses, and has labored enthusiastically to provide the village with a town hall, where entertainments may be enjoyed. Yet she has no vote in the town-meeting.

## A VERMONT VISIT.

During her summer vacation, the happy editor of the WOMAN'S COLUMN received an invitation to visit the president of the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association, in her hospitable home at Barton Landing. The day spent there stands out as marked with a white stone.

The suffrage work of the past year was talked over, plans were made for the work to come, and a multitude of equal rights incidents were told and heard with gusto.

At the last town meeting in Barton Landing, there was a difference of opinion, resulting in high words and a scene of considerable disorder. It so happened that a number of women attended the meeting, and the school teacher also brought the pupils of the political economy class, in order to let them see how a town meeting was conducted. The ladies and the school entered the gallery of the town hall just when the confusion among the legal voters was at its worst. When the men realized that they were exhibiting themselves in no very favorable light to their townswomen and young people, they calmed down with almost ludicrous suddenness, and the meeting at once became orderly. Later, it was announced that the box was open to receive votes for school commissioner, an officer for whom tax-paying women can vote in Vermont. The president of the Vermont W. S. A., who is a large taxpayer, was seated in the gallery among the other ladies. She rose, and went down stairs to cast her vote. When the announcement was made, the body of the hall seemed from the gallery to be a compact mass of men. But by the time she reached the foot of the staircase, the centre of the room was empty, the men having fallen back respectfully and left her a clear path. Men who had been smoking, with their feet up on the seats before them, removed their cigars and took down their feet. As she was about to go forward, her son came up, offered his arm and said, "I will go with you, mother." The two walked up the room together and deposited their ballots. As they came back, a number of her townswomen shook hands with her and congratulated her.

The incident led the other women in the gallery to wish to vote also. Immediately after the meeting, three applied to have their names put on the tax list so they might vote the next time; and the women began to cast about in their minds to see if they did not own some property in virtue of which they could be assessed. One said, "I own \$150 worth of railroad stock." One said, "I own a piano; I can vote on that." One of the ladies who asked to be put on the list was the daughter of a Senator who had strongly opposed woman suffrage in the State Legislature.

In Vermont, all men vote for school officers, but only those women can do so who pay a tax on property. This leads to some queer anomalies. The mother of twelve children cannot vote on school questions; but the childless woman who owns a poodle can vote, because she pays

a dog-tax. It recalls Benjamin Franklin's illustration in his argument against the forty-dollar property qualification: "If a man owns a mule worth forty dollars, he can vote by virtue of his mule. But if the mule dies, the man loses his vote. Which was really the voter, the man or the mule?"

Meanwhile, the school suffrage of women benefits the town by improving the order of the town meeting, by increasing the interest of women in town affairs, and by adding to the treasury, since the women are voluntarily applying to be assessed in order to vote.

The opponents of equal rights are always exhorting the women who believe in suffrage to bring up their sons well, as though the two things were incompatible. So far as my observations go, the sons of equal rights mothers are brought up better than the average, and turn out accordingly. The president of the Vermont Association told us that her son on his wedding day put a roll of bills into his wife's hand, and said, "I want you to have a pocket-book of your own. It is uncomfortable and rather humiliating for a woman, whenever she wants money, to be obliged to come to her husband for it and explain what it is for. You must have your own purse." "My son has always managed in that way, and so did his father before him," said the president, proudly. "It is in equal rights households that you will find the model husbands." The son owns large saw-mills and box-mills. Later he came to his mother and said, "My wife is as good a bookkeeper as there is anywhere. I should have to pay a man a thousand dollars a year for keeping my books. Why should not she keep them, and have the thousand dollars herself? We can hire some woman to stand over the cook-stove, who is not capable of the kind of work my wife can do." It was suggested that his store was a general rendezvous for the men of the neighborhood, and that they might not feel so much like dropping in if a woman were there. He answered, "If any man objects to the presence of my wife in my store, he may stay away." The wife was duly installed as bookkeeper; and her husband not only enjoyed her presence with him during business hours, but felt it a relief not to need to explain business matters to her when he got home at night. "She understands all about the business," he said, "and when we get home we are both of us glad to cast off all thought of it, and talk about something else."

The faithful secretary of the Association, for years the mainspring of the suffrage work in Vermont, gave the history of her conversion. "In conclusion, she said: "I expected it to cost me every friend I had in the world; but it has not cost me one friend who was worth having, and it has been the means of my making some of the most delightful friendships of my life. As a rule, it is the really nice people, the bright ones and the good ones, who believe in equal rights. Don't you find it so?" And we all declared we did.

In looking around the room, we thought

we saw examples. Suffragists are always supposed to be devoid both of good looks and womanly graces; but here was a charming, elderly lady, with beautiful brows, and eyes as clear as a girl's; and her specialty was the peculiarly womanly art of making plants grow and blossom. Her house is a bower of flowers. Another quiet Vermont lady in the circle, a frequent delegate to suffrage conventions, is capable of taking literally by the horns a cow marauding in a neighbor's garden, and of leading her out, after a prolonged wrestle—the cow, though not vicious, objecting strenuously to leaving the forbidden pasturage. And the same hands that took the cow by the horns had painted a collection containing ninety-one varieties of exquisite Vermont wild flowers, all found in one immediate neighborhood, and had written a witty paper for the annual convention of the Vermont W. S. A.

Few outsiders realize what treasures of thought, intelligence and talent, as well as character and courage, are hidden in the women living in the little white houses nestled under great trees, all up and down the beautiful green State of Vermont. May the day soon come when they will vote!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Mrs. McClish, wife of Rev. Dr. Eli McClish, pastor of Grace Methodist Church in San Francisco, supplied her husband's pulpit in his absence, on a recent Sunday evening. The subject of her address was "Motherhood," illustrated from the life of Mrs. Susanna Wesley, wife of Samuel Wesley and mother of John and Charles Wesley. An immense congregation, including large delegations from neighboring churches, listened with interest.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, of Detroit, Mich., writes to *Unity* concerning the fitness of women for pastoral work and the number of parishes without pastors, and asks: "Would it not be well if the Unitarian organization offered the same inducements and assistance to young women that it does to young men to prepare themselves for the ministry? Of the hundreds of young women graduated from our colleges every year, some would gladly enter this not overcrowded profession if encouragement were extended."

Miss Alene M. Skinner is president of the "Outlook Club" at the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Assembly. She is a graduate of Rockford College, Ill., and is now instructor in literature in the Marshalltown, Ia., high school. She thinks that the Girls' Club idea will take root in the other Chautauquas. She has, in fact, recently received letters pointing toward the formation of similar clubs at other assemblies. Miss Skinner calls her club "A Woman-making Club," and says: "I try to work with my girls here along strong, fine lines. I am anxious for their highest development." At the Girls' Club, topics are discussed and the meetings so conducted as to give those who attend many useful hints concerning home life, life in society and in school, college or business.



## KANSAS NOTES.

The *Kansas Sunflower* is the name of a new monthly at Garnett, Kan., at fifty cents per year. Mrs. Anna Champe is editor and publisher. It says:

"Organize! organize! organize! and when you get organized, go to work! We can't expect a crop of equal suffragists unless we sow the seed—suffrage literature and sentiment. "As ye sow, so shall ye also reap."

In Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 4, has been designated "Equal Suffrage Day." A non-partisan programme will be presented under the auspices of the "Equal Suffrage Association" and "Woman's Progressive Political League." The following noted speakers have already accepted invitations to be present and deliver addresses: Annie L. Diggs, and Laura M. Johns.

Major Hudson, of the Topeka (Kan.) Capital, gave an address before the State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, last week, during which he read a dispatch from Mother Bickerdyke, the well-known army nurse, asking the old soldiers to vote for the equal suffrage amendment. "Is there a soldier here who will not vote to make his helpmate his equal before the law," he asked, and there was a great chorus of "noes."

The returns from the school elections, held throughout Kansas on July 27, show that the increase in women's votes in one year was nearly one hundred per cent. The elections were held in the country districts, and show that the farmers' wives and daughters are abreast of the equal suffrage movement. At Sunnyside, Lincoln County, all the women but three attended the annual school meeting, and they cast forty-three per cent. of the vote. Mrs. M. Lamar was elected treasurer. At Burden, Mrs. O. P. Pierce was elected treasurer of the School Board.

A lively meeting was held at the Centennial school-house, Anderson County, Kas., August 3. An Equal Suffrage Association was organized. J. N. Caldwell called the meeting to order. Mr. Slocum was elected chairman. The constitution and by-laws recommended by the State organization were adopted. Officers were chosen. President, Mrs. McMurray; vice-president, Mrs. Babb; recording secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Caldwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Electa Leizure; treasurer, Mrs. Bowen. Mrs. Eliza Hudson, superintendent of the franchise department of the W. C. T. U., took part in the organization.

## MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.

Mrs. R. M. Kellogg gives the following excellent suggestions in the *Michigan Union*:

Letters of inquiry have come from different parts of the State, asking what to do to prepare for an intelligent use of municipal suffrage. The reply has been that it will be necessary to learn all about local municipal matters. What officers are to be elected, what their duties and qualifications, how elected, terms of office, salaries or fees, the ordinances and other laws to be enforced and penalties for non-enforcement, the sanitary and all other interests of the town, franchises granted to private corporations, etc.

All these subjects will come up in connection with the elections, and it will be important that women are informed upon them. A reliable lawyer or some ex-official who understands all the intricacies of city government may be secured to give a series of talks. Instructions about registering, the caucuses, and the new ballot law, also a list of the ordinances, would be topics for the talks, together with other municipal matters.

A new interest may be awakened in the Unions throughout the State if this course is arranged at once, and all who will, invited to take part. The series of talks would be an added attraction. A parliamentary drill of fifteen or twenty minutes at close of the meetings would be helpful to many who have not had such practice.

## THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL SUFFRAGE LAW.

I felt glad to read in your paper, an article concerning the recent act of the Connecticut Legislature protecting women citizens of the United States in their right to vote upon all school matters in this State. The new law reads as follows:

## CHAPTER CCLXVI.

An Act concerning the Right of Women to Vote for School Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every woman who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this State, or of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State one year, and in the town for six months, and can read the English language, shall have the right to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools or for any educational purpose under the general or special laws of this State.

SEC. 2. Any woman who is entitled to vote under the first section of this act may be registered by the town clerk as a qualified voter in town or school district meetings, by making application to him for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the town clerk in each town to keep a registry list of the women entitled to vote in town or school district meetings under the provisions of this act, and to register the names of any women who may apply for registration for that purpose; provided that after being examined by him under oath they shall satisfy him that they have the qualifications required by this act.

SEC. 3. Any women who, after taking such oath before the town clerk, shall testify falsely concerning her qualifications, or shall knowingly vote illegally at any school, town, or district meeting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisoned thirty days.

SEC. 4. Whenever, in any school district, registry lists shall be used by those voting in school district meetings, it shall be the duty of the registrars of voters of the town in which such districts are situated, to prepare separate lists of the names of those women residing in such school districts, or the voting districts of any such school districts, that have been registered by the town clerk under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. At all elections to which the provisions of Chapter CCLXVII. of the public acts of 1889 apply, there shall be provided a separate ballot-box distinctly marked "For Women's Ballots," and all ballots of persons permitted to vote under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in the box so labelled.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

Every woman citizen of Connecticut who reads this article should go as soon as possible to the town clerk, and ask for registration as a qualified voter in town or school district meetings. To recognize this right, limited though it may be, as a duty is to enter at once into the spirit by which free governments live. No woman, now, in Connecticut is free from responsibility as regards the future history of our schools. The best interests of education demand that she shall avail herself of the opportunities now her own,

and add her influence and moral force to secure the election of proper school officers. Register, women of Connecticut, and urge every properly qualified woman whom you know to fulfil her plain duty in this direction.

SARA WINTHROP SMITH.

Seymour, Conn., August 21, 1893.

Mrs. Abbie Holstein recently preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cherokee, Kan.

At Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 22, Mrs. Mary E. Fisher, of South Deerfield, in behalf of the women voters of Deerfield, brought suit against Henry Wait, Alden Briggs, and E. C. Coles, members of the board of registrars of voters, for \$500. Through the registrars' interpretation of the law, the women were not allowed to register last fall, and thus lost the right to vote for school committee. The suit is believed to be the first of its kind. The town will defend the registrars. We rejoice that Mrs. Fisher has taken steps to hold the Deerfield board of registrars responsible for a wrong that needs to be righted.

By a new regulation women are admitted to take tea at the National Liberal Club, London, Eng. This new order of things is generally approved of by the members who express their desire to avail themselves of the privilege of taking their women friends to get a peep at club life. It is but a peep, however, for they are only allowed on the terrace overlooking the Embankment garden and the river, and there only in the afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

## EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley* ("Jostah Allen's Wife.")

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own grand-daughters."—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore preached in the First Universalist Church at Salem, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 6.

During a recent absence of the officials, Miss Achenbach of the Kansas State superintendent's office was superintendent, assistant, bond clerk and stenographer.

Senator Inzer, of Ashville, Ala., is spoken of as a candidate for governor. It was this progressive senator who introduced the woman suffrage bill in the Alabama Legislature last winter.

Miss Belle H. Meeks, of Danville, has been nominated by the Prohibitionists of Iowa for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on a platform which demands equal suffrage.

Boston women were active in the scientific congresses of the World's Fair on Aug. 23. Mrs. Lavery, of Boston, presided over the woman's branch of geology. Miss Louise Foster, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., read a paper on "Chemical Geology," and Miss Ella Boyd, of Hyde Park, Mass., read a paper on "Granites of Massachusetts and Their Origin."

The *W. C. T. U. Bulletin*, of Colorado Springs, says that Miss Stockton, of Grand Junction, in circulating a suffrage petition, found but one man in over a hundred who declined to sign, and he had recently come to the State. At Lake City a recent lecture upon franchise brought out the two pastors of the place as well as a general expression in favor of the proposed change in State citizenship.

Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, of Arvada, is addressing audiences upon "Woman's Ballot for Colorado," and in view of the immediate and urgent need of work in behalf of the pending amendment and the "hard times," she gives her services for the collection only. In a late issue of the *Grand Junction News*, Mrs. Telford asked for space for the discussion of the political equality question. A kindly editorial rejoinder doubted if any one could be found there to oppose the proposed amendment in November. F. H. Davis, editor of the *Mail* at Fruita, is also a suffragist with an open column for this reform.

The *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* for Aug. 26 contains Literary Notices; Gossip and Gleanings; Children's Column; Humorous Anecdotes; Some Just Laws for Women; How I Became a Vegetarian; Dress Session of National Council; Seest Thou This Woman?; Poetical Selections; A Timid Woman, a story by Octave Thanet, from the *New York World*; More Gracious Than Men; Woman's Days at Hazlett Park and Lily Dale; Poet, not Divine; Emma Willard Educational Society; Opportunity for Women's Clubs; Every Wyoming Senator but One; The World's Peace Congress; Women in the Churches; World's Fair Notes; Chautauqua Echoes; Affairs Abroad; News from Australia; Some Vermont Women, and Mothers without Votes, by Alice Stone Blackwell; Look at the Blue Sky, by Catherine Wilde; The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Law; Municipal Suffrage in Michigan; Press Points, Editorial Notes on Kansas School Election, Colorado, etc., and Items Concerning Women.

#### MOTHERS WITHOUT VOTES.

Miss Turner, in her paper read before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, continues her review of the points in which it is expected that equal suffrage would do good. She says:

Another claim is that the temperance problem would be solved. Women are doing more good to-day in regard to the removal of this evil than if they had the ballot. The way to take this curse from our land is not to make the futile attempt to bring about prohibition; that only antagonizes, and, with our foreign element, which will never assimilate, the plan is not feasible. The place for this work is in the home amongst the youth. Take from a man what he wants or feels he must have, and his appetite will grow stronger and he will become more determined to accomplish his desire,—going to more excess when he gets it. But instill in the youth a hatred of the liquor traffic, show him the attendant evils, and impress upon him the inseparableness of true manhood and temperance; and then shall be accomplished more than women can ever hope to effect by prohibition. Further, would women be a unit on this issue? Far from it, we are sorry to admit. Any one who claims otherwise is not familiar with the condition of things as they exist at the present day.

It is not easy to see why Miss Turner should be sorry that women are not a unit in favor of prohibition, when she is herself opposed to it. I believe heartily in prohibition. But, granting for the sake of argument that a prohibitory law is temperance legislation carried to an unwise extreme (which I do not in the least believe), the present state of things, in which our large cities are practically ruled by the liquor interest, certainly represents an undesirable extreme in the opposite direction. The majority even of the men opposed to prohibition would admit this. It is as notorious as it is disgraceful. Women are not a unit upon the prohibition question, but the vast majority of women have the interests of their homes at heart, and are not under the influence of the grog-shop. They honestly desire to see temperance promoted. The addition to the electorate of a large body of voters of this sort could not fail to have a wholesome influence in diminishing the present inordinate political power of the liquor interest. Whoever else doubts this, the liquor sellers do not. Neither do the people who are most interested in promoting temperance and who have given the subject the longest and most careful consideration.

"Work in the home among the youth" is good; but outside influences are often too strong for home training. A boy is quite as apt to follow his father's example as his mother's advice, especially when the example is reinforced by that of the men occupying the most prominent positions all around him. And so long as a boy is taught that his mother does not know enough to vote, he is almost sure to think the less of her opinion on other questions. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, from whom portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," says Gen. Lew Wallace states that he drew the of the exclusion of women from all voice in public affairs:

Think of the effect of this dishonor upon the boys of this land. The mother

tries to teach her boy that he must be pure and temperate and honorable, that he must control his passions, and walk as a man among men, if he would succeed in life. That boy goes out from his mother, and the first thing he meets with neutralizes and gives the lie to all his mother's teachings. He says to himself, "Why, mother says so and so;" but he finds men in high places violating all those teachings, and he begins to conclude that his mother does not know much about it. From that moment that boy discounts his mother's judgment, and though she must still have a hold on his affections, she does not have a hold upon him in any other way. There is where you wrong us, gentlemen, and cripple us in training men who will make the statesmen of this nation.

Miss Turner says women are doing more good to-day for temperance than they could if they had the ballot. This is not the opinion of the women who are doing most for temperance to-day without the ballot. They are emphatic in the expression of their conviction that moral influence plus a vote is worth more than moral influence minus a vote, whether for temperance or any other good object. Moreover, women have been following the plan recommended by Miss Turner for centuries, and still the evil grows constantly worse. This being the case; would it not be worth while now to try an improved method?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### KANSAS CAMPAIGN CONVENTION.

The amendment to enfranchise Kansas women makes activity necessary. A long campaign is impending, and the formal opening will be a mass-meeting, on Sept. 1 and 2, in Kansas City, Kan.

The Kansas City, Argentine, and Wyandotte County Suffrage Associations offer entertainment to all visitors who give notice by letter to Mrs. W. F. Bradford, 605 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan., before Aug. 30.

LAURA M. JOHNS.

MAY BELLEVILLE-BROWN.

Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee.

The *July Dawn*, of Sydney, New South Wales, contains reports of meetings of "Womanhood Suffrage Leagues" in that city, and quotes recent testimony from Wyoming. Lady Windeyer has been re-elected president of the Sydney league.

The Woman's Library of the Woman's Building at the Fair is to be placed in a permanent Woman's Memorial Building. Mrs. J. J. Bagley, of Michigan, is chairman of the committee that has this building matter in charge. The library already numbers seven thousand volumes in sixteen languages and representing twenty-three countries. A forthcoming catalogue will form a bibliography of women's writings.

Mr. Edward Clarence, who devotes himself to collecting on phonograph cylinders the songs he desires to have repeated all over the world, has succeeded in securing thus the Grace Church chimes. The task required careful preparation of cylinders and receivers, and intelligent co-operation on the part of Miss Bertha Thomas, who plays the chimes; but the experiment has proved such a success as to surprise and gratify Mr. Edison, to whom one of the cylinders was promptly sent.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

No. 35.

## The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WOMEN AND THE SCHOOLS.

Miss Turner, in her paper read before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, continued to review the advantages which it is hoped will be secured by equal suffrage. She says:

Another claim is that education would be better cared for. Now, in this regard, if we stop and consider for a moment, we shall see that the voters at present have as much interest in this question as any woman can have; and, the interests being so identical, it is very difficult for us to see just where women's entering into politics would have any material effect.

The father of a family has as much interest in its welfare as the mother; yet a household that contains only a father, and no mother, is seldom as well cared for as one that has both. There are many housekeeping details for which a woman's eye is needed; and the same thing has been found true in the supervision of the schools. One striking instance occurred in a Massachusetts town not far from Boston. A certain school suffered from repeated outbreaks of diphtheria and other diseases. The school-committee had the building whitewashed, and ventilated, and did all they could think of to improve the sanitary arrangements, but in vain. The school-house was about to be closed as hopelessly unhealthy, when a woman was elected to the school-board. She went all over the building, and then asked to be shown the cellar. The janitor was disgusted. He said no member of the school board had ever asked to be taken into the cellar before, and that it was not in a fit state for visitors. This only made the lady the more determined to see it. She found in it an old well, reeking with filth. It was cleaned out and filled up, and the school had no more outbreaks of illness.

Inspectors of Schools and State Superintendents of Education testify that the schools are best cared for when there are both men and women on the board. The men, owing to their larger business experience, are generally more competent to deal with the purely business questions that come before the board, but the women are found better able to deal with questions that relate to the children, and there are all sorts of little things about a school building that they look after more keenly than the men. Moreover, women generally have more leisure than men to visit the schools and look personally into the way in which they are con-

ducted. Finally (and this is no small advantage) women are less under the influence of party politics. In our large cities, one of the worst things for the schools is the way in which small politicians seek to be elected to the school board, not because they take the smallest interest in the schools, but merely as a stepping-stone to some higher political office. The men of both parties, as a rule, vote for the school committee nominated by their party, with little or no examination into their fitness. Indeed, they generally regard the school nominees as a mere tail to the kite of the main ticket, and hardly look at them. The women have generally looked more closely into the qualifications of the candidates, and have honestly tried to choose the men they thought would make the best school board. The results have often been markedly beneficial.

The conviction that it is best for women to have a vote on school questions is evidently gaining ground. School suffrage was granted to women by Kentucky in 1845; in 1861 by Kansas, in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by Vermont and New York, in 1883 by Nebraska, in 1885 by Wisconsin, in 1886 by Washington, in 1887 by New Jersey, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Arizona; and by Illinois in 1891. Connecticut has just fallen into line, and it is evidently only a question of time when all the other States will join the procession.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

### A BUSY WOMAN.

One of the busiest of women is Miss Kate F. Kimball. For ten months of the year, as secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, she is kept busy, and keeps a dozen girls busy at correspondence connected with the work. The remaining two months are mainly spent at the same sort of business, but she transfers her headquarters from Buffalo to Chautauqua. There she is in great demand, being popular with every man, woman, or child, who fancies she is well versed in any and every topic. She is often called on at a moment's notice to talk to girls, or give advice to boys, or sketch a line of reading for a literary class, or to do any one of a dozen other things which are apt to come up at this intellectual retreat. And she is never found wanting.

Women are said to be "the weaker sex." Yet they are longer lived than men. Mrs. Anne Hyde died, Aug. 24, at Peekskill, N. Y., aged 104 years, 3 months, and 26 days. She was the oldest person, probably, in the Empire State. Mrs. Hyde was born in Fishkill Village, April 28, 1789, preceding by two days the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

MISS IDA POLLOCK took the highest rank in the examination of fifteen physicians in Baltimore by the State Board of Medical Examiners, in which is vested the authority to grant licenses to practise.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER celebrated her eighty-second birthday, on Saturday, Aug. 26, at the residence of her son, Col. Henry B. Beecher, of Yonkers, N. Y. Only the members of the family were present.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE recently celebrated her seventy-third birthday. Although for many years confined to her house by constant ill health, she is ceaselessly at work for the welfare of her fellow creatures.

MISS V. V. DODGE, of Washington, D. C., is one of the best known of the American archæologists. She has just returned from a several years' journey of investigation in South America, where she has made many wonderful discoveries relating to the art of the old prehistoric races.

MRS. ANNA MORRISON REED, of Laytonville, Humboldt County, Cal., has been invited by the Board of Directors of the California State Agricultural Society to deliver the annual address at the State Fair. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Reed will accept this honor tendered for the first time to a woman in California.

MISS ANNIE C. LAWRENCE, of the Boston Fine Arts Museum, recently delivered an address in honor of the University Art Guild, at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Congdon, Evanston, Ill. Her subject was "Choice Pictures in Great Britain's and Germany's Selections in Fine Arts Building."

Sir Edward Strachey, in the September *Atlantic*, says:

Yet, depend upon it, as you grow older you will see more and more instances and proofs of the reality and the depth of the love of husbands and wives for each other in the most ordinary, commonplace couples. I have heard of marriages where love has died out from some canker of selfishness or worldliness at its heart; but I have oftener seen unexpected proofs of a love stronger than death in all sorts of people in whom I had never before discovered any signs of sentiment or romance.

MRS. FLORENCE HULL, associate editor of that excellent magazine for parents, *Childhood*, is a liberal-minded and progressive woman, fully in sympathy with the efforts of her sex to bring about a rightful reform in both the legal and social status of women. Her modesty has prevented her coming out prominently, but during the past ten years many articles written by her under various pseudonyms have appeared in news papers and journals, advocating the higher education and increased influence of woman.

## WHEN GRANDMA WAS A LITTLE GIRL LIKE ME.

BY GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN.

She said there was a grea' big lovely orchard,  
An' everywhere, as far as you could see,  
Just grass an' trees all full of fruit a-growin'—  
When Grandma was a little girl like me.

She said there was a lot of little bunnies,  
And she telled us just how tame they used to be  
Eatin' lettuce leaves and clover from her fingers—  
When Grandma was a little girl like me.

An' pigs, she said, an' cats, an' little chickens,  
An' a norful dog 'at barked tremenously,  
An' a cunning little calf down in the pasture—  
When Grandma was a little girl like me.

She had some grea' big bruvvers an' a sister,  
An' a baby, just a teeny tonty wee,  
A little bit o', bit o' baby,  
'Cause Grandma wan't a only child—like me.

An' 'en she telled us all about 'e attic  
Where all 'e little children used to play,  
An' lots o' room to run around an' holler  
When it rained outside the whole long, living  
day.

It must 'a' been just lovely there to Grandma's  
The city's just as different as can be;  
I guess it was a good deal more like heaven  
When Grandma was a little girl like me.

—Independent.

## BEING DEAD HE YET SPEAKETH.

The balcony in the northwest corner of the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair contains the exhibit made by the Century Company, Harper Brothers, the Scribners, and other eminent publishers. It is much frequented by readers and scholars, who linger, delighted with the array of literary treasures. In the Century space are cases filled with autograph letters, original drawings, and manuscripts by noted authors and artists. Here, too, is a collection of Lincoln letters and papers, and letters written by the statesmen and reformers who have helped to make American history. Among the political papers is a letter to Henry Ward Beecher from William Lloyd Garrison, clear and legible. This letter as it lies in the case shows the first and fourth pages only, which read as follows:

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 10, 1870.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—My Dear Friend:

I regret to be obliged to substitute a brief letter for my presence at the mass convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association at Steinway Hall tomorrow, for I anticipated great pleasure in seeing—many of them for the first time—an array of eminent advocates of equal rights, drawn together by a common inspiration from various parts of the country. But while the spirit is willing the flesh is weak, hence the cause of my absence.

The claim of woman to the ballot is so reasonable, in such exact conformity to the theory of popular government, and so important in its bearings upon whatever concerns the interests of the people, that I marvel any man with ordinary intelligence and sense of justice, on giving any consideration to the subject, can resist or . . .

Dr. Bushnell says: "Suffrage is a right given, never a right to be demanded because it inheres beforehand in the person, and neither men nor women have any title to it, save what is grounded in consideration of benefit."

Suffrage is a right primarily given by

whom? Where did Hancock and Adams, Washington and Jefferson, Revolutionary Federalists and Republicans, Dr. Bushnell and the opposers of woman suffrage generally, get their right to vote? Who gave them authority to choose their own rulers? Women claim no other title for it than men assert for themselves; and that claim is valid in one case as in the other. It is sure to be accorded in the end, and the sooner the better. No matter how many stupid or stubborn men may resist and how many weak-minded women may say nay, it will nevertheless be triumphant, adding new lustre to the nineteenth century.

Yours very cordially,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

This message, sent by the great "Liberator" to the great preacher, nearly a quarter of a century ago, is eloquently repeated to thoughtful visitors from all the countries of the earth. Though the hand that penned them is still, the words live, breathe, and burn.

F. M. A.

## WOMAN ON THE FARM.

The most pathetic sight on earth, not excepting a sick baby, is the knotted, bent back of the woman who has spent the best years of her life as the so-called mistress of a farm. There is but one thing that matches it, and that is her face, large-eyed, withered, rigid, dead; she has borne her children, suffered her woman's hope and baptism of pain, and has done the work every day that would have broken down three men. When the farm hand came in from the field he ruminated on the door step or with his feet on the hearth. She had the dishes to wash, the children to put to bed, and then sat down with the family mending basket. In the early days she had her ambitions for herself and her children and her husband; but hard work and that mortgage on the farm have eaten out her heart, and now with a sort of hopeless, bovine patience she looks on children grown up to just what she did not wish, while her immortal hope has dwindled to one great yearning for rest. Is there nothing better for the woman of the American farm? No remedy? There is. Let her begin her life, not only as the farmer's wife, but as his partner in business. There are money-making interests on a farm which are forever undeveloped unless the woman makes them evolve; but first and chief it is necessary, unless the farmer's wife will settle down to be only the head "girl" of the concern without a dollar of wages—working for her victuals and clothes—that she shall *manage* some cash producing business and be recognized as a producer. Such a position is imperative to prevent the whole investment of the farm being risked in one-sided farming, and that the man's side, for however wise his management, it represents only the masculine idea. There are capabilities in a woman for organizing and utilizing money-making opportunities on a farm that would otherwise go to waste. Her main obstacles are that she will not plan broadly enough, will not thoroughly acquaint herself with business details, and will be too timid to assume financial responsibility in the face of the wet-blanketing her propositions will get nine times out of ten.

But in every direction women have demonstrated their ability as farm producers. It is a well-recognized fact that Southern women-planters are usually a success, and often make plantations "pay" where the husband has succeeded only in increasing the mortgage and dying of discouragement. One instance will suffice. A planter's wife was left with a Mississippi River plantation, under \$23,000 mortgage, and a family of five children, just ready for school and college. The two years' illness of her husband had given her a grasp of the business. After his death, when the commission merchant came up to "close her out," the improved condition of the place and the wisdom of her plans caused him to say: "I'll advance all the money you want this year." At the end of three years she had paid the mortgage, sent her sons and daughters to college, and her plantation was universally confessed to be the best improved one in the county.

The dairy scientifically managed affords work for women's hands and brains. One young woman in Scotland became so proficient she was engaged to give a course of dairy instruction in Aberdeenshire, which was deemed so valuable she was permanently retained in that district. Cheese and butter offer a large field. The culture of bees, silk-worms, poultry, eggs, beef-cattle, sheep and wool, and even horses has been successfully manipulated by enterprising women. A woman near Los Angeles, California, has made a wondrous success of a rose farm, the product being attar of roses for the market. The May number of the *California Illustrated* tell of the other women there, mostly Southerners, thrown on their own resources, who have become farmers of note, taking care to be first in market, making neat and secure packing a specialty, and studying the problem of finding hardy trees and flowers, choosing those which can best stand the invasion of moth and disease.—*Union Signal*.

Mrs. E. T. Wing, of Westfield, one of the principal speakers on "Grange Day" at Chautauqua, told of the work of the women in the Grange, and sustained the right of women to the ballot.

The Attorney-General of Illinois informs Mrs. Florence Kelley, appointed under the Factory and Workshop Law recently enacted in Illinois, that her powers as inspector are not limited to the factories and workshops specified in one section of the act, but extend to cases where certain other sections are violated. Under this interpretation, an inspector, such as Mrs. Kelley, has a right to investigate all cases arising under violation of its provisions prohibiting the employment of women and girls for more than eight hours of each day, or any employment of children under fourteen years, or the employment of youths of either sex between fourteen and sixteen years, except under regulations ensuring their physical soundness. This decision gives the newly appointed inspectors wide powers of supervision. They began work on July 20, with headquarters at 247 West Polk Street, Chicago.



## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ON POLITICAL PARTIES.

The advocates of woman suffrage should appeal to their Legislatures next winter, in every State where the Legislature is in session, for school, municipal and presidential suffrage. In order to do so successfully, they should heed the significant words of Benjamin Franklin, one of the most sagacious diplomatists and successful politicians that ever lived. He wrote the following "Observations on my reading History in the library, May 9, 1731."

That the great affairs of the world, the wars and revolutions are carried on and effected by parties.

That the view of these parties is their present general interest, or what they take to be such.

That the different views of these different parties occasion all confusion.

That while a party is carrying on a general design, each man has his particular private interest in view.

That as soon as a party has gained its general point, each member becomes intent upon his particular interest; which, thwarting others, breaks that party into divisions, and occasions more confusion.

That few in public affairs act from a mere view of the good of their country, whatever they may pretend; and, though their actions be real good to their country, yet men primarily consider that their own and their country's interests are united, and so do not act from a principle of benevolence.

That fewer still in public affairs act with a view to the good of mankind.

This statement is as true to-day as 160 years ago. Nothing is gained by nagging parties, nor by scolding them, nor by harsh and censorious criticism. Parties are as good as the men who compose them, and no better. Women are divided in political sympathy and opinion, as men are. Let every woman attach herself to the party which seems to her, on the whole, the wiser and better. Let her show her interest in that party by loyal and unselfish co-operation. By so doing she will secure co-operation for suffrage.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## COLORADO.

A delegation of ladies from the Cañon City (Col.) Equal Suffrage League recently held an afternoon meeting at Coal Creek. Good pithy speeches were made by several ladies. When the meeting was well in progress a number of gentlemen entered. These all signed the voting petition. A League was organized, with officers as follows: President, Mrs. S. J. Roocroft; vice-presidents, Mrs. Luke Richardson, Mrs. Morgan Richards, and Mrs. Kate Stokes; secretary, Mrs. Anna Galloway; lecturer, Miss R. H. Davidson. The League starts with a membership of fifty women, who take an active interest, and have already obtained a large number of pledges for votes, both in Coal Creek and Rockvale.

Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, formerly of the *Aspen Daily Leader*, later of the *Aspen Daily Times*, now employed on the *Rocky Mountain News*, has charge of the press work for the Equal Suffrage Association in the fall campaign for woman suffrage in Colorado. The *Silver Lance* says that Miss Reynolds is one of the brightest and cleverest young women in

the State, and her untiring efforts are already plainly visible in the tone of the State press, which is rapidly becoming almost unanimous for woman suffrage. C. L. Stonaker, in the *Journalist*, describes her as follows:

Miss Reynolds reported the Senate proceedings for the *News*. She is a hard-working and thoroughly a business woman. She comes from a State where women are taught to work, and New Jersey never turned out a harder worker than Miss Richardson. Not many years ago she was teaching school in the mountains. She varied the monotony of that work by riding a broncho over the hills, killing bears and mountain lions, and writing poems. Afterward she started in newspaper work on the *Aspen daily*. She fearlessly attacked the wicked, investigated mines, and reported murders and pink teas with impunity. However, she had some hard times. One day a big ruffian, loaded with bad whisky and a six-shooter, came into the office and wanted the heart and liver of the fellow who wrote an article not pleasing to that individual. The editor pointed toward a little room and the wild-eyed ruffian bolted in. There he saw Miss R., who glanced through her spectacles in innocent inquiry at the intrusion. The fellow was too much astonished to speak. He slowly withdrew and slid out of the office. The next day Miss Richardson had the pleasure of writing up that man as an incident of the police court proceedings. After that she became the "fighting editor," and all the visitors on mischief bent were turned over to her.

## KANSAS NOTES.

Mrs. C. L. Denton, president of the Seventh District E. S. A., is doing effective work. She has recently spoken and organized at Sterling, Lyons, and Chase, and has left the nucleus of societies at Sylvia and Stafford. Mrs. Denton thinks more work ought to be done in the country school-houses, and that the intelligence of our country people requires that good talent be sent to the rural districts. She is right about this. But there is another true thing about the matter and that is that this same intelligence of these people, and their State pride and affection, lead them to receive with the kindest indulgence the message of their own county women, when they come to tell what Kansas women want, even though they do not exhibit the finish of practised speakers.

One of the ladies circulating an enrolment book reports many interesting things of her work. She says all mature men sign the pledge to vote for the amendment, and that all elderly women sign the request to voters to support the amendment. She finds most opposition among the young and inexperienced, though we never had so many young women coming into the ranks as now. One man of considerable note in the State is reported as objecting to woman's enfranchisement because he is afraid women enfranchised would be slow to marry. "Too much independence," he thought, "would be given women by enfranchisement."

But the enrolment work goes bravely on. Not less than 40,000 voters are now enrolled under the amendment banner.

Mrs. J. C. Bare, of Baldwin, vice-president of the Woman's Progressive Political

League, is a member of the committee on programme for seven picnics to be held in Douglas County, for the discussion of financial questions by representatives of all parties. Mrs. Bare has arranged that an address on the suffrage question shall be delivered at each of these gatherings. Mrs. Laura M. Johns will represent the amendment interests at two of these meetings to be held near Eudora and historic Lecompton.

Mrs. J. C. Bare is a remarkable person. She was the first woman to join the Alliance in her county. She is a "woman's woman," and rejoices at every opportunity of advancement offered to women. She was soon elected lecturer of the county alliance and was steadily advanced to one official position after another. She is also a U. S. pension agent and has secured many thousand dollars of arrearages for widows and orphans of soldiers. Besides all this she manages her own farm and two others of non-residents, attends to collecting rents, and withal forgets not to work earnestly for women's interests, and will find time to give effectual aid to the amendment campaign.

Let us ask ourselves how we should like to be disfranchised, and from the answer determine whether we have the right to refuse suffrage to any woman who asks it. "But," say you, "woman is already adequately represented. She does not form a separate class. She has no interests different from those of her husband, brother, or father." These arguments have been used even by so eminent an authority as John Bright. Is it indeed a fact? Wherever woman owns property which she could relieve from unjust taxation; wherever she has a son whom she would preserve from the temptations of intemperance, or a daughter from the enticements of a libertine, or a husband from the attractions of the saloon, she evidently has special rights to protect and special wrongs to remedy.

—Wm. Dudley Foulke.

## The Woman's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Founded 1870, devoted to Women's Interests, and especially to Woman Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"It is the very best paper for women."—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is so much the best of the woman suffrage papers that no comparison is possible."—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

"It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it.—*Marietta Holley* ("Josiah Allen's Wife").

"The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

"If any one wishes to be informed on the woman question, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that any one ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

The first State labor convention of Colorado met in Denver July 15 and 16. It was a representative gathering of the organized labor of the State. Its platform contains the following:

Sixth—We declare for equal rights to both sexes and pledge our hearty support at the next general election to the proposition to extend to women the right of suffrage.

The celebrated German philologist, Hermann Grimm, has written an article advocating the admission of women on an equal footing with men into the German universities, and attributes the inability of German girls to take a place in literature and science to their unjust exclusion.

"VIRGINIA FRANKLYN," a new writer, whose verses and essays in *Harper's Bazar* and elsewhere have been noticed for their fresh and enjoyable qualities, is Mrs. Virginia Terhune Vandewater, a daughter of "Marion Harland." Her sister is Christine Terhune Herrick, whose excellent writings on domestic topics are well-known.

The *Minneapolis Journal* tells how a dauntless woman, met by the perplexity of a reprobate husband who threatened misery, if not ruin, by his wayward course, had herself appointed her husband's guardian, thus gaining legal control of his wages and authority to restrain him from extremes of conduct. Is there not a hint here for wives of drinking men?

Mrs. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT addressed a large congregation, in Portland, Me., on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, in behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union's Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery of that city. A reception was given the day previous to Mrs. Chant by the ladies of the First Parish Church.

The wanton attack upon Miss Anna Melton, a missionary of the Presbyterian church at Duree, in the Koorish Mountains in Turkey, has been the subject of important correspondence between our government and Turkey. Under instructions from the State Department, the United States minister at Constantinople demanded a rigid investigation of the outrage and the punishment of the guilty parties. This demand has been met by the Turkish authorities in a manner entirely satisfactory so far as preliminary steps are concerned.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL this week contains articles on Woman and the World's Fair; Philadelphia Screens in the Woman's Building; Woman on the Farm; How to Improve Cities; Chairman Foulke's Address; She Did Right to Withdraw; The Larger Opportunity; Mrs. Lewis, the Manuscript Hunter; Brander's Wife; Fishes' Nests; Poetry; Suffrage Meetings in Vermont; New England Agricultural Fair; Benjamin Franklin on Political Parties; The Woman Enthroned; Co-educational Medical School at Tufts; Comers and Goers; Colorado Women Moving; New York School Elections; Women and the Schools; Progress in the Lone Star State; Texas News; School Elections in Kansas; Miss Green, of California; Educational Matters; Chautauqua Echoes; Half a Blueberry Pie; Italian Etiquette; Our New York Letter, etc.

#### HALF A BLUEBERRY PIE.

It has often been noted that the relaxation summer brings goes far deeper than the physical muscles, and plays havoc with conventionalities, manners and theories. Starched deportment is absolutely incompatible with soft shirts and silk blouses; a majestic gait sorts ill with russet shoes. Merely arbitrary social barriers are melted down by the sun that drives the mercury up into the nineties. Folk humanize and fraternize oddly. For instance, the purchasing agent for a certain small family dropped in the other day, at a well-known shop, in search of half an apple-pie. The pie being warm, its division was a matter of time and difficulty. The attendant, a bright-faced young fellow, appealed to the sympathies of his customer with a cheery and contagious *camaraderie*. "I don't think, d'you?"—said he—"there's anything needs more patience'n grace than getting a warm pie off the plate! But this job is just *nuts* to one I got launched on, the other day! Y'see I'm not used to this biz, and I didn't know the nature of blueberry pies, 'cept the way they taste when you eat 'em. I was green—see? So when a lady came in, and says, 'Can you sell me half a blueberry pie?'—I up and says, 'O yes'm', as cheerful as you please, That pie was hot, and just ravagin' full of juice, and I went at it with a big knife like a butcher at a lamb. Well! I'd have liked you to see this counter—an' my hands and clothes—and that lady's face—she was leaning over to see how I got on, when my knife struck bottom. And as for what the boss said. —Well!"—Dorothy Lundt in *Boston Commonwealth*.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

On Tuesday, Aug. 22, the women of this State in all the rural districts took part in the annual school meetings, and helped to elect school officers for the ensuing year. This use of privilege has now become so much a matter of course that but little record is made of the event in our papers. Where formerly the fact that the two or three women had voted was chronicled as a matter of moment and a surprising innovation, now nothing is said even when a large number of women exercise the right of suffrage to the limited extent which the law permits. Private letters, however, speak of the interest women have taken in the school meetings. Chautauqua, of course, did well, the organized suffrage societies turning out in goodly numbers, and persuading women outside their membership to swell the ranks. At Milton, on the Hudson, the former home of the beautiful and beloved Mrs. Sarah Hallock, the women planned to make their annual visit to the little schoolhouse where the meetings are held with Mrs. Frances V. Hallock, Miss Dorcas Hull, Mrs. Henrietta Tuttle and other veteran leaders. In Wyoming, Cattaraugus, Allegany and other western counties the voting was large.

Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell recently addressed the Silver Lake temperance meeting at three of their sessions. She

reports that the women there were preparing for a stirring campaign for the election of a woman as school commissioner. This activity at the school meetings should indicate a well organized plan of action for the fall elections. The women at Wellsville, at Warsaw, and at Albion are arranging for large public meetings. Your correspondent is finishing the summer vacation by the ocean shore in New Jersey. Here I have heard animated accounts of the part taken by women in the school elections in this State. At Asbury Park there was an exciting contest, but the women coming out in large numbers elected their candidate. A few nights ago I addressed an attentive audience at this place. These seaside resorts near the city have so many New Yorkers at them that work seems scarcely out of that State.

As I write, a wild wind is blowing by the hotel. It is the breath of the tornado that has torn its way up from the West Indies, and wrought ruin and havoc along the whole Atlantic coast. The waves are leaping up the shore in mad tumult, lashed into broad stretches of foam by the fierce gale that tears at their crests and sends the spume streaming back in clouds of snowy spray. The magnificent sight brings many people to the beach, despite the tremendous wind that beats them back. As I look from my window, I cannot but contrast the progress of the men and the women. The men with stronger muscular development have so much the easier task. They stride forward with caps firmly planted on their heads, and with bifurcated nether garments man defies the hurricane, while the women, with smaller strength, with their waists compressed, their wide skirts outspread like huge sails, clutching at the dress with one hand, while holding on the hat with the other, presently give up the unequal struggle.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

*Avon by the Sea, N. J., Aug. 29, 1893.*

#### TEXAS NEWS.

An enthusiastic suffrage worker from Granger, Tex., writes:

"The first auxiliary Equal Suffrage Association was organized in July at Taylor, a place in the centre of the State and issuing four newspapers, not one of them opposed to equal suffrage. They publish all the suffrage news.

"The resolution of the Wyoming Legislature on woman suffrage, which was passed last fall, appeared in the *People's Sentinel*. We have a splendid president for the Taylor E. S. A.—John A. Gano, a minister and one of the leading business men of the place, a banker and land agent. He is pleasant and popular.

"Mr. Charles L. Gibson, writing me from Graham, Tex., said he was surprised upon mentioning the subject of equal suffrage in his Lodge to find not a man opposed to it. The *Independent Pulpit*, published at Waco, will declare in favor of equal suffrage.

"Judge J. P. Richardson, of Austin, says he will put himself on record as a radical advocate for equal suffrage.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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No. 36.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### IS THE AMERICAN GIRL GROWING UNWOMANLY?

"Is the freedom of American life making the American girl and woman unwomanly?" In response to this question a number of writers recently contributed their views to the *Boston Sunday Globe*. From different standpoints all reach a negative conclusion. Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., thinks that "the average American girl has good sense and self-poise enough to use the larger liberty that is accorded her for the enrichment of her womanly character."

Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods says: "It is now many years since I began to study the character, aims, manners and speech of young girls in different lands, and the longer I investigate the greater is my regard for the 'all-round American girl.'"

Miss Cora Benneson, from the standpoint of a "college student and a traveller," says: "It has been my fortune to see the women of many lands. I have met none I consider more truly womanly than our American college girls."

We give in full the views of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. She says: "I consider freedom the first condition of moral life. It needs, however, to be accompanied by much instruction. It is like money in this, that, in order to profit by it, one must learn how to use it properly. I believe the freedom enjoyed by American girls gives them a better chance of attaining true womanhood than they could enjoy under any dictatorial and slavish system of society. They should remember, nevertheless, that true nobility of character, in man or in woman, is not attained without study, effort, and self-restraint. If they are suffered or suffer themselves to lose sight of this, they will not elevate the world's standard of womanliness as they are bound to do."

### SHE WAS CAPTAIN.

Better proof that the emancipation of women is at hand than the prominence of the Woman's Exhibit at Chicago was afforded to the Listener the other day. Down in the Bread and Well Street district—that queer little fragment of a slum left by the redemption of Fort Hill, and very nearly deprived now of its slummy character by the great number of respectable business houses which hem it in—the Listener saw a queer and impressive sight. A juvenile military company was parad-

ing there—a ragged, somewhat dirty squad, armed with sticks and brooms, and consisting in about equal measure of boys and girls; and by whom, think you, was this battalion commanded? By a girl, not a whit bigger than one or two of the boys in the company. She had no military toggery, and she was bareheaded and ragged; but she had a glittering eye and a terrible look on her face, and she commanded her motley squad like a Napoleon. Every urchin was as straight as a ramrod, and the slightest deviation from the line brought a sharp command from the captain which put him instantly into his place. The boys in the army certainly seemed to see nothing out of the way in being commanded by a girl. This incident seems to indicate a great change in the ordinary view of the juvenile lower classes as to what a girl is good for. But perhaps it is only an effect of the example set by the Salvation Army.—*Boston Transcript*.

### THE ENEMIES IT HAS MADE.

The Michigan Liquor Dealers' Association met in delegate convention 250 strong, at Arbeiter Hall, Grand Rapids, Aug. 23, and resolved to oppose the law giving women municipal suffrage. In a preliminary circular sent out to the trade some weeks ago, the association says:

The last session of the Legislature in this State, by giving to the women a franchise with an educational restriction, struck a blow directly at our interests and rights. It is only a question of time as to what the inevitable result will be to us, unless we promptly get under one banner and fight shoulder to shoulder for our interests.

Promptly, on the same day, Aug. 23, the city attorney of Grand Rapids, William W. Taylor, advised the Board of Education to nullify the law of 1893 and refuse to allow women to register and vote for municipal officers on the ground of unconstitutionality. A majority of the Board have, it is said, signified their intention to act upon the opinion of the city attorney and exclude the women.

The women of Grand Rapids, however, have no intention of submitting to this gross injustice. They have held a spirited mass meeting, so large and orderly as to command universal respect, and have resolved to go forward and demand registration in accordance with law. If their votes are refused, they will sue for damages and appeal to the Supreme Court of Michigan for redress.

The city attorney of Grand Rapids holds the law to be unconstitutional on the ground that, under the Australian ballot, there would be no way to prevent the women from voting for State officers as well as for municipal officers. Within a year or two, an effort was made to nullify the school suffrage law of Illinois on the same ground. The Illinois court decided that when the Legislature gave the women a right to vote for school officers,

but not for other officers, this action implied that the women were to be furnished with the necessary facilities—i. e. a separate ballot containing the names of school officers only, and a separate box in which to cast it. This was a common sense decision. This is the way the matter has been settled in Massachusetts, and all other States where officers for whom women cannot vote are chosen at the same election with officers for whom they can vote.

MISS BERTHA LAMME, of Springfield, O., recently received a degree of electrical engineer at the Ohio State University. She led her class, and has already accepted a position with the Westinghouse Electric Company, at Pittsburg.

ANNE PRATT (Mrs. Pearlless), the distinguished English botanist, has just died. She was the author of many valuable works on plants, exquisitely illustrated by herself, and her chief work, "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Great Britain," has taken rank with the standard botanical works of the world. It is illustrated with colored block-printed plates, and forms an exhaustive history of all British species.

MISS AGNES E. MCKENZIE is supervisor of all the public kindergartens of London, Ont. The city has eight kindergartens, containing about 500 children, and the system has worked so well that the city is constantly extending it. Ward after ward is calling for a kindergarten, and the popular demand is still in excess of the supply. The success of the work is principally due to Miss McKenzie, who began five years ago with forty children. She has now nineteen assistants and a training class of kindergarten teachers. A fee of ten cents a month is charged for each child, and this covers all the running expenses. Miss McKenzie herself teaches the largest of the kindergartens, besides supervising all the others.

The Kansas Amendment Campaign opened Sept. 1 and 2 with a great convention at Kansas City. Leading suffragists were present from all parts of the State, and several eminent Eastern speakers. The relation of the Australian ballot to the campaign was discussed by Laura M. Johns, President of the Kansas E. S. A. Addresses were made by Mrs. Johns, Anna L. Diggs, Mary Lease, Amanda Way, Bina L. Otis, Helen Rimmer, Ella W. Brown, Mrs. E. F. St. John, Mrs. J. T. Smith, and other well-known Kansas women. From outside were Miss Susan B. Anthony, President N. A. W. S. A.; Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, of New York; Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, of Illinois, and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana. Resolutions were adopted asking all political parties to favor the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment in their county and State platforms. The Convention closed with a mass-meeting attended by more than two thousand people.

## ARE WOMEN REPRESENTED?

Miss Turner, reviewing the arguments for equal suffrage, in her paper before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, continued:

Another claim is that women are taxed without representation; this is untenable, for, almost without exception, the laws governing taxation affect men in the same ratio as women; and there is little, if any, room for discriminating against the latter.

Suppose all the members of the New Century Guild were required to pay the same membership fee and the same assessments, but only half of them were allowed to vote as to how the money should be spent. If the other half complained of the injustice, would it be any answer to tell them that all were assessed equally, and that therefore there was no discrimination against them? What is complained of is not unequal taxation, but taxation without representation.

Miss Turner continues:

The wishes and rights of women are recognized and respected by those in whose hands are the reins of government; and fair play has been the rule.

This is a stupendous misstatement. It can be accounted for only by a lack of acquaintance with the facts. Hear a few eminent lawyers, and others, on this subject. Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, speaking of the exclusion of women from all direct representation, says:

This unjust principle is sure to give rise to unjust laws. There never was a time when men in their legislation respected in all particulars the equal rights of women. They certainly did not under the older systems. The laws of Menu prescribed that at no time should a woman govern herself according to her own will. Before she was married she was subject to her father, then to her husband, and, he dying, to her sons; or, if she had none, then to her nearest male relative, and in default of this, to the king. At no time could she rule herself according to her own will. The Greeks improved but little upon this idea. Among the Romans a woman's property and civil rights were mainly at the disposal either of her father or her husband. By the Code Napoleon of France, the joint property belonged to the husband, and however brutal he might be, he could compel her to live with him, even if he had to bring her to his home between a brace of gendarmes. The common law of England was just as bad. When she married, all her personal property became her husband's by the act of marriage. All her outstanding claims were his as soon as he saw fit to reduce them to possession. Her real estate belonged to him during their joint lives; or, if a child was born to them, remained his for life; and not a penny of personalty could she call her own. The children, too, were subject to his will; and he might beat her provided the rod were no thicker than the judge's thumb. Gradually these hard conditions have been ameliorated, but still her condition remains one of inequality. There are States in which she cannot make a contract, where her own earnings do not belong to her.

Hon. George William Curtis said:

There is no class of citizens, and no single citizen, who can safely be intrusted with the permanent and exclusive possession of political power. "There is no instance on record," says Buckle, in his history of civilization in England, "of any class possessing power without abusing it." It is as true of men as a class as of an hereditary nobility, or of a class of

property-holders. The laws of the most civilized nations depress and degrade women. The legislation is in favor of the legislating class.

If it is what I may call an American political instinct that any class of men which monopolizes the political power will be unjust to other classes of men, how much truer is it that one sex as a class will be unjust to the other! And if the usurping sex, as Gibbon calls it, is physically the stronger, then just in the degree that it becomes honorable, enlightened, civilized, will it see that no class can safely monopolize political power, and will gladly welcome every restraint upon its own tendency to abuse it.

Frances Power Cobbe says:

In a government like ours, where the basis of representation is so immensely extensive, the whole business of legislation is carried on by pressure, the pressure of each represented class to get its grievances redressed, to make its interests prevail. The non-represented classes necessarily go to the wall, not by wilful neglect on the part of members of Parliament, but because they must attend to their constituents first (they would lose their seats if they did not); and the time for attending to the non-represented people, amid the hurry and bustle of the session, never arrives. . . . In the case of women, there are such enormous arrears of bad laws regarding them lying over from far-off times of barbarism, and needing now to be revised, that this difficulty of obtaining attention to our concerns is a double cruelty. Instead of needing no legislation because their interests are so well cared for (as some senators have audaciously asserted), there is no class of men in England who could not better, and with less consequent injustice, forego the franchise than women.

Col. Higginson says:

All experience has shown that no class or race or sex can safely trust its protection in any hands but its own. The laws of England in regard to women were so bad that Lord Brougham said they needed total reconstruction, if they were to be touched at all. And yet it is only since woman suffrage began to be talked about that the work of law-reform has really taken firm hold. In many cases in America the beneficent measures are directly to be traced to some appeal from feminine advocates. Even in Canada, the bill protecting the property of married women was passed under the immediate pressure of Lucy Stone's eloquence. And, even where this direct agency could not be traced, the general fact that the atmosphere was full of the agitation had much to do with all the reforms that took place. Legislatures unwilling to give woman the ballot, were shamed into giving her something.

Even now, after all the improvements that have been effected, the wishes of women are not adequately represented in the laws, and still less so in their enforcement. Witness the facts just now making such a scandal in England, in regard to the British army in India. The government forbids the mass of its soldiers to marry, and has for years arranged systematically to provide them with facilities for vice, at government expense; and has taken the taxes of English women to help pay for the degradation of their sons and brothers in India, and for the destruction of the hapless native women. Witness, too, the liquor laws; laws in relation to the age of consent, which in many States regard a little girl as mature enough to consent to her own ruin at ten or twelve years of age—in one State at seven; the

laws by which in most States a married mother has no right to her own children as long as she lives with her husband; the law by which the husband in some States can, by will, bequeath the custody and guardianship of the children away from their mother.

Now, these laws were not enacted because men meant to be unjust or unkind to women, but simply because they looked at things too exclusively from their own side of the question. That is human nature. If women alone had made the laws, no doubt the laws would be just as one-sided as they are now, only in the opposite direction. As we need two eyes to get a correct perspective, so we need to have both the masculine and the feminine points of view represented in legislation in order to reach a just result.

These facts have often been stated, but they need to be constantly repeated and "rubbed in." The reason women think the laws are good enough is because most men are so much better than the laws that most women never find out what the laws really are. But there the law is, all ready for any bad man to take advantage of it.

A. S. B.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

In the Pennsylvania exhibit in the Agricultural Building is one of the finest collections of photographs in the Exposition. They are views of model farm-houses in four counties—Chester, Lancaster, Montgomery and Delaware. The subjects have been chosen with the eye of an artist, and the work is so admirably done that the photographs resemble bank-note engravings. These pictures are the contribution of Annie Belle Swain, of Kennett Square, who was commissioned to prepare them, using her own judgment in executing the order, by the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania.

In this same exhibit is the showing made by the Woman's Silk Culture of the United States. There are cocoons, bundles of reeled and unreeled silk, sewing silk, flags and fabrics, all made in America of American silk.

The only lady in charge of an exhibit in the Art Palace is Miss Angette Fougner, who, in the absence of Norway's commissioner, has full charge of the Norwegian exhibit. Miss Fougner is an art student, and is a very charming girl.

In the Transportation Building is an invention by a woman that is attracting a great deal of attention. It is a patent arrangement for unfastening a carriage from a runaway horse.

A dish-washing machine, invented by Mrs. Josephine G. Cockran, is in active operation. The machine is a great labor-saver. It is in use in many hotels in Chicago, besides some restaurants, but as the smallest size cost \$250, it is too expensive for private use.

Since the opening, June 20, of the exhibit made by the Illinois women physicians and training schools for nurses, over 500 patients have been given treatment. This shows that women physicians are appreciated. All the work has been done by women.



A WORD TO KANSANS.

It is among the plans of the Kansas Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee to send speakers to fifty county fairs, if possible. These fairs will be held in August and September. This work will be greatly expedited if the friends of the suffrage movement will ascertain at once the dates of their respective county fairs, and the names of the secretaries of the Fair Boards, and send them to Mrs. S. A. Thurston, Topeka, chairman of the Committee on Fair Work. Let our friends immediately find out if Fair Boards will consent to arrange for our speakers, granting them an advantageous day and hour. If the work is taken in hand in season, the Fair Boards will generally advertise our speakers along with their other attractions, thus reducing our expenses. Let Mrs. Thurston hear from each county promptly.

Arrangements have been made whereby we get three good hours, on a good day, at the State Fair. Several speakers will be present, representing all the political parties of the State, headed by Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Thurston is to be commended for making this excellent arrangement.

LAURA M. JOHNS,  
Pres. K. E. S. A.

LADY MANAGERS APPRECIATED.

HARRISONBURG, VA., AUG. 28, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

I desire to express sincere thanks for your kind and encouraging words in regard to the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission. Senator Palmer has always been a true and trusted friend of the Woman's Board. The testimony of this staunch and honorable gentleman is highly appreciated by them. His tribute, too, is but simple justice; the reports of dissensions have been grossly exaggerated. Of course any body of women or of men, representing various sections and holding varying opinions as to the best means of carrying on their work, are bound to differ. This the women commissioners have done, and have expressed their opinions freely. But the Chicago papers have magnified every discussion into a "wrangle"; every rejoinder into a "quarrel"; every statement into an "attack." They have even told of the tears and sobs of angry women, when such things existed only in the reporters' imagination. Any one who would look at that Board would know these statements to be false. Most of the women are elderly, dignified matrons; many are women who have been distinguished in philanthropic or literary work; some of them are good parliamentarians; some are business women, and all of them are gentlewomen.

One indignant lady manager said to one of the youthful reporters who had represented a distinguished and venerable woman as "pitching into" another equally refined member of the body—"How can you so misrepresent our proceedings?" To which he replied with a grin, "If we don't report you that way, you won't be reported at all."

The fact remains, and can not be denied,

that the Woman's Board has done a splendid work. They have labored faithfully and untiringly. They have interested the women of their States and Territories. In some of the smaller and poorer States it is mainly to the efforts of women that they owe their representation in the Exposition. They have collected and arranged a grand exhibit of the achievements of women in all lines of work, in all times and in all countries. They have roused the women of the whole earth. Years must elapse before the labor of this Board can be fully appreciated in its effect on the educational, industrial and political status of womankind the wide world over.

Time will show that the lady managers have made a record of which they and all American women may be proud. Senator Palmer and the WOMAN'S COLUMN have spoken true and timely words and deserve the thanks of all who love fair play.

KATE S. G. PAUL,  
*Board of Lady Managers for Virginia.*

LITERATURE WANTED IN COLORADO.

The following extracts from a private letter from Colorado will be of interest to our readers. Will they not contribute to send suffrage literature to Colorado?

FT. COLLINS, COL., Aug. 21, 1893.

I read Mr. Blackwell's suggestions for work in Colorado in the last WOMAN'S COLUMN. I heartily thank him for them and for his interest in our campaign. We are in the greatest need of leaflets and literature for distribution. There is no organized opposition, so far, to the amendment. Our people seem willing to hear and to be taught, and if we can reach them with leaflets and occasionally a good lecture, we feel that the outlook is hopeful. We are almost confident of success next November.

If the National - American W. S. A. would centre their energies on Colorado and help us in this short campaign, much would be accomplished. The financial distress here makes it hard to raise money. Many who would be glad to contribute cannot, but if we can have literature they will gladly distribute it with earnest, helpful words.

For the first time in the history of this city since 1877 an E. S. A. was organized on the evening of Aug. 18. I have invited several of our leading citizens, judges, ministers, and educators, to give addresses during the campaign, and so far every one has cheerfully promised to do so. Women who never made speeches in their lives are preparing to go out and hold meetings in the country schoolhouses, hoping, with the help of one or two in the districts and short talks by themselves, and the distribution of literature, to interest the people so they will come out and hear our national lecturer when she comes. We believe their votes, generally, will be on the side of right and justice.

We have an excellent opportunity to send out leaflets and literature in a way that will be effective. The Teachers' Normal Institute of this Northern District, comprising eight counties, holds its annual two weeks' session in this city beginning to-day. We hope to interest these teachers in franchise, and to send them well supplied with literature to their widely scattered fields of labor, interested and equipped for efficient work for the amendment.

Will you not make an appeal for us that will help us to this much needed literature? Next year we hope to help in the Kansas campaign. Success here this

year will make success there next year almost assured. Hoping for a prompt response, we are gratefully yours,

[Mrs.] E. M. TANNAR,  
Pres. E. S. A.

KANSAS WOMEN DECLINE OFFICE.

SALINA, KANSAS, SEPT. 4, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

The management of our State Industrial School for Girls is to be changed. Such are political exigencies. It was desired that Mrs. Anna L. Diggs undertake the superintendency of that Institution. But so to narrow Mrs. Diggs' work would have been too great a sacrifice, and she declined the place. Our dear Anna C. Wait was elected to fill that office, but will decline to serve longer than it takes the Board to find some other superintendent. Mr. Wait is a member of the Board of State Charitable Institutions. Mrs. Wait has the *Lincoln Beacon* in charge, and besides this is active in securing the ballot for women. She has never been a place-seeker.

We are proud of the honors offered these two women, but are glad that their activities are not to be circumscribed by the walls of our Girls' Industrial School.

LAURA M. JOHNS.

HELP NEEDED IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, as the representative of the National-American W. S. A., left New York for Denver, August 29, to help the suffragists of Colorado in their campaign. Next November, just sixty days hence, the men of Colorado will vote yes or no on the question of woman suffrage. Colorado is the suffrage battle-ground of 1893. Money is greatly needed. Send in contributions.

Mindful of the progressive tendency of the age in all matters pertaining to the higher education of women, and recognizing the now accepted fact that women can study medicine and become good and successful practitioners of not only medicine but surgery, the trustees of Tufts College have added a medical department which will be known as Tufts College Medical School, to which both sexes will be admitted.

Something over thirty years ago seven women were introduced into the U. S. Treasury by Gen. Spinner as an economic experiment. To-day over 6,000 women are enrolled in the service of the U. S. Government. The last of the original seven women is Miss Elizabeth Stoner, who keeps the pay rolls of the U. S. Navy. The work necessitates the reducing of every foreign money to our values. Thirty years this expert mathematician has served the Government, occupying almost the identical desk room as at first. There she has heard old Gen. Spinner vehemently oust political heelers who urged him to displace a woman to make room for a voter.

Arrangements are making to hold suffrage meetings at the Connecticut State Fair, to be held Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22. Talks on suffrage will be given every day.

Mrs. Campbell Wilson, a prosperous florist of Cleveland, O., started with a cash capital of fifteen cents and an indebtedness of something over one hundred dollars. By going out and soliciting orders, and personally delivering the plants and flowers, she cleared off the debt on her small establishment in one season. In the fall she erected a larger one at a cost of \$350, which she cleared of debt by the same means in two years.

The new and magnificent Holland Hotel on Fifth Avenue, New York City, decided to employ a woman cashier. She worked so well that it lately secured another. The young ladies require seven different books for taking all their orders, and they must keep track of these and not get tangled up. They also have occasion to cash large checks at times, and must know when these are genuine and when bogus. There is much responsibility attached to the place. The West Hotel, Minneapolis, has a woman cashier, also.

An incident connected with the graduating class of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., is worth telling. Mr. William Miner Lawrence (now Rev.) had been preaching at Brockton, in that State, and was to be and has been settled there. Finding himself on the Sunday preceding his graduation unable to fill his engagement, he sent as substitute a classmate, Miss Carolyn Maude Anderson (now Rev., and settled in Vermont). The frankness of this gentleman in recognizing Miss Anderson's position before the world, is a refreshing reminder that there are men strong enough in their own ideals not to be afraid of women.

In spite of the heat, the woman suffrage cause has been moving forward this summer in Cayuga County, N. Y. Miss Harriet May Mills, of Syracuse, the recording secretary of the State Association, has held nine meetings in as many villages, viz., Poplar Ridge, Genoa, Moravia, Venice Center, Levanna, King's Ferry, Fleming, Union Springs and Scipio Center. There is a tradition in the country that people will not "turn out" to hear a lecture in the summer time; but good audiences met Miss Mills, almost without exception. She spoke either upon the general subject of Woman Suffrage or upon Woman's Place in the Ideal State, a lecture adapted to audiences, intelligent, but not up to the times. Before the close of each meeting, Miss Isabel Howland made use of the opportunity to present the Enrollment and to ask subscriptions for the WOMAN'S COLUMN. The ministers at these meetings were invariably helpful and encouraging, and in some cases showed themselves in advance of their congregations. Wherever a W. C. T. U. existed the work was easy, so effectual had been its leavening. The suffrage cause is to be congratulated upon having the services of Miss Mills, whose classical education and general literary culture would amply fit her for more remunerative work.

#### WOMEN AS LIFE-SAVERS.

A story of womanly heroism comes to us in the records of disaster that followed the wild southeast storm of last week, which wrought such destruction on the Atlantic coast. The bark *Martha P. Tucker* was wrecked off Point Lookout on the shore of Long Island. The life-saving station was not yet open, and there were in the building only Capt. Andrew Rhodes and his daughter Jennie, fifteen years old. Visiting them were Mrs. James B. Rayner and her son, Reilly Rayner, and Mrs. Emma Mary Moseman.

The description of the wreck, and the efforts of the women, is graphically given in the New York *Sun*:

The vessel was driven ashore about seven A. M. The gale was still raging, and tremendous breakers were dashing away up the beach, and the air was filled with spray that settled down like a fog. Reilly Rayner was the first to see her as she surged up and down on the great billows. She was then lying about 200 feet off shore, with her storm sail set. Every heaving wave sent her lurching further shoreward. Young Rayner immediately gave the alarm. Through his glass Capt. Rhodes made out twelve men huddled in the top of the mizzenmast. From her position it was certain that she could not hold together much longer.

Without losing any time, the beach wagon was run out with only the life lines and cannon on board. With the surf boat on, eight men have all they can do to haul it through the yielding sands. The women seized hold of the ropes, and they started for the wreck.

In the meantime Capt. Van Sicklen, of Long Beach Life Saving Station, two and a half miles further west of the stranded vessel, hurried to assist the gallant little crew, as did also the Italian watchman.

It was half-past eight o'clock when they got opposite her. Only half the vessel was then visible. She had broken in half and the stern had gone to pieces. The crew were clinging to the bowsprit, which was almost continually hid from view by the great waves that broke over the wreck, and threatened every minute to shatter it.

This time, through his glass, Capt. Rhodes counted but eleven men. One was missing. There was not a moment to lose.

At nine o'clock the little cannon gave forth a puny roar that was lost in the thunder of the surf, and the life line went zigzagging through the air. It was a good shot.

The line landed directly across the bowsprit, to which the men were lashed. It was hauled in by them, and ten minutes later the breeches buoy was sent out from the shore. The women helped man it, and seized the returning ropes, taking their positions like the members of a well-drilled crew.

The first to come ashore was the fourteen-year-old cabin boy. He was almost exhausted from fright and his long struggle for life. The others of the crew followed in quick succession, as fast as the buoy could be hauled back and forth. The women worked with blistered and bleeding hands, but never once stopped or made complaint.

The captain of the vessel was the last to leave the wreck. When about midway in the surf he was struck by a gigantic billow, that came near breaking the lines and turned the unfortunate captain upside down. He was hauled ashore half-senseless, with his feet in the air and his head in the water.

Instantly the lines were dropped, and he was thrown across a log and rolled, and worked with until he returned to consciousness. Then the women gave out, and all three sat down in the sand and cried.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains articles on Bryn Mawr College; Three Famous Women; Mrs. Mary Milton; Suffrage Needed for Self-Improvement, by Hon. Wm. D. Foulke; The Champion Woman Swimmer; A New Co-educational Medical School; Poetry; Humorous; Gossip and Gleanings; The Old Minister's Girl, a story; Mrs. Stanton on David Dudley Field; Kansas Items; Results of

Suffrage Extension in England; Germany and Belgium; World's Fair Notes; Deerfield Women Sue for Damages; An Appeal for the Sea Islands; Woman's Day at Worcester; Testing the Law in Grand Rapids; From Northwestern Iowa; All Along the Line; In Memoriam; New York Letter; Notes and News, etc.

#### WOMEN'S POLITICAL PEERS.

WOMAN'S DORMITORY,  
CHICAGO, AUG. 16, 1893. }

*Editors Woman's Column:*

From morning to night, daily for weeks—now months—I have been the constant companion of the group of portraits, "American Woman and Her Political Peers." I have glad tidings to communicate.

The picture is upstairs in the Kansas Building, and, of course, while there is a large per cent. of Kansas visitors, we still have many thousands from other points. The strangeness of the grouping usually attracts and holds the attention of the passer-by, until he thoroughly understands the object lesson. People are aroused to express their own sentiments, and here let me say that it does seem as if fully seven-tenths of the elderly and nine-tenths of the young people are decided equal suffragists.

This sentiment must have spread recently, like wildfire. An occasional opponent passes by, and it has almost become refreshing to hear his objections, antiquated and unsound as they are. Thousands of Kansans have remarked with great earnestness that "Kansas women will have their full freedom in 1894!" The best of it is that this prophecy comes emphatically expressed from those whose power and pleasure it will be to fulfil the prediction.

One gentleman, who has been three times governor of his State, said that he came to the Kansas Building purposely to order one of the photographs of this group.

He said he was "going home, going upon the platform with this photograph in his hand, going to work to get women out of that company."

Legal journals in this and foreign countries have asked the use of the group for reproduction, but, for the present, the photographs alone can be secured. Many women particularly, look in the Woman's and other buildings, searching for the picture. I should be glad if you would kindly mention where it can be found.

HENRIETTA BRIGGS WALL.

Last Tuesday, Sept. 5, was Woman's Day at the New England Agricultural Fair, in Worcester, Mass. The announcement drew a large audience from Boston and many cities and country towns. The large tent was crowded, and many had to stand. Hon. Daniel Needham, at 10.30 A. M., made brief and appropriate remarks expressive of the farmers' sympathy with the enfranchisement of women. The other speakers were Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Mrs. Livermore, Henry B. Blackwell, and Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### KANSAS ORGANIZING.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns lately held a meeting at Morse, Kansas, with a full house. The Chairman asked everybody to rise who wanted the woman suffrage amendment to carry. Every woman rose and every man except two. Mrs. Johns says of the Kansas City meeting, in a private letter: "It was a grand success. It was the initial meeting of the campaign, and was an auspicious opening. Its effect is felt all over the State. We raised \$650. It is a great impetus. Now we shall go forward with our meetings and organizing. When Sept. '94 comes around, we shall be organized thoroughly; each county a beehive of workers and honey-combed with organizations. We want especially to work in country places during this year."

### ONE-SIDED HEREDITY.

"Listener," in the *Boston Transcript*, says:

"A conversation among a group of people the other day, all of whom were of good New England families, brought out some curious admissions. Only one of the party could trace his descent, in the line of mothers, farther than to the grandmother, though several could trace it very much farther in the paternal line, and even in what they called the "maternal line," which meant, of course, the mother's father's family. All present could tell the maiden name of their mother's mother, but only one could tell the maiden name of her mother. Of course many in New England among those genealogically careful people who can tell you the names of all their sixteen great-great-grandfathers and grandmothers, can do this; but these are comparatively few. And those who cannot carry back the line of mothers more than three generations include the representatives of some of the most aristocratic families in New England, whose line of paternal descent is unbroken to the settlement and beyond.

"Let us think, for a moment, what this question involves. Suppose you write down your own name. Then write down on one line just above it the names of your father and mother—the father's name first on the left, the mother's second on the right. You perceive that these two people had an equal interest in your being. There is at least a chance that you are like your mother in important physical and

mental respects. Now, set down on a line above these two names, the names of your grandfathers and grandmothers, beginning with your father's father and ending with your mother's mother. These two couples, again, had as much and as equal an interest in your father and your mother as your own father and mother had in you; and there is in you as much of your mother's mother as there is of your father's father. Now, above this line, write down the names of your eight great-grandparents—which you should surely be able to do if you are a Yankee. Each one of these eight had an equal interest in you. Now you perceive that you have a pyramid standing on its apex. You are the apex. The left hand edge of it is your line of fathers, and the right-hand edge of it is your line of mothers. In all likelihood you derive rather more of your characteristics from the right-hand edge of the pyramid than you do from the left; and while, in all probability, if you are of good New England family, you can go on stretching out the left-hand edge of the inverted pyramid, you cannot go on with the right-hand edge any farther; and this means that your genealogy is a one-sided and partial thing.

"To women, the sentimental loss involved in this ignorance of their mothers must be considerable. The fact that even 'maternal descent' does not mean the real maternal line, but merely a step one side to another line of paternal descent is an indication of the slight regard in which their sex has been held. There are plenty of women in New England who can tell from what man of the seventeenth century, in an unbroken line of men, they are descended; but probably not one woman or man either, in New England, can tell from what woman of that epoch, in the line of women, he or she is descended. It is certainly a slight to motherhood that the line of mothers is so little regarded."

### TO KANSAS SUFFRAGISTS.

The blank reports for auxiliaries, with marked copy of the constitution, have been sent to every known Equal Suffrage Association in Kansas. Should there be any new societies that have not reported to me, let them do so at once, and I will gladly furnish them with the necessary blanks and constitutions.

ELIZABETH F. HOPKINS,

Cor. Sec. K. E. S. A.

237 South Santa Fe Avenue, Salina, Kan.

One of the most interesting and significant of the congresses held at Chicago is the World's Parliament of Religions which assembled this week.

If every woman teaching in Kansas had a vote, the resolutions passed by teachers' associations would strike the average legislator with much more velocity and force.

—*Western School Journal*.

The women of Michigan are beginning to organize municipal franchise leagues for the promotion of knowledge regarding municipal matters, and for the prosecution of active work under our municipal franchise law.

MISS LEE A. STARR, who was complimented by ex-Chief Justice Agnew as a lecturer during the late Constitutional Campaign in Pennsylvania, graduated at its last commencement from the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Alleghany City, after delivering an eloquent sermon in the seminary before the faculty, students and invited guests.

A petition signed by women asking of the City Council of Montreal the appointment of a woman on the City Board of School Commissioners, was laid on the table without discussion. The *Montreal Witness* protested against this summary disposition of the matter, and said: "There is everything in the progress made elsewhere to show that our schools could not suffer by the presence of ladies on a school board."

MRS. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG, who holds the suffrage standard aloft in South Carolina, recently visited the World's Fair. She writes to the *Sumter (S. C.) Freeman*:

Of all the State buildings none have given keener pleasure than the beautiful one of that progressive western princess, Kansas. Foremost among her industrial displays is the silk she manufactures. A superb cyclorama shows her smiling plains, her animals large as life and quite as natural by the art of the taxidermist. The building contains an elegant parlor with frieze of sun-flowers, the State's representative blossom. A painting about which people are constantly crowding represents Miss Frances Willard's noble, intellectual face, above it an idiot and a convict, and below a savage and a madman, all five classed together as "the disfranchised."

A list of the occupations in which women are engaged in California is suggestive and interesting. They are to be found in the manufacture of agricultural implements, machinery, files, tacks, nails, harness, paper and wooden boxes, type, wood cuts and printers' supplies, tents, bags, umbrellas, valises and trunks, in japanning and tin work, gold polishing, in cotton mills, jute mills, soap and salt works, fruit canneries, hop fields, vineyards and orchards; women are butchers, market vendors, blacksmiths, farmers, straw hat makers, cigar makers, bookbinders, compositors and proof-readers, press feeders, lithographers and engravers. They find employment, too, as clerks, cashiers, medical nurses, missionaries, photographers, retouchers and colorers, teachers, dentists, lawyers, doctors, musicians, telegraph operators, type-setters, type-writers, stenographers, wood and metal engravers, canvassers, collectors, merchants. They are ministers, lecturers, dancers, athletes, acrobats, inventors, politicians and notaries public. But they are not yet voters.

## SPEED THEE WELL.

BY OWEN MEREDITH.

Speed thee well, noble soul, gallant heart,  
Who unscared goest forth to the strife!  
Speed thee well, wheresoever thou art  
In the ranks of the battle of life,

Who dost battle for good to the death  
In that battle which never shall cease,  
And whose truth, long as falsehood hath breath,  
Will not parley with falsehood for peace!

Who aloud, though unheard, criest No,  
When earth's clamorous Yes doth assent  
To the evil that's easy to do  
In a world that's with evil content.

Oh, the infinite effort that seems  
But in infinite failure to finish!  
Man's belief in the good that he dreams,  
Must each fact he awakes to diminish?

God forbid! Whom thank thou for whatever  
Of evil remains—understood  
As good cause for continued endeavor  
In the battle 'twixt Evil and Good.

Heed not what may be gained or be lost  
In that battle. Whatever the odds,  
Fight it out, never counting the cost;  
Man's the deed is, the consequence God's.

No man's labor for good is in vain,  
Though he win not the crown but the cross.  
Every wish for man's good is a gain;  
Every doubt of man's gain is a loss.

Not the price that we bargain to pay,  
But the price that she sets on herself,  
Is the value of Truth. Who can weigh  
What the weight of her worth is in self?

All unblest would our fate be, indeed,  
If yet all that can bless it were ended,  
And we had but to write and to read  
Of the deeds which the great buried men did!

Did they plant? What they planted, we grow.  
Every grain shall be ground into bread.  
Every virtue that's in us we owe  
To the unborn no less than the dead.

God be thanked that the dead have left still  
Good undone, for the living to do—  
Still some aim for the heart and the will  
And the soul of a man to pursue!

And thank God for the foes that remain,  
If they hearten us, friend, for the fight;  
And the mercy that grants to man's gain  
Yet a new gain forever in sight!

Forth! Rejoice in the good that God gives  
By the hand of beneficent ill,  
And be glad that He leaves to our lives  
Means to make them heroic still!

## MEDICAL WOMEN AT THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor Woman's Column:

The Hand Book of the Pan-American Medical Congress is a book of 240 pages, mostly given to lists of physicians in the various countries who are expected to attend. The following countries are entitled to delegates: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, British West Indies, British North America, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French West Indies, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paragua, Peru, Republic of Colombia, Salvador, Spanish West Indies, United States of America, United States of Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Each State of the United States, each local medical society and each medical journal is entitled to a repre-

sentative. In the preliminary announcement, something like two thousand names appear, but not a single woman's name graces the list. Later, however, the names of a few women were sent in, and in the later edition a few appear on the programme.

In the long list of doctors appointed to lead the discussions in certain directions, the names of two women are given, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher and Dr. Mary G. Day. Among papers read we find four women, Dr. Mary H. McClain, St. Louis, in the department of General Medicine, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson and Dr. Eliza H. Root, both of Chicago, in the department of Obstetrics, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, of Brooklyn, in the department of Women's Diseases, and Dr. Jennie McCowen, of Iowa, in the department of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

A number of other women are in attendance, wearing the official button which indicates membership and distinguishes them from the large number of wives and daughters of physicians who are enjoying the trip to the capitol city. The foreign delegates have been greatly surprised at the presence of so many women, but are going home with their ideas of the woman doctor quite metamorphosed. The latter have done credit to themselves and their sex, and by the next Pan-American Congress, doubtless, the disproportion in numbers will not be so great. M. S. G.

## NO OCCASION FOR TEARS.

The New York *Times*, in a long editorial, makes a tearful plea to the democracy of Kansas and "the women whose voices have not been heard from," to rescue the wives and mothers and sisters and daughters from suffrage. The *Times* laments at length the great damage of women being "spoiled for all the finer uses of the sex."

The Topeka *Daily Capital* quotes from this jeremiade, and says, editorially:

We assure the owner of these tender sensibilities that the women of Kansas, while probably grateful to him for his unselfish devotion, are not alarmed about being "spoiled for all the finer uses of the sex." They believe, we may add for the information of the *Times*, that as intelligent citizens and tax-payers, they are entitled to a voice in the transaction of public business. They believe that a study of a citizen's duty and a knowledge of the machinery of government will not unfit them for wives, or sweethearts, or mothers. They believe that the enlarged political privileges given them by full suffrage will open wider the doors of useful occupations and honorable professions, and raise the wages of all women who work and secure to them equal pay with men for the same grade of work. It is not believed by the men of Kansas that a woman who is intelligent as to her political duties is disqualified for the high place of wife or mother. The world is progressing and widening and adapting itself to new conditions, and women are progressing in it. We venture to say in the great city where the *Times* is printed there are tens of thousands of intelligent, struggling women, as there are in every great centre of population, who would have a fairer chance in the contest for honest bread if men were generous enough to give them their political rights. Woman suffrage will succeed in Kansas because it is right

and fair and just to the women. If the editor of the *Times* will come to Kansas after the men of this State have made women their equals before the law, as they will do in 1894, he will see thousands of happy homes, in every county of our splendid State, where the charming wives and mothers and sweethearts are not spoiled by having been crowned with full citizenship.

## WORKING WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

In her paper read before the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, Miss Turner continued her objections to equal suffrage, as follows:

A further claim is that women's condition in the labor world would be improved, but we fail to see the force of such reasoning. It will be many a day (if it ever dawn) when employers will choose women for employees in preference to men at the same rate of compensation.

In Wyoming, where women vote, there has been for years a law forbidding discrimination on account of sex in the pay for any kind of labor, where the work done is the same. There is no complaint that in consequence women are unable to find work. My impression is, however, that equal suffrage will improve the condition of working women, not so much by direct legislation as by bringing about a gradual change in the way women are regarded by others, and in which they regard themselves; and by leading to an improvement in women's business training. It is the mass of untrained or half-trained women now thrown upon the labor market that are largely the cause of starvation wages. Another cause is the ingrained feeling that a woman is essentially an inferior creature and cannot be worth an equal price.

Miss Turner continues:

Some one says that women will be more generally the employers under equal suffrage. Ask working women if they will like this condition of things—if they are to be the employed—and they will tell you (almost without exception) it has been their experience that invariably a woman makes a much harder, more exacting employer than men. It is well known that if a man wishes to exact to the utmost from his women employees, he places a woman in command. There is a deplorable lack of confidence amongst women for women, in and out of the business world.

I think this picture is considerably overdrawn. So far as there is any foundation for it in fact, the inferior position and training of women are directly responsible for it. Prof. Bryce says: "It is an old remark that the faults of subject races come out worst when they are put in power over their fellows." Anything that tends to broaden women's minds and teach them business habits will make them pleasanter to deal with, whether as employers or employed.

Miss Turner continues:

Labor will always be governed by supply and demand; if the supply be greater than the demand, wages will decline, and vice versa. This is not peculiar to the world of working women, but applies to working men also, as will be admitted by all.

That is true; but supply and demand are largely affected by fashion and prejudice. Some years ago, when the *Woman's*



Journal was doing its own printing, it had among its type-setters a bright, intelligent young lady, earning the money to take her to Boston University, from which she has since graduated with honor. One day two gaunt and ragged young men came along and asked for work as type-setters. They got it, partly out of pity for their forlorn appearance. They were satisfied with the wages till they learned that the young lady was paid at the same rate by the piece as themselves. They immediately threw up their situations and left. It wounded their dignity to receive no more pay than a woman. Again, Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner tells of a Philadelphia merchant, whose type-writer—an exceptionally accomplished and expert young woman—asked to have her pay increased to the same salary a man would have received. Her employer promptly dismissed her, declaring that it was insolent and presumptuous for a woman to expect such wages. He then engaged, at a salary considerably higher than he had paid her, a young man whom he acknowledged to be less expert than she. He paid a higher price for an inferior article, rather than outrage his sense of the fitness of things. These are extreme cases; but they illustrate a widespread feeling.

When fashion and prejudice do not step in to modify the normal operation of the law of supply and demand, people will take the best thing they can get for the price they are willing to pay. But there is no demand, for instance, for a bonnet of last year's fashion. It may be prettier, may shade the eyes better, and be made of materials intrinsically more valuable than a bonnet in the latest style, but no one will pay half as much for it. They prefer to give a higher price for an inferior article. Our women's colleges and co-educational colleges turn out every year a multitude of graduates, including many young women of marked ability. How many of these have secured positions as college professors? Young men of far less ability are chosen for such positions every year, while the most gifted women are passed by. Ninety-nine college faculties out of a hundred prefer a mediocre young man to a superior young woman, because it is the fashion for college professors to be men. They are willing to pay a higher price for an inferior article. The principle is the same as in the case of the bonnet.

In many Western cities, women act as principals of grammar and high schools, and give entire satisfaction. In Boston, women are not even allowed to be examined for these positions, which are reserved for men. Yet the problems of education are no more difficult, and pupils are no harder to deal with, on the seaboard than in the interior. Why, then, are women excluded? The principle again is the same as that of the bonnet.

There is always a need for good doctors; yet the earliest women physicians almost starved to death before they could get any patients. Fashion and prejudice were against women doctors. And this same irrational fashion and prejudice, coupled with the rooted idea of women's

inferiority, have a vast deal to do with women's poor wages.

Intelligent working men have found this out, and it is noteworthy that the Labor Unions are almost all in favor of equal suffrage for women. A. S. B.

#### WOMEN IN THE LABOR CONGRESSES.

The conditions, relations, wrongs, and woes of working women were sympathetically presented in the Labor Congresses of the World's Fair Auxiliary, by women who have given these subjects much thought and careful investigation. The most hopeful paper was that by Miss Grace Dodge, of New York, on "Working Girls' Clubs." It was read by Miss Clara De Graffenried, of Washington, and was a graphic and concise description of the working of these organizations. Miss Dodge said the club was cultivating among women a feeling of the solidarity of humanity. The first working girls' club started in New York in 1884, its platform being co-operation, self-support, and self-government. These principles were the corner-stones of every club affiliated with the New York Association. From this beginning has grown the New York Association of Working Girls' Clubs with nineteen regular organizations in New York city and immediate vicinity. The lectures and classes conducted in these clubs train and develop the members along practical lines. In these classes cooking, dressmaking, millinery, and plain sewing are very popular, while the English branches, elocution, stenography, typewriting, and music are highly valued. There is also a domestic circle for young wives, who are given lectures on domestic economy.

Mrs. Helen Campbell, of New York, read a strong paper on "General Condition of Women and Child Workers in the United States." She gave a plain, unvarnished account of the condition of this class of workers in different sections of the country, and at different times, taken from the official statistics of the United States labor bureau and other sources. The miseries of factory and tenement life in the great cities, as depicted by Mrs. Campbell, made a profound impression. Summing up the general conditions, she said it was found that deliberate cruelty and injustice on the part of employers were encountered only now and then. But competition forced the working in as inexpensive a manner as possible, and thus often wages stood as a cruelty and injustice.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, chief inspector of the Illinois board of factory inspectors, gave a thorough, official account of the sweat-shop evil in Chicago, based on her own observations. Among the horrible facts that she related was the following:

Most men do not know the conditions under which their clothing is made. In one case last winter I saw coats being made for a large firm in Chicago in a house where diphtheria was raging in its most virulent form. I saw a baby with scarlet fever lying on its mother's knee wrapped in the silk lining of a coat. Another, a child with measles, was

covered over with some cloaks in process of manufacture. Physicians dislike to report these cases, out of sympathy for the poor wretches whose work would thus be taken away. Besides this, one reputable physician said that he was tired of reporting these cases, as usually nothing was done about them.

Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd followed Mrs. Kelley in a paper on the same subject, prepared by Mrs. Sidney Webb (Beatrice Potter) of London. Other papers from England were, one from Lady Emilia Dilke dealing with the hard life and low wages of working women and children in England, which was read by Kate Field, of Washington, and one by Miss Florence Routledge, of London, on "Trades Unions for Women." The latter was read by Miss Julia Leavens, of Chicago. It was a thorough and exhaustive review of the origin and progress of organizations for women in England.

Professor Katharine Coman, of Wellesley College, read a thoughtful paper in which she considered the question of woman's wages from an historical standpoint, and showed that the condition of the working woman is steadily advancing, and that the signs of the times indicate that women are to continue in increasing numbers to support themselves by labor. Miss Coman concluded that woman's entrance into the field of competitive labor would result in no reduction in wages, but, instead, that the time had come for women to organize for mutual protection and help.

The "servant girl problem" came to the front in one of the sessions held by women and presided over by Mrs. Charles Henrotin. Professor Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar college, discussed "Economic Questions Concerning Domestic Service." She said:

A recent examination of the leading works on economics by foreign, as well as American writers, had failed to disclose a single chapter devoted to domestic service. Yet the latest census returns show that 1,000,000 persons are employed in the United States in this service, and that there is paid annually to them \$160,000,000. It was the failure to recognize the application to this branch of labor of economic law that lay at the foundation of much of the trouble which surrounded domestic service.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, read a paper on "Working Women in Two Belated Trades."

The trades were those of sewing and domestic service. The tendency of the modern home was to isolate the servant girl and the seamstress, and therein she saw the great difficulty attending the securing of intelligent people in those employments. She believed that the house servant was to pass out of existence just as the family blacksmith had done, and that coöperation would succeed present methods.

One of the evening meetings opened with a paper by Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesch, of St. Paul, Minn., on "Oppression of Women." It was an able plea for larger liberty and included the franchise for women. F. M. A.

The New York State Prohibition Convention resolved in favor of submitting a woman suffrage amendment of the State Constitution.

A German-American Association has been organized at Salina, Kan., to fight prohibition and woman suffrage.

Miss MURDOCK and Miss BUCK began their pastorate in the Church of the Unity, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 3. These ladies are receiving a warm welcome, not only from their own church people, but also from all the club women of the city.

The Johnson County Kansas Populist convention adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That we favor the free and unqualified right of suffrage for women, and ask all persons who love justice and a free government to vote for an amendment to our State constitution granting the same.

Wellsville, Allegany County, in western New York, has forty women agriculturists, all successful. One has a stock farm. One was a house-maid; her brother failed on the old homestead. She had saved money. She bought the farm a few years since, and all its belongings are rejuvenated.

Capt. William Henry, of Versailles, Ky., has an able article in the September *Illustrated Kentuckian*, replying to an argument against woman suffrage in the August number, by Gen. Cassius M. Clay. Mrs. Josephine K. Henry writes:

As Gen. Clay was the leading abolitionist of the South and my husband was a Confederate officer, who now declares he will never vote for any man who is opposed to woman suffrage, the discussion is unique.

Mrs. WINNIFRED DAVIS SCHNACKE, of Paola, Kan., recently occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of that place, during the absence of her husband, Rev. L. C. Schnacke, who is the regular pastor, to the great satisfaction and acknowledged benefit of her hearers. Mrs. Schnacke is the daughter of Hon. John Davis, member of Congress from Kansas, and is loved and respected as a wife, mother, neighbor, citizen and worker in various literary, religious and charitable organizations.

The Dental Congress, recently held at Chicago, was notable as the first convention of dentists at which women in the profession have taken part. Through the efforts of Dr. Hattie S. Lawrence, a good working committee of women was secured, and ample representation for women dentists on the programme. The question arose whether the women should attend the banquet. The president, Dr. L. D. Shepard, of Boston, ruled that they had equal rights and privileges there, as on the floor of the congress.

Mrs. ORMISTON CHANT preached a beautiful and inspiring sermon on Sunday of last week at the First Church, Dorchester, Mass., to a large congregation, some of whom had come long distances to hear her. Mrs. Chant had lately returned from a trip among the White Mountains, which she enjoyed exceedingly. She does not know which gave her the greater pleasure, the glorious mountain scenery, or the opportunity to preach the gospel of reform at the fashionable hotels to large gatherings of ladies who had never heard it before. She is now visiting Seattle and the Pacific slope.

#### MRS. CHAPMAN IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman says, in a private letter from Denver, Col., dated Sept. 5:

You will want to hear an early word from me. As I probably cannot write again for a week or more, on account of the press of work, I write now.

Of course I have not had much opportunity yet for observation, but I am amazed at the hopefulness of the outlook. There is positively no expressed opposition in Denver. It seems this is the best organized trade union city in the United States, and everyone has declared for us. Last evening we had a meeting attended by about fifteen hundred people, and with more men in it than in any meeting I have ever addressed. It was enthusiastic, and the press is cordial this morning, except one paper. So I think there is a fair prospect that we may win. There will be quiet personal work done here in Denver until the last week, when we shall have four meetings a night, and make things lively. When I know how things are over the State, I will write again. The question of raising money for campaign expenses is still a doubtful one. The people are in financial distress. I can tell better in a little time. I have told the committee here they must try to raise \$500 for use the last week in hall rent.

The committee has among its members three men who represent the three parties—Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The women are level-headed, intelligent, and hard workers. Believe me, the outlook is far more hopeful than it ever was in South Dakota. Express to Mrs. Stone my best wishes. Judge Belford here, who will speak for us and is a brilliant man, was converted by Mrs. Stone many years ago. So the seed grows and bears its fruit.

CARRIE LANE CHAPMAN.

#### THE COLORADO CAMPAIGN.

DENVER, COLO., SEPT. 9, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman addressed a Labor Day suffrage rally at Coliseum Hall, Sept. 4. She had an audience of 1,500 people, who responded to her lecture with the greatest enthusiasm, and many friends were made. On Tuesday, Sept. 5, she met many ladies belonging to women's clubs, lodges, etc., at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Fish. She addressed them upon campaign work and what they could do to help it along. The results are widespread, and many earnest women are already organizing and canvassing in different parts of the city, as a result of that reception.

Mrs. Chapman addressed an enthusiastic audience at Littleton, Sept. 6, and met a very large one at Rocky Ford on "Watermelon Day," where she was supported in her work by several of the senators and representatives who voted for our bill last winter.

A large league was formed at Leadville, this week. A mass meeting was called at Durango for the purpose of organizing a league; one was formed at Villa Park on Sept. 8, and in general the women of Colorado are waking up very fast to the realities of the campaign. We have many calls for Mrs. Chapman outside the route that has been laid out for her, and could keep another speaker busy. Our friends

East do not fully realize that suffrage is very possible in Colorado, and that, if successful, the influence of Colorado's example on other States will be great. They should come to our rescue, and make the big battle of 1893 right here. It is the opportunity of the century for a signal victory. But it has caught us in a financial panic, and with no funds to speak of. To make our work effective, and get a larger majority, we ought to have an organizer and another speaker in the field. As it is, we shall do the best we can, and trust to western "hustle" and the fidelity of our friends, to get there.

H. M. R.

#### GRAND RAPIDS WOMEN ELECTED.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., }  
SEPT. 9, 1893. }

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Our election for members of the Board of Education occurred on Sept. 5, resulting in the choice of two of the four women who were nominated. Dr. N. Louise Andrus was re-elected by every vote from her ward except two. Her work on the Board has been most acceptable. Mrs. R. L. Andrews was elected from the fourth ward in place of an admirable trustee, Mr. G. W. Thompson, whose business affairs would not admit of accepting a re-election. Mrs. Andrus is a sister of Miss Agnes McIntire, assistant superintendent of the public schools of the city. All of the members of the entire twelve wards who would accept nominations were elected, except one. Much interest was shown, but no woman's ballot was challenged. An important session was held this afternoon by the Central Committee, which was created at the recent woman's mass meetings. A Municipal Franchise League was organized, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a plan of study was outlined and adopted. Mrs. Mary L. Doe, State Organizer of these municipal franchise leagues, was present. During the week coming, she will organize a league in each ward of the city. The constitution, by-laws, and plan of study will be recommended for the adoption of the ward leagues. Mrs. Doe gave an encouraging account of her recent visit to Muskegon. At a public meeting which she held, seven lawyers gave their opinion that the municipal franchise bill, passed by the Legislature on May 19, is constitutional. Mrs. Martha Strickland, of Detroit, was present at the meeting to-day, and made valuable suggestions. Mrs. Strickland will soon open classes in the city for parliamentary instruction. You can see from these facts that the women of the State and of our city are falling gracefully into line, and intend to familiarize themselves with all the details of the various municipalities, so that when election days come, each woman's ballot will speak for intelligent and honest legislation.

FLORENCE ADELE CHASE.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

**German Governess.** A German lady from Hanover wishes a situation as governess. Teaches German and English branches, and Kindergarten. Would take entire care of children, if not too young. Best references. Address BERTHA K. DONSTRUP, 28 John St., Providence, R.I.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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EDITOR:

**ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.**

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### HOME FROM SCHOOL.

BY EUDORA STONE RUMSTEAD.

Now here I am in the good old place—  
Yes, little mother, I'm here to stay,  
Let me hold your hair against my face,  
And kiss your cheeks in the dear old way.  
Just look at me hard—I'm well and strong;  
Just feel my arms—they'll stand the test;  
I'll go to the kitchen where I belong;  
You go to the porch and rest.  
Now hear, little mother, you dear little mother,  
Sit under the vines and rest.

I liked my teachers; I liked my books;  
I had my share of the pranks and fun;  
But my heart came back to the sweet home  
nooks,

And rested with you when the day was done.  
I used to think what you had for tea;  
Just what you were doing and how you were  
dressed;  
And somehow or other it seemed to me  
You didn't take half enough rest.  
You sly little mother, you sly little mother,  
I'm going to have you rest!

Dear little mother, it brings the tears  
Whenever I think what I've let you do!  
You've planned for my pleasure years and  
years—

It's time I planned a little for you.  
So drop that apron and smooth your hair;  
Read, visit or knit—what suits you best;  
Lean back in your chair, let go your care;  
And really and truly rest.  
You neat little mother, you sweet little mother,  
Just take a vacation and rest!

### MICHIGAN DAY AT THE FAIR.

Michigan Day at the World's Fair, on Sept. 13, called out an immense crowd. Nearly 100,000 Michigan people registered at the Michigan building during the day. The governor and many distinguished men were present, and with them on the platform sat "Aunt" Laura Haviland, whose name is a household word from the Ohio border to the Superior shores, because of her work during the war. President Palmer made a fine speech, in the course of which he said:

I need not recite our achievements in clearing the forest and in subduing the soil, or our multifarious advantages, for you know of our iron, copper and salt mines, our lumber-farms and factories. These are good, yea, essential to a great commonwealth. But what has been the effect of these material accomplishments upon our people? Have they become thereby more enlightened and more aspiring? Have they acquired a better idea of their relative rights and duties? Have they become more tolerant of

others and more exacting with themselves? Have they become more helpful to the weak and more courageous against the strong? What we should be proud of is, not that our State is rich, but that its wealth is widely distributed, not that 100 men have one or five millions of dollars, but that every man who is willing to work can support his family in comfort and lay up something for old age.

President Palmer referred to the fact that the University of Michigan is "open to all comers and to both sexes." Of the recent enactment of municipal woman suffrage by the Michigan Legislature, he said:

One practical step which must have a great influence on our future, is the granting by our legislature last winter of the right too long withheld of suffrage to women, although in a restricted form. My opinion is that we shall never enter upon the highest plane of politics until women shall bring their keen moral senses, their truer intuitions, their regard for the economies of life, to our aid. Women are the true economists. Their love for their children and families makes them so. When they come to vote universally, our public officers will be of a higher grade.

### HENRY GEORGE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Social Problems," by Henry George, published in 1883, contains the following:

The progress of civilization necessitates the giving of greater and greater attention and intelligence to public affairs. And for this reason I am convinced that we make a great mistake in depriving one sex of voice in public matters, and that we could in no way so increase the attention, the intelligence, and the devotion which may be brought to the solution of social problems as by enfranchising our women. Even if in a ruler state of society the intelligence of one sex suffices for the management of common interests, the vastly more intricate, more delicate, and more important questions which the progress of civilization makes of public moment, require the intelligence of women as of men, and that we never can obtain until we interest them in public affairs. And I have come to believe that very much of the inattention, the flippancy, the want of conscience, which we see manifested in regard to public matters of the greatest moment, arises from the fact that we debar our women from taking their proper part in these matters. Nothing will fully interest men unless it also interests women. There are those who say that women are less intelligent than men; but who will say that they are less influential?

The fact that a truth is unpopular is the reason why it should be spoken with a thousand tongues.—Theodore Parker.

At Fredonia, N. Y., forty-two women voted at the recent school election and carried it. Mrs. O. W. Johnson was re-elected trustee for three years, and Mrs. Ella Barmore was elected clerk. There were 74 votes cast. The Political Equality Club took an active part in the election, and on the following Saturday held its regular meeting and discussed coöperative housekeeping.

The International Association of Women Pharmacists has 523 active and 186 honorary members.

The women of Iceland, who have had municipal suffrage ever since 1882, have lately been made eligible to municipal offices.

In New Haven, on Sept. 18, two hundred and one women voted under the new law passed last winter, being the first women who ever cast a ballot in Connecticut. They not only helped elect a reformed school committee, but the interest which they aroused made the reform possible. Mrs. Alexander Troup, wife of the editor of the *Union*, was first at the polls.

MRS. PATTI LYLE COLLINS, known as "the blind reader," employed in the Dead Letter office in Washington, has a wonderful ability in deciphering unintelligible addresses and localizing miscalled places. Nearly half a million letters are received annually because of deficiency of address or postage, or illegibility of penmanship. When all others fail, these letters are turned over to Mrs. Collins, who manages to locate 95 per cent. of them. She knows the city locality of almost every street in this and most foreign countries, and can tell at once the place to which the street belongs. When, in 1889, the steamer *Oregon* foundered at sea, her mail was fished up so watersoaked that it was deemed impossible to deliver it. Mrs. Collins, by means of powerful magnifying glasses, found a few blurred angles, and by dint of perseverance succeeded in deciphering most of the addresses, and the letters were speedily forwarded. Yet, this woman of genius receives less than half the pay that would be paid her if she were a man, or if women were voters.

At the recent school election in Stockton, Kansas, out of a total of 245 votes, 117 were cast by women. The *Lincoln Beacon* says that in one district of Smith County there was but one man present at the school meeting. "The director, a man, forgot the date. The other two members of the board were women, and both were present. With delicate gallantry, the man was made chairman, and the women proceeded to do the business of the meeting, not forgetting any thing. They voted an ample tax, to repair the school house, and unanimously for county uniformity of text books. They re-elected the treasurer, who is serving her fourth term, and the clerk duly prepared and sent in her returns." If there be force in the argument that women do not want the ballot because they do not vote at school elections, says the *Beacon*, what shall be said of the men, who rarely come out in greater numbers than just enough to transact the business? And what would have become of that particular school meeting, which only one man attended, if women could not have voted?

## JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mrs. Annie E. Cheney, the wife of one of the ablest lawyers of Southern California, contributes to the September *Arena* a remarkable paper on "Japan and her Relation to Foreign Powers." It reveals a state of things which ought to make Americans blush.

A treaty prevails between this country and Japan, by which all offences committed by Americans in Japan against the natives are to be tried in the American consular courts and punished according to American law. The Japanese government has no jurisdiction. Imagine the indignation there would be in our own country if no foreigner could be arraigned in our courts for any offence, no matter how heinous, committed against an American; and if all we could do was to hand the criminal over to the consul of his own nation, to be dealt with at his discretion!

Again, five per cent. is the highest duty the Japanese government is allowed to charge on any import; while we may charge as high a tariff as we please upon Japanese goods coming into this country.

When this one-sided treaty was adopted, it was provided that, after 1872, it should be subject to revision and amendment by commissioners appointed on both sides, upon one year's notice from either country. When the time specified came, the Japanese promptly gave notice that they wished to have the treaty revised, and they have been asking for revision ever since, but without avail.

Mrs. Cheney gives a series of cases showing the hardship of this arrangement between Japan and other foreign countries—for other nations enjoy the same unfair advantages in Japan that the Americans do. After instancing the stealing of an island by the Russians, the impressing of seamen by the Peruvians, etc., Mrs. Cheney continues:

Some time before 1877, an Englishman called Hartley imported opium. (The importation of opium was expressly forbidden by the treaty.) The custom officers objected. Hartley disobeyed instructions, so the custom-house officer brought suit against the English. The trial was held before the English consul. The English Judge, Wilkinson, decided that there was no objection to the importation of opium into Japan if the custom duty was paid on it. About this matter, of course, Japan was right; but by the decision of the English judge, she lost her suit. All the Japanese newspapers, including the *Tokio Times*, published by the foreigners, discussed this question of injustice severely, and the people scattered the papers containing these articles everywhere among the foreigners in Japan, hoping to perpetuate the memory of the outrage done to their country. The English Parliament did not close their eyes to this question; and a member of the Lower House asked if it were true that the English judge admitted the importations of opium in spite of the treaty, and also what the English government would do to justify itself. The English government could not give a satisfactory answer, and evaded the question, saying that no official information had yet reached it.

In 1886 the English steamer *Normanton* was wrecked in the sea of Japan. Among the passengers twenty-five Japanese were drowned. The captain and all English passengers were saved, but the Japanese were denied a boat or any means of es-

cape. There was complete evidence to prove this case, and there was no reason why the captain should not be considered a deliberate murderer. So the governor of Hiogo sued Capt. Drake; but Japan, as usual, did not get full justice.

The latest sensation of the kind was in 1892. An English vessel, being without ship lights, as required by the marine law, in the night ran into the newly-arrived Japanese man-of-war, just coming into the inland sea from France, sinking it instantly. Most of the crew were drowned, but the captain by great effort reached the English vessel. At first no attention was paid to him, nor any boat sent; but finally, a rope being thrown, he saved himself, without other English assistance, by climbing into their ship. After telling that he was the captain of the sunken vessel, he was taken to the third-class cabin and shamefully neglected. As usual, a suit was brought, and as usual, again, Japan lost.

Another case: An American woman, a procuress, being unable to live in her own country, went to Japan. After she landed in Yokohama, about fifty young daughters of respectable families disappeared. Every one knows that the entire evidence is clearly against her; but judicial power being in the hands of foreigners, she has lived safely in Japan for over five years.

Again, the foreign roughs—mostly, perhaps, the sailors going to the public bath houses on pretence of bathing—often forcibly break into the women's department, and attempt to outrage their persons. From this indignity Japan gets no protection.

There is another case on record too horrible to relate here, and of which a normal imagination can barely conceive. It regards the treatment of a Japanese woman. Yet it is a fact, is known all over Japan, and the perpetrators remain unpunished.

These are but a few of the thousands of incidents of the application of the unjust treaty by which the judicial power of the Japanese is entirely ignored. Is the foreign hyena who preys upon the liberty and virtue of the women of Japan to escape, simply because foreign jurisdiction alone controls the decision of these cases?

In Japan this question of treaty revision is discussed every hour, every day, every month, of the year. The newspapers are full of it; extra supplements are constantly being issued containing nothing but discussion on this subject. Orators and public speakers debate it everywhere. The whole country is in constant internal ferment about it. The apathy of the West astonishes the Japanese; their sense of justice is outraged. The minister of foreign affairs is constantly being changed, in the vain hope of successful re-adjustment. All Japan favors revision; even the Western element there is not opposed to it.

For forty years Japan has been shaken by this agitation and the injustice growing out of it, while we of the West have been collecting funds for the support of missionaries in that country to teach the people religion. Is it not time now that we begin the agitation here?

A Japanese gentleman, Kinza Riuge Hirai, spoke in the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago last week on "The Real Position of Japan toward Christianity." After referring to the ease with which converts had been made in Japan to Buddhism, Shintoism, Confucianism, Taoism, and other isms, he asked why it was that Christianity had not been received with equal hospitality. In reply, he gave a scathing arraignment of this unjust treaty and the abuses arising under it. He said: "If such are the Christian ethics, well, we are perfectly satisfied to

be heathen." And the great audience rose and gave him the Chautauqua salute.

Such are not "the Christian ethics"; but it is natural that the Japanese should think so, when they have appealed in vain for twenty years to these powerful Christian nations for the amendment of a treaty so grossly unjust.

The need women have of suffrage in order to secure equitable laws for themselves has often been dwelt upon. Less has been said about the need of having the moral and humane elements of the country fully represented in government; but that need is a crying one. If women knew more about politics, they would realize more fully the truth of Frances Willard's saying, "The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are voted up or voted down upon election day." And many a woman, who personally may have "all the rights she wants," would long to cast a vote into the scale which represents justice and mercy.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## WELL-SPRINGS OF IMMORALITY.

The following is an abridgment of a paper by B. O. Flower, editor of the *Arena*, read at the Social Purity Congress in Chicago and afterwards published in the *Arena*. Mr. Flower says:

In my studies of social problems, I have been so often thrilled with horror by various aspects of this corrupting and insidious poison that I have been led to seek for root causes, that I might be the better prepared to aid in suggesting real remedies. We are prone to assail results, leaving the roots untouched; I desire, as briefly as possible, to set forth what my investigations have led me to consider fundamental or basic causes of present-day immorality. I would classify these causes as follows:

- (1) Heredity, Prenatal Influences, and Unfortunate Early Environment.
- (2) Implied Inferiority of Women.
- (3) Artificiality in Life, or Departure from the noble simplicity of Nature.

In the first mentioned cause, which is threefold, we have one of the least considered and most fruitful sources of moral degradation. Since giving this great theme my serious consideration, I have studied child-life in homes of wealth and luxury, amid the people of humbler circumstances, as well as in the social cellar; and everywhere I have been impressed with the far-reaching influence of hereditary and prenatal influences, as well as the power for good or evil which early environment yields.

In many instances, small children have displayed a degree of degradation and moral obliquity which sickened my soul. In the slums of Boston my attention has frequently been called to exhibitions of juvenile depravity which would shame aged debauchees. Upon scores of little faces I have seen the stamp of an overmastering sensualism, visible alike in eyes dull when not passion-lit; in gross, heavy features, and in a conspicuous absence of mental and moral cranial development, which spoke of the supremacy of the sensual over the spiritual. Then, again, my daily mail, with the regularity of the incoming tide, brings the saddest strain known to human ear—the pitiful wail of those who with weak wills are struggling to free themselves from prenatal bondage. Here is a typical cry. I take it from a letter just received:

Many times I have cursed my lot, and said I was a mere foot-ball of fate. Many times I have



said I was made to do wrong, owing to bodily and mental defects, a weak will, neglected education, and coming from an illiterate stock, an indifferent bringing up and vicious surroundings. And yet I have had, ever since I can remember, a strong longing to be good.

This voice echoes the cry of an almost numberless multitude who are cursed before they see the dawn of day. If we are to have a diviner civilization, we must bravely and frankly face this subject of *proper generation*, in its relation to human progress. We must open an educational agitation along these lines, which will compel our people to give heed to a problem of supreme importance. Parents must be awakened to the vital significance of this question, not only by having the influence of heredity in physical, mental and moral traits brought home, but the mother must be shown how largely her offspring is to be the creature of her life, thought and aspiration during gestation. The mothers of Luigi Ricci and Wolfgang Mozart participated in musical exercises, and, to a great extent, lived in an atmosphere of music during the months before these musical geniuses were born; and the mother of Robert Burns, it is said, sang the humble songs and ballads of Scotland constantly, as she pursued her daily tasks during the months prior to the birth of her son.

A friend of mine, who is an eminent actress, a model mother, and a lady of fine intellectual attainments in many lines of scholarly research, has two children who illustrate prenatal influences in a most striking manner. Before one child was born, my friend lived a beautiful, bright, vivacious, loving character, as she was nightly portraying this *role*, and is so constituted that she lives the part she assumes, as is usual with great artists. The child is the embodiment of sunshine, and is one of those love-lit little buds whose affection and joyousness of soul go out to all. The other child came during a period of great intellectual activity on the part of the mother, and she is the most philosophical little girl I have ever known. Her penetration and intellectual insight are marvellous. She thinks far beyond her years, and is in many ways a most extraordinary child.

Scores of similar cases could be given. They hint at a power possessed by the strong-willed and earnest mother, who, by living in a high, pure, and spiritual atmosphere, may do a wonderful work in elevating the race through her offspring. In the same way should the potent influence of early environment be impressed. What we need, nay, what we must have, if our civilization is to mount as it moves, is an awakened conscience in this direction, which can only come by a brave, earnest and persistent educational agitation. We must make all thinking people know and feel that not only has a child a right to be well-born, but that to call into our homes little lives which are unwelcome, as a result of selfish sensualism, or to be responsible for the advent of any life which is not the cherished and desired blossom of a pure and exalted love, is to commit a crime of measureless proportions. So we must compel our people to see that those who bring children into the world, merely

as results of passion gratification, commit moral crime as heinous in character as murder.

In the second place, I would mention, as a basic cause of impurity, *the implied inferiority of woman*. This long-lingering curse of a barbaric past is responsible for a large proportion of the immorality found to-day. First, it has resulted in a double standard of morality only possible through the long dominance and mastery of the masculine sex. Had woman been free, she would long since have demanded from man what he demands from her. It has placed her in a position of slavish dependence upon man which has been mutually injurious. Its influence is seen in the civil inequality which places millions of girls and women at a disadvantage in the struggle for bread, and compels them yearly to accept degradation or starvation. It is seen in man-made laws, which place the legal age when girls may consent to their ruin at from nine to thirteen years. It is seen within the marriage bond, where the health and happiness of the slave-wives are sacrificed, while unwelcome children come to curse the world and further weaken the moral fabric of society, doomed to go through life with hateful dispositions, and frequently with inborn appetites for strong drink, and with low moral development, weak wills, and strong animal passions; children who were the terrible fruit of the most hopeless form of prostitution—the helpless slavery of woman, with the attendant curse of enforced motherhood.

Until woman is accorded perfect justice, until she stands, in deed and reality, as well as in name, squarely on an equality with man, it will be idle to dream of a race higher in soul development and more morally robust than the present. Hence here again lies a patent duty.

Woman's franchise should be given her so that no unjust discriminations like the age-of-consent laws could endure, and that the wage-earners, now so largely at the mercy of employers, might enjoy the freedom which will not be theirs until they are armed with the ballot; and finally, because equal franchise is just and right, and any withholding of justice is immoral in its influence.

(3) This brings me to the third root cause, *artificiality in life or departure from the simplicity of nature*. Had humanity preserved in life the beautiful simplicity which has characterized the lives of so many of the world's noble philosophers, sages and poets, long ere this man would have become master of the secrets of the ages, and a reign of peace and happiness, which has manifested itself in the persistent dream of the nobler brains of the ages, would have become a reality. Instead of this, wholesome naturalness was supplanted by artificiality along all lines of life. Fashion and conventionalism catered to private and ignoble whims and desires, while the sensuous in man was abnormally developed, until at intervals it gained the mastery over the higher nature of a people, with the fatal result to the civilization in question which we see in the wrecks of national life which strew the ages. The soul of any nation or peo-

ple departs when sensualism usurps the throne of judgment, and passion sways where reason once ruled.

What, then, is our duty here? In a word, I would suggest a threefold crusade:—

(1) For a childhood resulting from an awakened conscience, the fruit of intelligence and love.

(2) For absolute justice for woman—including full enjoyment of the right of franchise, and absolute and independent possession in the property interests of the home which results from the union, and the absolute right to her own body.

(3) For a purer, simpler, and less sensuous and extravagant life, with a determined warfare on those things which stimulate passion and lower the moral ideal, chief among which are intoxicants and opium.

Progress along these lines means development of the highest and best in manhood, and the enthronement of that spirituality which nourishes the soul of true civilization.

#### A GENEROUS GIFT.

Miss Sarah A. Henshaw, of the Worcester Woman Suffrage League, knowing the need of money for the work in Massachusetts during the present period of business depression, sent out letters, about the time of Mrs. Lucy Stone's 75th birthday, inviting contributions to be placed in the hands of Mrs. Stone for suffrage work. One hundred and ten dollars were received by Miss Henshaw in response, and have been transmitted by her to Mrs. Stone, with a cordial letter. This was a generous thought on the part of Miss Henshaw, who has always been one of the best and truest friends of equal rights. Mrs. Stone wishes also to thank personally all the friends who have united in this contribution for the cause, at a time when she herself is not able, on account of illness, to do as much as usual toward raising money for it. The contributors are as follows:

Worcester friends,	\$25.50
Concord friends,	20.00
New Bedford League,	\$5.00
Mrs. Wm. W. Crapo,	5.00
Mrs. Helen H. Prescott,	5.00
Mrs. Rachel S. Howland,	1.00
Woburn League,	16.00
Newton League,	10.50
Needham League,	10.00
Natick League,	5.00
Dedham League,	5.00
Waltham League,	5.00
Beverly League,	5.00
Leominster League,	3.00
Total,	\$110.00

MRS. SOPHIA LITTLE, who died recently at Newport, R. I., was known as the "prisoners' friend." She devoted nearly her whole life to visiting prisons in New England, giving her means and her talents for the amelioration of their inmates. She founded the Sophia Little Home for Women, in Providence, R. I.

The South Dakota Equal Suffrage Association held its annual meeting in Aberdeen on Thursday, Sept. 21, with an address of welcome by Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer and a response by Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler. Mrs. Irene G. Adams made the president's annual address. After reports of committees and election of officers, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, made a fine address.

A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that the Legislative Council in Wellington, New Zealand, has passed the women's franchise provision of the election bill.

The idea that this agitation (of the woman question) was needless, is like the clown in the old classic play two thousand years ago, who, seeing a man bring down with an arrow an eagle floating in the blue ether above, said, "You need not have wasted that arrow, the fall would have killed him."—*Wendell Phillips*.

The great and profitable California raisin industry was started there by Miss Austin, a broken-down Eastern school teacher, who did much to make the style of packing attractive. Her raisins commanded the highest prices paid and she became eminently successful. She found that the air and sunshine were not always to be depended upon, and built the first dryer, proving that grapes could be as effectually dried by hot air as by wind and sun. The example set by Miss Austin was followed by several vineyardists and now the work of the large vineyards is done, principally, in the dryer and packing house.

MRS. S. F. GRUBB recently spoke to an enthusiastic audience at the opera house in Augusta, Kansas. Upon the conclusion of her address, the Christian minister came forward and invited her to take part in laying the corner-stone of their new church. She consented, and gave one of the principal addresses. The *Lawrence Daily Journal* says: "It is so unusual for a woman to be invited to participate in such an occasion as to seem remarkable. But why should it when nearly three-fourths of all the church members in the United States are women?"

MRS. JULIA PAGET, of Boston, is the owner of the thirteen row boats and three of the swan boats on the pond in the Public Garden. Her husband, Mr. Paget, owned the row boats, and at his death nearly fourteen years ago, Mrs. Paget decided to carry on the business instead of selling the boats. About two years ago, she had opportunity to buy the swan boats, which ply from the landing under the great weeping willow at the north end of the bridge. She employs men to run the boats, but visits the landing to look after the business, which affords a living for herself and her four children.

MRS. PERCIVAL D. RICHARDS, of West Medford, Mass., is an enthusiastic botanist, and has achieved a national reputation in that line. It is now ten years since she exhibited her first large collection of native ferns at Horticultural Hall, Boston. It was a competition exhibition, and Mrs. Richards easily took the first prize. Since that time, in eleven contests for native ferns she has taken nine first and two second prizes, an almost unparalleled record. There is probably no botanist in New England who has a more thorough and practical knowledge of native ferns and wild flowers. Mrs. Richards' "Talks" on the subject in this city have warmly interested flower-lovers, and it is hoped she will renew them.

#### PLAN FOR A CENTURY.

A hundred years of life and usefulness are well worth living for, and tired, discouraged women of forty or fifty years, who feel as though they had about run their race, can well take heart and go on with renewed hopes and aspirations, in view of the number of their sex who reach the century mark. Within the past few days we have read of four women who will never see ninety-nine again.

Mrs. Cynthia Smith, of Greenville, Westchester County, N. Y., has been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Smith has wonderful command of all her faculties. She reads and keeps informed on the leading topics of the day. Her mind is bright and active. She prefers to live alone, doing her own cooking and housework. Mrs. Anise Sharpe Roberts, of Watseka, Ill., celebrated her 102d birthday Aug. 10, and she bids fair to live many years yet. Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, of Millstone, N. J., welcomed her numerous visitors on her 105th birthday not long ago. Save for a slight deafness, Mrs. Van Nostrand's faculties are unimpaired. It is said that she has never followed any particular principle of diet or dress, but she abominates corsets. She has never worn them, and says that plenty of women would live to her age if they would leave corsets alone. Lastly, we are told of a Bohemian woman at Holding's Ford, Minn., who, by the record of her baptismal card, is 105 years of age. She is well and strong, and lately has been assisting in grubbing and clearing a piece of timber land, handling the hoe with considerable vigor.

Long life, health and vigor are the natural heritage of woman, and what with physical culture, hygienic living, reform dress and out-door exercise, the girls of to-day should plan for seventy-five years of good work after they leave college.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

#### THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman writes from Colorado:

Most of the issues of the National parties here are forgotten in the fight for free silver. The Populist party in many localities is in the majority. The leaders everywhere tell me that the woman suffrage question will carry the State in the county elections, and if they can swing their voters into line, as they say they can, we shall win. They are now holding their county conventions and are all resolving for it.

The Republicans and Democrats have not held their conventions yet, but are preparing to fuse very generally under the head of "Independents," "Citizens," etc. It is possible that this may bring out a partisan vote against us. Yet we certainly have far more hopeful conditions, politically and otherwise, than ever before.

Our greatest trouble is want of money. I have organized leagues where it was impossible for the people to pay dues. Many have lost money in the defunct banks and, as the saying is, "the bottom is out of every thing." If any reader of the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* is willing to give to a suffrage campaign with a real live hope in it, let him or her send it here at once. So far, in my ten days' work I have fifty dollars pledged beside thirty-five collected.

Considering the hard times here, that is not bad. But we need more money. There are individual towns, chiefly mining camps, that ought to have workers. These can be obtained to go, but their expenses have to be paid, and sometimes a hall paid for also. The friends have got me a half fare ticket on the road I travel most; and this is quite a help where rates are four cents a mile.

The situation in Colorado is exceptionally favorable for carrying woman suffrage. Henry Watterson, one of the brightest men in America, said to me at our great American Convention in Louisville years ago: "Prosperous and satisfied communities are always conservative. Woman suffrage will come, when it comes, on a wave of popular discontent." Such a condition exists in Colorado. The staple industry of the State is suspended. Financial anxieties are in almost every household. Men's minds are ripe for change. Now is the time to enable Colorado workers, who are able and willing to go without pay as missionaries into the villages and mining camps of the Rocky Mountains, to organize the voters for the Suffrage Amendment. Contributions for Colorado sent to this office will be acknowledged and forwarded.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### THE COLUMN APPRECIATED.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., SEPT. 20, 1893.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

Spending a few days in Lakewood, I hear from a number of prominent women how much the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* is liked. One lady who conducts a girls' boarding school said it was a help to her, and that she intended taking the *Woman's Journal*. It finds favor, too at Dr. Cates' Sanitarium, and several ladies have told me of friends who read it gladly. A letter from a friend in Bristol, Conn., says: "What an interesting little paper the *COLUMN* is. I saw a notice of Dr. Mary's address at Ocean Grove in it. Thank you for sending it to me. I will send it along. C's reading circle has begun, and the *COLUMN* will have its influence there."

The *COLUMN* was a "happy thought," and we are all much indebted to the person who started the little sheet.

C. C. H.

At the annual school meeting of District No. 4 Port Chester, New York, Miss Lavina M. Horton was elected one of the four trustees. John Wason, her opponent, received fifteen votes, Miss Horton 127.

At the Suffrage Convention in Burlington, Vt., Oct. 4 and 5, free entertainment will be provided by the hospitable citizens. All persons wishing for the same will please address L. F. Wilbur, Esq., Burlington, Vt., who is chairman of the reception committee.

A blind man and a woman who is not blind carried off the honors in the examination of a class of fifty law students in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Tuesday. The woman, Miss Catharine E. Hogan, is a teacher in the West 52d Street grammar school of New York, and passed the second highest examination.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### AFTER ALL.

Grief is strong, but joy is stronger;  
Night is long, but day is longer.  
When life's riddle solves and clears,  
And the angels in our ears  
Whisper the sweet answer low—  
(Answer full of love and blessing)  
How our wonderment will grow  
At the blindness of our guessing;  
All the hard things we recall  
Made so easy—after all!

Earth is sweet, but heaven is sweeter;  
Love complete, but faith completer.  
Close beside our wandering ways,  
Through dark nights and weary days,  
Stand the angels with bright eyes;  
And the shadow of the cross  
Falls upon and sanctifies  
All our pain and all our loss.  
Though we stumble, though we fall,  
God is helping—after all!

Sigh then, soul, but stung in sighing,  
To the happier things replying;  
Dry the tears that dim thy seeing,  
Give glad thoughts for life and being!  
Time is but the little entry  
To eternity's large dwelling,  
And the heavenly guards keep sentry,  
Urging, guiding, half-compelling,  
Till, the puzzling way quite past,  
Thou shalt enter in—at last!

—Sydney Methodist.

### EVERY WYOMING SENATOR BUT ONE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26, 1893.

Editor Woman's Column:

I sent you lately the statements of eleven out of fifteen Wyoming State Senators, that they agree with the House in advising New York, Massachusetts and all other States to enfranchise women as the result of Wyoming's long experience, and that the Senate would have concurred in the House resolution but for adjournment. I now send statements from three more Senators. Every Senator but one endorses the resolution and would have voted for it. So does Governor Osborne.

HAMILTON WILLCOX.

Senator George W. Hoyt, of Cheyenne, says:

I would vote "Aye" on the enfranchisement of the women of all the other States, from my knowledge of the way they have, the past eighteen years, exercised the right of suffrage here, compared with the men.

Senator John McCormick, of Sheridan, says:

There would be no question about passing such a resolution at any session, if a vote was reached. I surely would favor

it, as woman suffrage has proved a perfect success here.

Senator John L. Russell, of Almy, says:

I heartily endorse the resolution. The women here have made as good and judicious use of the franchise as their brethren have. The women of the whole United States should have votes.

### LADY MANAGERS' RECEPTION.

An event in connection with the Parliament of Religions, was a reception given to the delegates by the Board of Lady Managers in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Palmer presided, and she invited the delegates to explain the status of women in their own lands and in what degree this might be due to religion and in what to other conditions, meanwhile suggesting, in the course of her felicitous remarks, that Christianity afforded the best conditions for women. Among the speakers was P. C. Mozoomdar, the most liberal of Hindus. He said they were studying the problem of woman's education in India. Khersedji Laugran, of Bombay, followed with an eloquent speech in favor of the complete emancipation of women, declaring his belief in their absolute equality. Professor Tcheraz, of the Armenian Church, also declared himself in favor of the emancipation of women.

### A LADY LAWYER.

Miss Margaret Richardson, of Norristown, Pa., has applied for admission to the Montgomery County Bar, and has met with obstacles. In August last Miss Richardson notified the Board of Examiners of the Bar Association of her desire to register as a law student in the office of Wanger & Knife, and asked that they fix a day for the preliminary examination. The Board informed her that, as the rules of Court now stand, a woman cannot be admitted to the Bar, and that, unless the rules are changed, the time spent in the pursuit of her studies would in a measure be lost, and suggested that the question be decided by the proper authorities. Miss Richardson has therefore presented in Court an application for a rule to compel the examiners to show cause why she should not be granted an examination. This is intended to bring the matter before the Court and test woman's right to admission to the Bar. Since two women attorneys have already been admitted to practice before the bar in Pennsylvania, it would seem that the raising of the question of the eligibility of women and the going over of the whole ground again is superfluous.

The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts met last Wednesday in Boston and nominated Hon. John E. Russell for governor, upon a platform which makes no allusion to woman suffrage. It has missed a great opportunity.

Mrs. M. B. McENERY, of Pennsylvania, was elected a vice-president of the International Factory Inspectors' Association.

DR. ELLA Z. CHANDLER, of St. Paul, Minnesota's first woman dentist, has been elected a member of the State Dental Association.

Mrs. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT went on to California from the Religious Congresses in Chicago. She is filling several engagements there, and will return East next month. On Oct. 19 she will speak at Melrose, Mass.

About two years ago, Mlle. Félicie Mendelssohn, a Jewish lady, who holds the diploma of the Medical Faculty of Paris, established herself at Cairo. Recently Dr. Mendelssohn was called to attend on the mother of the Khedive, and so excellent was her treatment of the patient that his highness has appointed her doctor to the palace.

MISS FOSTER, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has great ability as a decorator of china, in which branch of art she has attained such a proficiency as to warrant the building of a kiln at her own home in Ohio. Miss Foster is an enthusiast in her work, and attends to every detail of firing each piece as it is finished, never seeming to tire of the most uninteresting or laborious details.

The new system of writing for the blind, invented by Mlle. Mulot, of Anvers, is receiving a good deal of attention in foreign journals. The pupils use a blunt pen, writing upon blue paper. The impression is transferred to a leaf of blotting-paper placed under the blue leaf. The raised letters thus produced are perfectly sensible to the touch, while those on the blue sheet are distinctly visible.

On Sept. 23, a conference of women ministers was held at Chicago in connection with the Religious Congresses. Rev. Augusta A. Chapin, D. D., occupied the chair. After an informal address by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, dealing with woman's work in the ministerial field, Rev. Jeanie M. Jones read a paper entitled "The Mother Element in Religion." A letter was read by the chairman from Mrs. Lydia Sexton, Seattle, Wash., a minister of the United Brethren Church, who is 95 years old. Addresses were given by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Mary H. Graves, Rev. Amanda Deyo, Rev. A. Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Bishop, Dayton, Ohio, Rev. Mrs. Woodruff, and Margaret Walton, a Quakeress. Mrs. Woodruff said she had taken great pride in former years in being the faithful wife of a minister, and after his death she had taken as much pride in being his successor in the ministry. She declared that many young women about to be married were glad and eager to have a woman perform the ceremony. Mrs. Brightman, of Chicago, and other women ministers, also made brief remarks.

## THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

At the World's Parliament of Religions, Miss Jeanne Sorabji, of Bombay, a Parsee girl, who has become a convert to Christianity, spoke as follows on "The Women of India":

I would ask you to travel with me in thought over 13,000 miles across the seas, to have a glimpse of India—the land of glorious sunsets—the continent inhabited by peoples differing from each other almost as variously as their numbers, in language, caste, and creed; and yet I may safely say I can hear voices in concord from my country, saying: "Tell the women of America we are being enlightened, we thirst after knowledge, and we are awakened to the fact that there is no greater pleasure than that of increasing our information, training our minds and reaching after the goal of our ambitions."

It has been said to me more than once in America that the women of my country prefer to be ignorant and in seclusion; that they would not welcome anybody who would attempt to change their mode of life. To these I would give answer as follows: The nobly born Zenana ladies shrink, not from thirst for knowledge, but from contact with the outer world. If the customs of the country, their castes and creeds allowed it, they would gladly live as other women do. They live in seclusion, not ignorance. Highly cultured British women, with love for the Master burning in their hearts, have the exceptional privileges of being their companions and teachers, and they have marvelled at the intelligence of some of them. These secluded ladies make perfect business women. They manage their affairs of State with a grace and manner worthy of consideration. Do we wish these women to give up seclusion and live as other women do? Let us, the Christian women of the world, live up to our high and holy calling in Christ Jesus; let our lights shine out brilliantly, for it is the life that speaks with far greater force than any words from our lips, and let us with solemnity grasp the thought that we may be obstacles in the paths of others.

Are we living what we preach about? Do we know that some one is better for our being in the world? If not, why is it not so? Let us attend to our lamps and keep them burning. The women of India are not all secluded, and it is quite a natural thing to go into homes in India—North, South, East, and West—and find that much is being done for the uplifting of women. Schools and colleges are open where the women may attain to heights at first thought impracticable. The Parsee and Brahmin women in Bombay twenty years ago scarcely moved out of their houses, while to-day they have their libraries and reading-rooms; they can converse on politics, enjoy a conversation, and show in every movement culture and refinement above the common. Music, painting, etc., comes as easily to them as spelling the English language correctly. The princes of the land are interesting themselves in the education of the women around them. Foremost among these is his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who has opened a college for women, which has for its pupils Hindu ladies, maidens, matrons, and widows of the highest caste. This college is superintended by an English lady, and has all the departments belonging to the ladies' colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, England. It is the only college where the zither, the vena, and the violin are taught. The founder had to work three years before he was able to introduce these instruments, for the simple reason that these nobly born, high caste women associate the handling of musical instruments with the stage and women of no repute.

There are schools and colleges for wom-

en in Bombay, Poona and Guzerat; also Calcutta, Alahabad, Missoorie, Madras. The latter college has rather the lead in some points by conferring degrees upon women. The Victoria high school has turned out grand and noble women, so also has the new high school for women in the native city of Poona. These schools have Christian women as principals. The College of Ahmedabad has a Parsee (Christian) lady at its head. What women have done women can do. Do you wish to see purity as white as the driven snow in woman? Allow me to bring before you in thought that form of a beautiful woman of India, the Pundita Ramabai, who has opened Sharada Sadan, or widow's home, in India. She has travelled a great deal, and was in America for awhile, taking back from you sympathy, affection and funds for her noble work. Do you wish to hear of learned women? Again let me mention the Pundita Ramabai, and, in companionship with her, Cornelia Sorabji, B. A., LL. D. Men and women have written of these in prose and song. Their morality is unquestionable, their religion beautiful (for they belong to Christ Jesus), their humility proverbial. These are women for a nation to be proud of. Having prepared themselves to fill important posts, they have gone back to their country and their life to glorify their Maker. These good women must have had good mothers. I can speak of one who lives the life of which she is so great an advocate. With her, godliness and refinement go hand in hand, her faith in God is wonderful, and her children will look back in years to come and call her blessed. There are others worthy of your notice, the poet, Suxmibai Goray; the physician, Dr. Anandibai Joshi, whom death removed from our midst just as she was about starting her grand work; the artist of song, Mme. Therze Langrana, whose God-given voice thrills the hearts of men and women in London. My countrywomen have been at the head of battles and guided their men with word and look of command, and my countrywomen will soon be spoken of as the greatest scientists, artists, mathematicians and preachers of the world. Instead of the absurd saying, "A woman is at the bottom of every evil," let us rather say all great works are due to good women, noble women, pure women, the greatest as well as the least of God's creatures.

A woman? Yes, I thank the day  
When I was made to live,  
To cast a bright and shining ray,  
To love, to lift, to give;  
To draw aside from paths of sin  
The halt, the lame, the blind;  
To soothe without, to mold within,  
The suffering wound to bind.  
A woman, glorious, noble, grand,  
A woman I would be,  
To live, to conquer, to command,  
To lessen misery.  
To glorify in word, in deed,  
The Maker I adore!  
To help, regardless caste or creed,  
The sad, the lone, the poor.

## ADDRESS OF MRS. EASTMAN.

At the Parliament of Religions Rev. Annis F. Eastman gave an address on "The Influence of Religion on Women," an original and entertaining plea for the recognition of men and women on their merits without regard to sex. She said the Christian religion had done fully as much for men as for women, for while it lifted the women from being the victims of oppression, it lifted the men from being tyrants, and that was a greater blessing—a statement which was loudly applauded. She said in conclusion:

The fact is that the men and women must rise or sink together. It is true in

this matter, as in all: "The letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive." The letter of religion as contained in bodies of doctrine, in ceremonial laws, in all those things pertaining to the religious life which come with observation, has in all ages been hampering and hindering human progress, male and female. But the spirit of religion, which recognizes religion as of the spirit of man, and binds it to the infinite spirit; which acknowledges the obligation of man to God and to his fellows; which brings man finally into spiritual attunement with Him who is neither man nor woman, the Christ of God—this is the most perfect flower of man's progress.

Of the growing dependence of organized Christianity upon woman there is no need to speak. Her works speak for her. So we come back to the two ideals, and we see if the Eve idea of woman as the tempter of man held the race down, the Divine Mother, by making her an object of adoration, and so separating her from humanity, also held the race down. Both these ideals are fading from the minds of men, though they are embalmed in pictures and songs, and will for many years to come exert some influence upon the rising generation. Let us have a high ideal. Let us bring her down from the clouds where the poets have sometimes placed her; and let us bring her up from the slime, where beastly passions have dragged her; and let us place her on a good, solid, clean earth by the side of man, so that the twentieth century may see man and woman sitting side by side, full summed in all their powers, dispensing gladness, each reverencing each, and living even as they should in love.

## VICTORY IN NEW ZEALAND.

Both houses of the New Zealand Parliament have passed a bill to confer full suffrage upon women, the bill has received the formal assent of the Governor, and this enterprising and progressive community has ranged itself side by side with our own State of Wyoming as a true republic, instead of an aristocracy of sex. We offer hearty congratulations to our fortunate sisters of the Antipodes, who are the pioneers of the women of the British Empire in the exercise of an unrestricted franchise.

In saying this we do not forget the Parliamentary suffrage of women in the Isle of Man, or the municipal suffrage enjoyed by unmarried women and widows in England, Scotland, and most of the Canadian provinces; but the New Zealand women will be the first to vote for what may be called a real Parliament in a practically independent State, a large and completely self-governing country, with a population of 650,000. In one respect they will be even more sovereign than the women of Wyoming, since, although the latter helped elect the President and Congressmen, their State has but small control of the National Government. New Zealand, on the contrary, has practically sovereign powers within its own shores, and is itself an embryo nation.

This great change for women from political and personal subjection under the old English Common Law, is not due to any chance vote or sudden impulse. For three successive years, the New Zealand House of Representatives has passed bills giving women the right to vote for all officers and on all subjects on the same terms as men. In 1891 the Legislative



Council, which corresponds to our Senate, rejected the bill so far as it enfranchised women. Last year it agreed to the enfranchising clauses, but inserted a provision enabling women to vote at home by recording their votes on voting papers. Such a system it was thought would open the door to intimidation and undue influences, and the House of Representatives refused to pass the bill thus amended. This year woman's enfranchisement has been carried without such restrictions.

The present Government of New Zealand is Liberal, and the official members of the Council voted for the woman suffrage law. It is gratifying to know that no distinction has been made between married and single women. In a new country there are fewer prejudices and vested interests than in older communities, and people are less afraid to be guided by reason in legislation. The men of New Zealand have shown wisdom and courage in making the reform complete. Lady Henry Somerset, in her paper, *The Woman's Herald*, to which we are indebted for these interesting particulars, says:

"We regard the enfranchisement of the New Zealand women as the most remarkable event that has yet taken place in the woman's movement. It is superior in importance even to the enfranchisement of the women of Wyoming. The decision of New Zealand must have a great effect in this country, and a still greater one in our Australian colonies. In some of these the movement has made much progress, and we doubt not that they will follow the example so nobly set. We shall follow, too. The barrier which is artificially raised between local and Parliamentary votes will soon be broken down, and Parliament must before long yield to the desire of the thinking women of the country, and let them enter within the pale of citizenship." H. B. B.

#### THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

The Parliament of Religions at Chicago, which has held its closing sessions this week, is an event unprecedented in history. The preparations have been proceeding for two years or more, under the able supervision of Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago. The programme itself, giving merely the exercises of the various sessions, is a volume of 160 pages.

It was an impressive and unique scene, when the Parliament opened in the Art Institute, Monday, Sept. 11. The hall was crowded. Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic Church, in his scarlet robes of office, came to the platform leaning on the arm of Judge C. C. Bonney, president of the World's Congresses, followed by Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Chas. Henrotin, of the Woman's Auxiliary. Then a procession of bishops and archbishops, priests and princes, Christian and Jew, Hindu and Mohammedan, Parsee, Buddhist, Confucian and Shintoist, men of every faith and clime, the most brilliant and varied cortege of ecclesiastics the world has ever seen, and among them the first woman doctor of divinity, Rev. Augusta J. Chapin.

Many eminent men contributed to that

opening day, of exceptional eloquence. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, for the "New England Puritans who made this gathering possible"; Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Mome-rie, of the Church of England; Archbishop Sheehan and Cardinal Gibbons; Professor Maury, of France; Pung Quang Yu, the Confucian; Shibata, of Japan, the High Priest of Shintoism; the Archbishop of Zante, head of the Greek church; P. C. Mozoomdar, the great reformer from India; Prince Wolkonsky, of Russia; Nargakar the expounder of Brahmo Somaj, of India; Vivekananda, the eloquent Brahmin; Dharmapala, the Buddhist; Ghandhi, the Jain; our African Methodist Bishop, Arnett; Professor Tcheraz, the Armenian; Chakravarti, the Theosophist of India, and others, and all through their speeches ran one harmonious chord—the universal brotherhood of man.

One of, and with, this remarkable gathering of learned theologians, was the Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, D. D., who, as the chairman of the woman's committee, had helped to arrange the details of this congress. Dr. Chapin spoke of "Woman's Advancement in the Church," as follows:

I am strangely moved, as I stand here to-day and attempt to realize what it means that you are here from so many lands, representing so many phases of religious thought and life; and what it means that I am here in the midst of this unique assembly, to speak a word for womanhood, and to represent woman's part in this great religious parliament.

The Parliament of Religions which assembles in this New World and in this new city of the West this morning is the grandest and most significant convocation that has ever been assembled at the call of religion upon the face of this earth. There have been, there are yet to be, congresses for the consideration of a multitude of themes which appeal to a learned and limited company, but the great Parliament of Religions appeals to all the people of the civilized world in all lands; for all who wear the garb of humanity have inherited from the Infinite Father the same high spiritual nature.

The world's first parliament of religions could not have been called sooner, and could not have gathered the religionists of all these lands together. We had to wait for an hour to strike, until steam navigation, the railway and telegraph had brought men near to each other, had levelled the partition walls which had separated them and had made them acquainted with each other. We had to wait until scholars had broken the way through the wilderness of ignorance, of superstition and of falsehood, and compelled them to respect each other's interest and intelligence. One hundred years ago the world was not ready for this parliament of religions. Fifty years ago it could not have been called; and had it been called even one generation ago, it must have lacked the coöperation and the presence in its deliberation of one-half of the religious world.

Woman could not have had a part in it in her own right and person even one generation in the past. She could not have participated in it for two reasons; one that her presence would not have been thought of or tolerated, another that she herself was too weak to attempt, too unskilled to have availed herself of the privilege of speaking for herself had it been extended to her.

Few indeed were those who, a generation ago, emphasized the great conception of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and fewer still were they

who appreciated the vast religious power and meaning of this conception. Now there are found few who refuse them credence.

I am not an old woman, and yet my memory runs back easily to the time when in all the modern world there was no one college or university well equipped which opened its doors to women students, and there was a time when in all the modern world no woman had been ordained or even acknowledged as a religious teacher or preacher. Now the doors of all are thrown wide open to her, both in our own and in many other lands. Women are becoming masters of languages in which the great literatures of the world are written. They are winning the highest honors that the great universities have to bestow. Hundreds have been ordained to speak and teach this new gospel of freedom which has come to bless the world. We are still in the dawn, the very early dawn of the new era. Its grand possibilities are all before us. We are assembled in this great parliament to look for the first time in each other's faces and speak to each other our best and our truest words. I can only add my word of earnest and heartfelt greeting to those who have gone before, and I welcome you, my brothers, from every land and of many faiths, who have wrought so long, so grandly, and so well, in accordance with the wisdom high heaven has given. And I welcome you, my sisters, who have come with beating hearts and high hopes and reverent purposes to this great feast, to participate, not only in this parliament, but in the great congresses which are associated with it, to behold not only that an Isabella of Spain had a prophetic vision and beheld a new world, but that she beheld a new future, and an emancipated and intelligent womanhood, and a strengthened religion to bless the world. I welcome you all to the fulfilment of her grand vision.

#### WOMAN COURT REPORTER.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

Mrs. Carry Lee Steele has for a long time past been the efficient court reporter of the *Daily News*, and enjoys local celebrity for the bright and thorough manner in which she reports the proceedings in the police court, which is a hard test of nerve and ability. It gives me pleasure to add that in St. Paul she is regarded as one of the best newspaper "men" in the Twin Cities; asks no favors, does her work promptly, intelligently and well, and can perform any reportorial service demanded of her, from a fist fight to a pink tea. It does not in the least interfere with her feminine qualities, and has not detracted from her womanhood.

FRANKLYN W. LEE.

The *Woman's Journal* publishes this week an original story of Western life by Mrs. Mary T. Mott, daughter of Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutler. Mrs. Cutler was one of the earliest, most unselfish, earnest and judicious advocates of equal rights for women.

**German Governess.**—A German lady, from Hanover, wishes a situation as governess. Teaches German and English branches, and Kindergarten. Would take entire care of children, if not too young. Address BERTHA K. DONSTRUP, 28 John Street, Providence, R. I.

**Position Wanted.**—By a lady who worked for some time with Wendell Phillips, also with John J. Stevens, and who is an experienced bookkeeper and cashier, a position for bookkeeping or general office work. Best references for ability and trust. Address HELEN MAR, 50 Hereford Street, Boston. Reference, T. W. Ripley, 138 Congress Street, Boston.

MISS LUCIA JONES, of Jamestown, N. Y., is a successful ticket broker. She has a comfortable office near the Erie Station, and here, we are informed, she conducts her business as easily and in as womanly a way as if it were a fancy-work shop.

MRS. ABBY B. SHELDON was the first woman to register and to vote in her ward of New Haven, Conn., under the new school law. Judge Sheldon, one of the earliest and most faithful workers for equal rights in Connecticut, made an able plea this year, as usual, before the legislative committee, for the passage of the bill, and then went with his family to Chicago, expecting the usual defeat. Their surprise and delight were great when they learned from the papers the passage of the bill. Judge and Mrs. Sheldon and their two daughters all went to the polls together and cast votes.

MISS SARAH A. DIXON, of Barnstable, Mass., is a young woman who gives promise of an exceptionally useful life. With determination worthy of success, she has overcome the many obstacles in her way to a higher education, and this year took her degree at Boston University. She believes the ministry to be her life work, and is devoting her time and energy to a thorough preparation for its duties. She has many times supplied for the pastor in her own church, and for some years preached occasionally in adjoining towns. This summer she has preached thirteen sermons to large and interested congregations. Miss Dixon enters the Theological School of Boston University this fall, for further preparation.

A large number of women delegates attended the Nebraska State Prohibition Convention, and two served on the committee on resolutions. Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, of Lincoln, was nominated for the office of Supreme Judge of the State, the place for which she was nominated by the executive committee two years ago, on the failure of the candidate of the convention. Mrs. C. H. Walker, of Surprise, was nominated as one of the regents of the university. The following is the second plank of the platform adopted:

Woman should have the same means of protecting herself, her home and her children, her property and her happiness, that man has; she is entitled to an equal voice in the Government with man, and, therefore, the right to vote should not be withheld from her.

At a large gathering at Northport, recently, Senator I. O. Winslow, of Somerset County, Lecturer for the Maine State Grange, referred to equal suffrage in the following well-chosen words:

He who can discern the pointing of the finger of history must believe that the time is near at hand when woman will be accorded the same position as man, in social, intellectual and in political affairs. From the dawn of civilization until the present time, the tendency has been in this direction. In the long run, good, sound common sense will prevail. There is no reasonable argument against granting women the right to vote. Such matters should be based upon intelligence. The statistics of our schools and colleges indicate that, upon the average, the young women rank higher than the young men. Since it is a principle of our order to regard women the equal of men in all respects, the Grange is exerting a powerful influence in this movement.

## CLARA BARTON IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 20, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Miss Clara Barton's visit of mercy to South Carolina will not only be of incalculable relief and benefit to the suffering people on the Islands, but it seems now as if she will make a broader place for the women of the State.

Ten years ago, when Mrs. Chapin, the president, and Mrs. Harley Walter, the corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U., replied to an attack on the National President, because of her suffrage ideas which she had expressed in her address in Columbia, the papers throughout the length and breadth of the State had only words of condemnation. The two ladies were "because of their influence" pronounced "dangerous," and the ladies of the State were warned against them and the organization they led. It was the first time any ladies had dared say over their own names that they "wanted the ballot," and although these ladies were by no means radical, and wanted an "educational qualification," they were literally ground between the upper and lower stones of the printing press. To-day we see in the *News and Courier*, the leading paper of our State, this thought, "We think Miss Clara Barton ought to vote." That is the first gun from the enemy. General Hemphill will not feel so lonesome hereafter. The world is moving.

CHARLIE S. EZELLE.

## SHORT DRESSES IN PARIS.

STEAMER BELJENLAND, EN ROUTE }  
FOR N. Y., SEPT. 8, 1893. }

*Editors Woman's Journal*

In a recent visit to Paris I saw some steps forward in dress, which I am sure will interest your readers.

In walking past the principal stores I noticed some pretty short dresses in the windows, and concluded to ascertain for what purpose the costumes were used. Accordingly, I entered the *Grands Magasins du Louvre*, and ascended to the costume department, where I soon found myself among many dress forms attired in the dresses that had attracted my attention outside. In response to my inquiries a clerk told me that they were hunting or mountain dresses, but that ladies mostly bought them for bicycle costumes. She added, "You know our ladies have quite the bicycle illness."

My next step was to visit the great park of Paris, the *Bois de Boulogne*, to see if I could see any costumes in use. One avenue in the park I found to be a favorite among the bicyclers, and every lady had on her short dress; riding unconcernedly along as if it were an every day matter, which it has really come to be. The women riders were in proportion to the men as about 1 to 4. Many were together. I saw one lady slip off her long skirt, which the gentleman that was with her took, wrapped up in a small bundle, and strapped back of the seat on his bicycle; whereupon they started off, she able to ride quite as rapidly as he did, in her entire freedom from the skirts.

Now about the pattern of these suits; mostly they were made of brown cloth, and consisted of a short skirt to the knees, knee trousers, and buttoned cloth leggings to the knees. The skirt was not very full, and was made as a continuation of the waist. Others wore the ordinary gymnasium divided-skirt coming to the knees, and a very long basque completing the costume. Others gave evidence of being manufactured at home; one, the prettiest of all, was a black dress over black tights. The skirt, again to the knees, was trimmed with a bright plaid around the bottom; the blouse had plaid cuffs and collar.

As I sat under the trees watching the free motions of the women bicyclers, I came to the conclusion that Paris was going to help us in our fashions now more than she ever had before. When Paris takes the lead in a dress reform we all will follow, of course.

Yours truly,  
MARY V. MITCHELL, M. D.

## GOOD NEWS FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, COL., SEPT. 23, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

The campaign work is progressing steadily in nearly all parts of the State. Mrs. Chapman has organized leagues in Salida, Buena Vista, Leadville, Red Cliff, Glenwood, Aspen, Grand Junction. Everywhere she goes, if she does not find a league, she leaves one behind her. Large and enthusiastic audiences greeted her at Leadville and Aspen, and the farther she penetrates the State the stronger she finds suffrage sentiment, especially among the voters.

Most of the Populist County Conventions have already met, and endorsed our resolutions by putting a suffrage plank in their platforms.

The State Republican convention in its platform recommended equal suffrage to favorable consideration, and some of the Republican county conventions have consequently endorsed suffrage.

Arapaho and Pueblo Democratic conventions also adopted strong suffrage planks.

The result is that there is no outspoken opposition to us, but as it is an off year in politics the mass of the voters are indifferent to election, and unless the State is thoroughly canvassed, we may lose a victory through our friends staying at home and our enemies coming out.

The ladies who are enrolling Denver find much ignorance on the subject of suffrage. But once it is explained, they meet scarcely any opposition, and a great educational work is being done by these house to house visits. We have more calls for speaking from different parts of the State than we have means to supply, and are depending largely on local interest and talent to get the voters aroused. However, things go with a rush in the West, and it is possible that the interest now awakened will increase so rapidly in October as to culminate in a victory for equal rights on Nov. 7, 1893.

HELEN M. REYNOLDS,  
Cor. Sec. Col. E. S. A.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### PAY UP.

Many of the subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN are in arrears. The individual indebtedness in each case is small, but the aggregate amounts to thousands of dollars. The date against each person's name and address on the paper shows the time when the subscription expired. If our friends will examine the label and pay up if they find themselves in arrears, it will be a great relief to the finances of the paper in this time of financial depression.

### NEW ZEALAND'S WOMEN GIVEN EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The Springfield *Republican*, in a leading editorial says:

New Zealand may claim an honorable place in history as the first of the English colonies to give women equal political rights with men. The bill bestowing full suffrage upon women has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and has just been signed by the governor. This is the third year's trial of the bill. Twice before it has passed the lower House to be killed in the upper. All women, married or single, vote with the same privileges and restrictions as their husbands and brothers. Next December the election will be held under the new law. The only other State in the world where women have the same political status as men is the young State of Wyoming in this country.

In England unmarried women have a vote in all except parliamentary elections, and the struggle is now to the end that women may help elect M. P.'s. A division of sentiment, however, weakens the movement, for a wing of the suffrage party think effort should be made at the same time to enfranchise married women. In time both objects will be accomplished. In the meantime, one of the far-away colonies of Great Britain has taken a great stride along the line of progress, and left the mother country to follow in the wake. No doubt woman suffrage in New Zealand will prove to be what its adherents have always claimed, as it has done wherever it has been fairly tried, even to the limited extent which has thus far been granted. Intelligent advocates for the reform do not assert that it will cure all the political evils of the time, but all agree that taxation without representation is a weak spot in any republic, and because the taxed happen to be women does not change the principle.

New Zealand now becomes a peculiar object of interest all over the civilized world. Its territory consists of three islands, two large and one smaller, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, 6,500 miles southwest from the coast of South America and 1,200 miles southeast of Australia. North Island, the largest, is 550 miles long and 210 broad in its widest part; it boasts the river Waikato, 200 miles long. South

Island is 500 miles long, and varies in width from five miles to 300; while Stewart Island is triangular in shape, with an area of about 900 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, some of the mountains being still active volcanoes, but most of them are quiet. The highest mountain, Ruapehu, is 9,195 feet high, reaching into the region of perpetual snow. The native forests are evergreen. The climate is said to be the finest in the world, the mean annual temperature being 57 degrees in the northern part and 52 degrees in the southern. In Auckland the mean temperature of the hottest month, January, is 68 degrees, and of the coldest, June, 51. Cattle browse in the open country all the year round. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and sown grass. The country is fortunate in being quite free from poisonous snakes and insects. Coal, iron, silver, tin and copper are found on the islands. The exports consist chiefly of wool, corn, gum, preserved meats and gold. The treaty with the Maoris made by Great Britain was concluded in 1840, and a lieutenant-governor appointed. In 1852 a constitutional government was established, the governor being appointed by the crown of England; the General Assembly, consisting of the House of Representatives, elected by the people, and the Legislative Council, whose members are nominated for life by the crown. Notwithstanding the strong conservative tendency of such a body as the council, evidently the administration advances along progressive lines.

### COLLEGE WOMEN.

Miss Egan, the Irish girl lawyer, who lately obtained the degree of LL. B. in the Royal University, Dublin, was born in 1868, and received her early education at home. She studied for two years at a school in Coleraine, and in her sixteenth year entered the Alexandra College, Dublin, where she held the Skinner's senior scholarship in 1888, and graduated at the Royal University in 1891. In 1892 Miss Egan passed the first examination in law and took first place with first honors and prize, and in June, 1893, obtained the degree of LL. B.

Mrs. Julia A. Dewey, who leaves the Lowell (Mass.) Training School to become superintendent of the North Adams schools, has had a creditable record. A graduate of Mount Holyoke, she became principal of the high school at Whitehall, N. Y. She went next to Hoosick Falls, where she was the only woman superintendent in New York State. After fourteen years' service there, Mrs. Dewey became supervisor of methods of teaching at Rutland, Vt., whence she was called to Lowell. Under her direction the Lowell Teachers' Training School became one of the largest in Massachusetts, and one of the model schools of the country. Mrs. Dewey has made herself a prominent factor in the great movement toward securing more and more efficient ethical training in the schools. Her two books, "How to Teach Manners and Morals in the Schoolroom" and "Ethics for Children," have been widely known.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

Tufts College enters upon its first year as a co-educational college with the largest entering class in its history.

Miss Eva Rodhe presided at the national teachers' meeting at Gothenburg. She is said to be the first woman who ever acted in that capacity in Sweden.

Lady Henry Somerset's paper, the *Woman's Herald*, of London, England, advocates the abolition of the House of Lords.

An international organization of laundry works was formed a few days ago at Indianapolis, Ind., with Ida M. Keys, of that city, as secretary and treasurer.

In a written opinion given last week, Attorney-General Little, of Topeka, Kan., says that women are eligible to election to any county office in Kansas. He bases his opinion on the fact that there is nothing in the statutes that debar women from holding office.

The names and addresses of twenty women members of the Chicago bar are given in "Illinois Women's Work," as compiled by the Women's Exposition Board of that State. Mrs. Myra Bradwell leads in seniority, having been made honorary member of the Illinois bar in 1869.

Under the act appropriating \$100,000 for a home for young female criminals, Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, has appointed the following State Board of Guardians: W. D. Kerfoot, Bernard Roesing, Volney W. Foster, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt, Mrs. Marion A. Mulligan, and Mrs. George A. Meiss, all of Chicago.

In Michigan the constitutionality of the law conferring municipal suffrage on women is to be legally tested. A petition to the Supreme Court for a mandamus "to prevent the mayor, city clerk, and board of aldermen of the city of Detroit from proceeding to register the vote of any woman at the approaching registration, with a purpose of allowing her to vote at the municipal election to be held November 7, 1893," has been filed by Edward B. Kennedy and Henry S. Potter.

The rush into the Cherokee strip the other day was attended by many amusing, as well as some tragic incidents. One of the former was the race made by Miss Rilla C. Harbor for a lot in the town of Perry. She was on the first train, and before it arrived at Perry announced her determination to jump out of the window. The men cheered her and two strong Texans helped her out and held her suspended until the train was opposite the business street of the town, the train running fast, when they pitched her out fifteen feet, and, landing on her feet, she ran and placed herself on a fine business lot worth \$1,000. Mrs. George Williams, from western Oklahoma, ran half a mile from Perry with a baby in her arms, and secured a good residence lot, outrunning dozens of men, who cheered her lustily as she passed them.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

When Saturday was over and Mr. and Mrs. Vranklin were alone by themselves in the clean kitchen, sitting beside the stove, Mrs. Vranklin rose, went into her bedroom and brought out a bundle of clothes.

"I want you to look at these things, Jeremiah," she said mildly.

"What are they?" said he.

She spread them out on the floor.

"That is my best dress," she said.

"Those are my best shoes. That is the only bonnet I've got in the world but my calico sun-bonnet, and *that* is my Sunday shawl."

She uttered the words quietly, and waited.

"Well?" said Mr. Vranklin, still smoking.

"Well?" she answered.

He said nothing. She gathered up the garments with a look of disdain, and piled them on a chair.

"You're a rich man," she said. "Rich, for a farmer. You are sixty and I fifty years old. Our boys are married. I haven't had any money to spend for five years. I'm a sight to behold. If I were a servant I should get wages and not have to beg. No, I don't beg, Jeremiah. Since you don't offer it yourself, I'm going to tell you that I want money. I want a hundred dollars to buy me some new clothes to feel decent and comfortable in. I'm really destitute. Why, I'm out of flannel! My calico gowns are patched at the elbow. My shoe-heels are twisted. I can't go to church any more, for I've turned my black silk twice, and the back breadths upside down. I've washed my bonnet ribbons. I've done all I could rather than ask for what you didn't offer; and there's no need. You're well-to-do. I want to be decent, and take a little comfort while I can. I must. There, now! It's my right!"

She had spoken her mind, and Mr. Vranklin felt that a climax had arrived. He had "laid by" a large sum. He was growing old and had no need to pinch, but the awful demand for a hundred dollars all in a lump was too much for him. He had become used to Eva Maria's quiet way of mending her old clothes and asking for no money, and it had never occurred to him that she would some time come down upon him like this.

He stared silently, and puffed across the stove the smoke of the cheap tobacco he burnt in a common corn-cob pipe. The old rag-carpet was clean. The old chairs were mended with carpet bottoms. It was all tidy, but nothing was new. Nothing pretty but the scarlet geraniums in their big pots on the window-sill. He had given his wife very little in their thirty years of married life; for all the furniture was his mother's. She had helped him make his fortune, selling butter and eggs and pot-cheese and flower roots, feeding the hands cheaply and well, weeding vegetables, and even riding the mowing machine, now and then—though not very lately. Conscience told him that he ought to pull from his vest-pocket the crisp

hundred-dollar-note he had received that morning for some hay, at the landing, and say: "Here, Eva Maria, why didn't you speak before?" But when greed takes possession of the heart of man, it holds on like a leech. All he said, after the silence had remained unbroken for some minutes, was:

"Well, Eva Maria, I'll think it over."

To some women there is no agony like asking a husband for money.

They want a love-gift, not alms. Generally they have to ask at last.

Eva Maria had nerved herself at last in the misery of her shabbiness to make the speech above recorded, but it seemed a fearful thing to do. She little guessed that she had frightened Jeremiah almost out of his senses.

"A hundred dollars!" he said to himself. "She must know what I've got about me. She must mean to have it. Fifty, now, I'd give. But a hundred! I'll get the money changed, and give her fifty."

He opened the door of the passage, crossed it and went into the parlor. It was a cold, neat place, kept sacred for great occasions. It had a grate in it, but it was doubtful if a fire would be lighted there that winter. It had been inconvenient to take it down that summer, so fringed pink paper had been arranged between the polished bars and the rug drawn across the hearth. Photographs of several members of the family hung by red cords from the wall, dotted muslin curtains with neatly fluted ruffles covered the green paper blinds. A dish of wax fruit, covered by a glass shade, ornamented the centre-table, and the horsehair furniture had been so little used in two generations that it looked almost new. The vases on the mantle were old-fashioned blue ware, for which a china-worshipper would have paid a great price. They had been brought from Canton by a sailor grand-uncle, long since dead, though he lived to see ninety-nine years. Between the windows was a "column" looking-glass in which Mr. Vranklin's grandmother had seen her girlish face in an immense white silk poke-bonnet, still preserved in a bandbox up garret.

A little moonlight stole through the lower panes of the room, and made all things quite plain to the owner's accustomed eyes. He tried to think in a hurry, and, being a slow man, grew very much confused.

Eva Maria should have fifty dollars, but she had said she had a right to a hundred. If he gave her the bill in his pocket, she would spend it. It was Saturday evening, he could not get it changed that night—no, not until Monday. If he locked it up, she would know, and take it out, perhaps, and do as she pleased with it. She had declared her "right" to it. Eva Maria, humblest of the humble, meekest of the meek, had spoken so! Could it be?

"This comes of these here strong-minded meetin's," said Mr. Vranklin.

This was not logical, for Mrs. Vranklin had not attended one.

"Women used to be biddable. They are kicking over the traces now. Nobody—" soliloquized Mr. Vranklin, growing more

and more ungrammatical with his wrath—"nobody aint goin' to ride over me, 'specially a wife of mine. I must hide the money until I can change it. She might look into my pockets. She said she had a right to it, and she looked determined."

At this moment he heard a movement in the kitchen. He believed it to be his wife about to come in search of him and tried to think faster.

The vases! Should he hide the note there? No; there were still some asters in the garden, and Eva Maria might fill the vases with bouquets, as she sometimes did on Sunday afternoons, setting them for the nonce on the kitchen mantel. No, the vases would not do. The ingrain carpet was tacked down tight, the—surely there was a step in the passage! The grate! There, under the fringed paper, it might lie safely all night.

He drew his pocket-book from his bosom and stuffed it between two loose bricks at the back of the grate. The pink fringes of the paper concealed it. All was safe. He creaked across the passage into the kitchen with a consciousness of great meanness in his heart. Mrs. Vranklin, having executed her terrible intention, had taken flight to her bedroom, where she sat in the cold with a little shawl over her shoulders, trembling. He said something aloud about seeing Jones about those pigs, and fled the house, and the two held no more conversation until breakfast time. Then Mr. Vranklin, with unusual piety, went to church, while his wife stayed at home to cook dinner, no one else being at hand to do it.

Just as the beef was so far done that she could open the oven doors, there came a knock upon the door, and opening it she saw upon the porch her cousin Brown and the minister. Church was out, and Cousin Brown had brought the reverend gentleman to his friends to dine. Mrs. Vranklin received both hospitably, and hastened to usher them into the parlor. The yellow artemisias shone bravely in the big blue vases. Mr. Vranklin had been wise not to hide his money there; but it was cold—very cold.

"I'll light a fire," said the good woman. "It won't take a minute. It's the first fire of the season, or I'd have the grate fixed."

She tucked the paper down into the grate, the easiest way to be rid of it, piled on wood, and placed the scuttle ready. As she struck the match, she gave a little cry, but repressed it instantly. The flames blazed up merrily, and roared behind the blower.

When Mr. Vranklin returned, the blower was down, and the two men were warming their feet at a compact mass of red coal.

He looked at his Eva Maria. Her cold, composed New England face, with its high nose and close-shut mouth, betrayed no emotion.

"She don't know what she has done!" he said to himself; but he did.

The ghost of that hundred dollars stared at him from the embers. He could not talk, he could not compose himself. Cousin Brown opined he was not well. The minister remarked that "in the midst



of life we are in death," and seemed to prophesy his funeral. It was not a gay dinner, but then it was Sunday.

That night, Mrs. Vranklin missed her spouse from his bed. She went to look for him, and found him poking in the ashes of the dead fire with the tongs. He looked up with a very red face.

"I don't think these here coals kin be good," he said, confusedly.

"Did you get up in the night to look at them?" she asked.

He made no answer, and returned to bed.

Next morning his wife again attacked him.

"Have you thought that matter over?" she asked.

Indeed he had, and it had occurred to him that Providence had prepared a special judgment for him, in destroying that money. He felt that his wife had spoken the truth. She had a right to decent clothes—she who had served him so well for so many years.

"I've thought it over, Eva Maria," he said, and arose and went to his desk, a queer, old-fashioned one built in the house-wall. When he returned, he brought with him a blank check.

"Get what you like, my dear," he said, "and get it nice. Fill the check up just as you please."

He had not called her "my dear" for years. She smiled up at him very gently; tears were near his eyes.

However, she used the check to dress herself comfortably. It was the first time for many years that she had indulged in the luxury of shopping freely.

At night he met her at the depot, loaded with parcels, tired but smiling. He had not seen her so bright for many a day.

After tea that night they sat together beside the stove as before, and she looked at him in a peculiar way.

"You didn't seem to feel cheerful Sunday afternoon, Jeremiah," she remarked. "What ailed you?"

"I don't want to tell you," he answered.

"But I'll tell you," she said. "You thought I burned the pocket-book you hid in the grate. I didn't."

She put her hand into her work-basket and drew it out intact, with the money in it.

"I was just in time," she said. "But I understood at once when I saw it sticking between the bricks. If you hadn't given me the check, I should have spent the money. There's a confession for you, Jeremiah!"

He looked at her, half angry, half astonished. She arose and came to him, and put her hands on his shoulders.

"But I should never have enjoyed wearing them," she said. "I should have hated them, I think. These that I bought to-day, with your free gift, I shall love while there's a rag of them left."

The man looked at her with a feeling that a strange revelation of feminine human nature had been made to him, but all he said was:

"Why, Eva Maria, I want to know!" and he drew her down upon his knee and kissed her.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

## THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

(Concluded from last week.)

Women were given the most prominent part in the Parliament on the evening of Sept. 25. Rev. Augusta Chapin presided. A large and enthusiastic audience filled every seat in the Hall of Columbus. Frances E. Willard was announced to speak, but Mrs. Chapin expressed the regrets of a multitude of friends on account of her detention beyond the sea by ill health. Miss Willard's paper on "A White Life for Two" was frequently applauded while read by Secretary Pipe. We shall furnish a considerable extract from it later.

Miss Anthony was warmly received as she stepped forward to read the paper sent by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on the "Worship of God in Man." It was an earnest plea for a reorganized society on the higher plane of justice to women, and the mutual elevation of the sexes. It concluded as follows:

The word, religion, means to bind again, to unite those who have been separated, to harmonize those who have been in antagonism. Thus far the attitude of man to man has been hostile. Ever in competition, trying to overreach and enslave each other.

With hope we behold the dawn of the new day in the general awakening to the needs of the laboring masses. We hail the work of the Salvation Army, the King's Daughters, the kindergarten and ragged schools for children of the poor, the university settlements, and so forth. All these, added to our innumerable charities, show that the trend of thought is setting in the right direction for the health, happiness, and education of the lowest classes of humanity.

The interests of the race are so essentially one that all must rise or fall together. Our luscious fruits and fragrant flowers on tree and shrub must have rich soil and room for their roots to spread and have abundant nourishment; so the highest development of the best types of humanity must find their enduring soil in the cardinal virtues of the masses.

On the following day Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was given an ovation when introduced, the great audience standing and waving their handkerchiefs. Her address was frequently interrupted by applause. In conclusion she said:

I think nothing is religion which puts one individual absolutely above others, and surely nothing is religion which puts one sex above the other. Religion is primarily our relation to the supreme, to God Himself. It is for Him to judge; it is for Him to say where we belong, who is highest and who is not; of that we know nothing. And any religion which will sacrifice a certain set of human beings for the enjoyment or aggrandizement or advantage of another is no religion. It is a thing which may be allowed, but it is against true religion. And any religion compelling women to be sacrificed to the brutality of men is no religion. From this Parliament let some valorous, new, strong and courageous influence go forth, and let us have here an agreement of all faiths for one good end, for one good thing—really for the glory of God, really for the salvation of humanity from all that is low and animal and unworthy and undivine.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley was received with applause, and read a paper on "The World's Religious Debt to America."

On the last day, brief addresses were made by delegates and distinguished visitors to an immense audience, amid great enthusiasm. Rev. Augusta Chapin and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were among the speakers and were greeted with hearty approval. F. M. A.

## THE COLORADO CAMPAIGN.

DENVER, COLO., SEPT. 30, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Among the principal events of the week was the reception given by Mrs. John L. Routt to several hundred ladies of Denver. At that reception, a City League was organized with a membership of about 200. Addresses were made by Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, Mrs. Kerr B. Tupper, Mrs. Belford, Mrs. Bayard Craig and others, and a good deal of interest and enthusiasm were manifested.

Cards are out for a similar reception to the young ladies of Capitol Hill on Sept. 30, to be given by the Misses Patterson, and it is hoped that another large league will then be organized. Hon. Charles Hartzell will address the ladies at this reception.

Mrs. Chapman reports a league wherever she stops on her route. She was greeted by a very large and enthusiastic audience at the Wheeler Opera House in Aspen, and organized a league of over a hundred members. A significant fact observed in the organization of these Colorado Leagues is that many of the officers and members of the executive committees are men, and men who are leaders both socially and politically in their towns.

The Arapahoe Republican County Convention introduced a strong suffrage plank in their platform this week. The Populist and Democratic conventions having already done so, there is no political organization against us. This does not mean, however, that we have no opponents, but that the latter are working *sub rosa*, and are therefore all the harder to fight. Open opposition would be better for us than underhand work. Suffrage sentiment all over the State is very much aroused, and we have more calls for speakers than our means or our lecture list can possibly meet. Local talent is rising bravely to the situation, and the leagues are getting up debates, meetings, etc., in every direction. Public sentiment is sometimes slow to start in the West, but once aroused, it goes with a rush, and if present conditions continue, it would not be surprising to find by Nov. 7 that at least one-half of our 166,000 women were in the field canvassing for votes for suffrage. H. M. R.

At the Congress of Evolutionists, at Chicago last week, Miss Mary Proctor, a daughter of the celebrated astronomer, read a tender tribute to her father's memory, under the title of "The Life Work of Richard A. Proctor." Another notable paper from the pen of a woman was that of Gail Hamilton, whose subject was "The Beastliness of Modern Civilization—Evolution the Only Remedy."

The Connecticut annual town elections this month have proved that women are willing to vote. In Hartford 900 women registered to vote for school visitors. In New Britain the woman's vote was large. In Rockville 350 women registered.

MISS MATHILDE E. COFFIN has been honored by the school board of Detroit with an increase of salary to \$2,500, which makes her one of the best paid women workers, educationally, in the country. Miss Coffin has been superintendent of primary instruction in the city four years, placing the schools in the forefront in spirit, methods, and accomplishment.

MISS CLARA BARTON, president of the National Red Cross, telegraphed on Oct. 2, from Beaufort, S. C.: "The Red Cross has to-day officially assumed control of the relief of the Sea Island sufferers. This implies the housing, feeding, clothing and nursing of 3,000 people for eight months, with no aid from the government and no fund but the direct charity of the American people. Our headquarters and address are at Beaufort, S. C."

MISS ANNIE S. PECK, A. M., of 865 N. Main Street, Providence, R. I., formerly a student in the American School of Archaeology at Athens, is prepared to give a very interesting series of popular illustrated lectures on ancient and modern Greece. Her subjects are Modern Athens, The Acropolis, A Trip in the Peloponnesus and Rambles in Hellas; also a more scientific course of ten lectures describing the country, its ruins, history and mythology.

MAN. Y. PALIDO, of Madrid, is the only woman lawyer in Spain. Her portrait, which represents her as a remarkably handsome young woman, occupies a conspicuous place in the Spanish Exhibit in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. Near by is her special permit to practise in the Spanish courts. Not far away, there is the printed score of an opera, accompanied by the photograph of the girl composer—Louisa Casagemas, 16 years old.

It was considered a remarkable event last year, when Miss Irene W. Coit, of Norwich, Conn., was permitted to take the entrance examinations to Yale University. Her complete success called emphatic attention to the injustice of the rules which denied her admission to the University courses. This year her achievement has been duplicated by Alice L. Wright and Elizabeth D. Seymour, both of New Haven. Miss Wright is the daughter of Dean Wright, of the academic department, and Miss Seymour is the daughter of Thomas D. Seymour, professor of Greek at the university. The ages of both young women are about fifteen. Their entrance examinations surpass those of seventy per cent. of the young men. In fact, their percentage is above the Phi Beta Kappa stand. They will not enter the academic department. Their sole purpose was to see how well they could pass the entrance examinations. In return, all they will receive is certificates of having passed the Yale entrance examination, and these certificates will admit these bright young women to Vassar or any other woman's college in the country.

### THE SUNRISE GATE.

(Fabled to ring with music at dawn.)

BY ALFREDA NOYES REEVE.

Has the patriot eyes for gold?  
Has the hero lust of power?  
Is the martyr counting praise  
In this great hour?  
Have men so long withstood  
To-morrow's opening way  
That now they fear the dawn  
Which heralds day?

The mystic door, whose swing,  
In fabled rock-bound gate,  
Made sunrise musical,  
Is our glad fate.  
Those harmonies divine—  
Its opening sound—  
In symphonies of God  
Are ever found.

Call not the sunrise door  
A myth, nor basely fear  
The morning that its sound  
Is showing near.  
The sunset of last night  
Was full of glory. Yet  
To look beyond it is  
Not to forget.

Can deeper go our love  
For the brave, brave yesterday,  
Than to make us live right on  
The best we may?  
Let that grand sunset glow  
Warm us to listen more  
For the Glory-voice we hear  
At the sunrise door.

The ringing chord divine  
Is struck by the angel choir.  
Is anything less than it  
Our souls' desire?  
Be it never ours to stand  
Against the sunrise gate,  
Never to block the way,  
Nor lag and wait;

But to run with joyful haste,  
And willing, glad accord,  
And be as near as we may  
The voice of our Lord.  
The sun sets but to rise;  
God means us to awake,  
And let our willing lives  
To-morrow take.

Let the sunrise fling its door  
Awide with the sound divine,  
And have no discord in  
Your voice nor mine.  
Bring Thy to-morrow, Lord,  
To every human heart,  
And as its dawn comes near,  
Let me do part!

—*Woman's Journal.*

### STAINED GLASS AT CHICAGO.

Miss Elizabeth T. Abel was sent to Chicago by the New Century Guild, of Philadelphia, to show the process of making stained glass windows. Miss Abel is in the Process Room in the Woman's Building, and here is the only demonstration of the kind in the Exposition. The entire process is shown, from making the design to cementing and polishing the finished piece. The teaching of this work as an industry for women was started in the New Century Guild, and here Miss Abel acquired the technical part of her profession, her whole business being that of interior decoration from original design. The Guild's Organ, the *Working*

*Woman's Journal* says: "The exhibit attracts much attention at the Fair. Some of the comments are comical. For a while people thought the glass was petrified wood. Then they got it into their heads that it was waxwork; patterns for lace. One day two women came along; they looked awhile, and one said: 'Oh, I see! She's making patterns for doilies.' The other said, 'Why, how can she do it? She has nothing to copy from!' But one small boy beat them all. 'I see what she is doing; she is making corn plasters.'"

### YELLOW RIBBON SPEAKER.

Now that the schools are re-opening, there will be a demand for pieces for recitation. The Yellow Ribbon Speaker, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell and Lucy E. Anthony, contains many excellent selections, both in prose and verse, bearing upon equal rights. It includes extracts from Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, George F. Hoar, T. W. Higginson, Phebe Cary, Mrs. Wallace, Henry Ward Beecher, "Josiah Allen's Wife," and many other well-known speakers and writers. It may be ordered from this office, price fifty cents.

### "A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY."

A paper-covered edition of George Pellew's excellent book on equal suffrage, entitled "Woman and the Commonwealth; A Question of Expediency," has been printed and is for sale at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL office, price 10 cents per copy. The late Mr. Pellew was a young lawyer of exceptional ability, and his pamphlet is a clear and admirable statement of the argument for woman suffrage from the standpoint of pure expediency. It has been found especially useful in convincing these persons who cannot see that there is any principle of justice involved in the suffrage question, and who must be reached from the side of expediency. Every suffrage club should have a copy.

PRINCESS TERESA, daughter of the king regent of Bavaria, has been visiting the World's Fair. Although a famous woman of Europe, her presence in Chicago was known by only a half-dozen persons, for she came alone, excepting the presence of a maid, and neglected no precaution to keep her identity unknown. Princess Teresa is about thirty-five years old and unmarried. She has acquired some reputation as an author and is a member of the Academy of Sciences of Munich, and has been all over the world, and invariably travels as an every-day sightseer.

**German Governess.**—A German lady, from Hanover, wishes a situation as governess. Teaches German and English branches, and Kindergarten. Would take entire care of children, if not too young. Address BERTHA K. DONSTRUP, 28 John Street, Providence, R. I.

**Position Wanted.**—By a lady who worked for some time with Wendell Phillips, also with John J. Stevens, and who is an experienced bookkeeper and cashier, a position for bookkeeping or general office work. Best references for ability and trust. Address HELEN MAR, 50 Hereford Street, Boston. Reference, T. W. Ripley, 138 Congress Street, Boston.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 14, 1893.

No. 41.

## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

**ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.**

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### THIRTY-THREE BABIES STARVED TO DEATH.

The need of women in the management of public homes and charities is emphasized by a horrible disclosure just made by the coroner's investigation of the San Francisco foundling asylum, where thirty-three babies have died within the last six weeks. The place was closed last Thursday. The coroner declared that the thirty-three children died from lack of nutrition and from inanition and pemphigus. The nurses and attendants occupied the sunny rooms upstairs, and kept the infants in dark, damp apartments. Before the coroner it was proved that the dead babies had been kept on the premises four days.

These facts are given by the newspapers without comment. But they ought to arouse women all over the country to their political duties. We venture the opinion that there is not a single public charity hospital or asylum, from the management of which women are excluded, that is not suffering more or less for want of women's participation in its government. With women as superintendents such flagrant abuses as the above would be simply impossible.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

### MRS. STONE'S HEALTH.

Mrs. Lucy Stone has been seriously ill for some time.

Mrs. Stone's strength has steadily declined during the past week. She is able to speak only a few words at a time; but her mind is clear.

A flash of joy passed over her face when we told her that the Democratic State Convention in New York had adopted a woman suffrage plank; and she said: "That ought to make Massachusetts Republicans ashamed." A few hours later she looked up and said, faintly, but with one of her old bright looks, "Dr. Holmes' One-Horse Shay! Democratic resolution for suffrage in New York! Land-slide for suffrage in Colorado!" This last referred to a letter received from Colorado, saying that there seemed to be "a regular land-slide" for woman suffrage there, as the political conventions of all parties were passing resolutions in favor of the pending woman suffrage amendment. The thought in Mrs. Stone's mind evidently was that the opposition to equal rights was giving way in all directions at once, like the "One-Horse Shay."

Mrs. Stone is unable to take any solid

food, or to retain much liquid food. This week she has suffered a good deal, though it is more weariness and discomfort than positive pain. She is entirely fearless, and is longing for the end. A few days ago she said: "I look forward to the other side as the brighter side, and I expect still to be busy for good things."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

### RELIGION AND PENOLOGY.

At the Parliament of Religions, Thursday, Sept. 21, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Providence, R. I., spoke on "Religion and the Erring and Criminal Classes." Her paper was largely historical, showing that as the world had come into a knowledge of the mission of Jesus and an understanding of the relationship of the human and the Divine, penology had lost the terrors of the ancient time, and the reformatory spirit had succeeded to the merely penal. In closing, she said:

The religion of the future, which is already born, has taken counsel of facts, as well as of faith, and it has added the social idea to the personal. It has learned that evil heredity, and poor physique, and degraded home influences and bad social surroundings, and too severe toil, and too little happiness and education, make for millions of mankind walled barriers of circumstances, behind which the dull and torpid soul catches but faint echoes of the divine summons. The relation of this new religion to the criminal and erring classes is not only the tenderness of human sympathy which would not that any should perish, it is the consecration of human wisdom to social betterment that shall yet forbid that any shall perish. In this new ideal of religion, the call is not only to justice for the criminal and erring after they come within the scope of social control, but it is the call also to a study of those conditions in the individual and in society which make for crime and vice; and, above all, it is the call for the lifting of all the weaker souls of our common humanity upon the winged strength of its wisest and best. The new social ideal in religion calls upon us to make this world so helpful a place to live in, "for the least of these our brethren," that it shall yet be as easy for the will to follow goodness and "the heart to be true, as for grass to be green or skies to be blue" in the "natural way of living."

The complete success of the cause of woman suffrage is only a question of time. Every intelligent observer sees this, and there are many indications that its advocates will not have long to wait. — John G. Whittier.

There is an old pagan fable of a man who, for some crime of injustice, was cursed with the power of seeing other human beings, not in their beauty of flesh and blood, but as skeletons, gaunt and grisly. Too many of us have this miserable faculty, and go about stripping off every worthy charm and beauty with which our friends are clothed, to find and expose some ugly trait or passion underneath. — Christian Advocate.

MME. HENRIETTE RONNER has become famous as the most natural painter of cats and kittens in Paris.

Of the twenty-three applicants for admission to the Agricultural College at Durham, N. H., six are girls.

Miss Alys Pearsall Smith, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, has just been appointed general secretary of the young women's branch of the British Women's Temperance Association.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, of Winthrop, Me., president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, has founded an annual lecture to be given on "some live topic" at Bates College (co-educational).

The Republican Convention of Des Moines County, Ia., nominated for County Superintendent of Public Schools Mrs. Loui Weinstein, wife of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue.

MISS MARGARET MERINGTON has been awarded the prize of \$300 for the best libretto for grand or comic opera offered this year by the National Conservatory of Music, of which Mrs. Jeanette Thurber is president.

Auxiliaries of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association will please elect delegates to represent them at the annual State meeting to be held at Holton, Nov. 8, 9 and 10, and report the same, as soon as possible, to (Mrs.) Ella W. Brown, attorney, Holton, Kan., so that ample entertainment may be made for all.

I know, while men are as now, there must be such things; but I know also that if men are ever to be made better, such things must be warred on—not with earthly weapons, as cunning and spite (the devil will beat all the saints with them), but with swords of celestial temper, and celestial keenness, too. — Theodore Parker.

The Democratic State Convention of New York, on Oct. 6, in its statement of the claims of the party to public support, contains the following manly declaration in favor of woman suffrage:

It has conferred upon women the right of franchise in the election of school commissioners, and we recommend to the Constitutional Convention consideration of the further extension of suffrage to women.

The Maryland W. C. T. U., at its recent State convention, adopted the Franchise Department by a unanimous vote. Miss Mary A. Small, of Hagerstown, was made Superintendent. Mrs. S. W. Tudor, of Baltimore, Superintendent of Literature, says in a private letter:

Sentiment is growing so in favor of suffrage for women that at our late State W. C. T. U. convention we voted in the new Department of Franchise, and a Superintendent to fill it, without a negative vote; and your little paper, the *Woman's Column*, has been the prime mover in it, I verily believe. It is an eye-opener, and so quiet and Quaker-like that it convinces people before they are aware of it.

**WOMEN'S POOR BRAINS.**

Sir James Crichton Browne has lately brought forward anew the somewhat threadbare argument that the brain of the average man is several ounces heavier than that of the average woman, and that hence women must have smaller mental capacity. A few parallel facts may be worth considering in this connection.

The brain of an average elephant is about three times as heavy as the brain of an average man, yet we do not find that the elephant is three times as smart as the man. The brain of an ant is indefinitely smaller than the brain of a sheep, yet the ant is much more intelligent than the sheep. In other words, the smaller creature may have a smaller brain without necessarily having inferior wits. The woman, being a smaller animal than the man, naturally has a smaller brain; but it does not follow that she is therefore more stupid. This view is confirmed by the fact that if a boy's brain is below a certain weight the boy is invariably an idiot, while a girl's brain may fall several ounces below that weight, and still the girl be rational.

Some scientists say that women's brains are heavier in proportion to the weight of their bodies than the brains of men. Other scientists say the contrary. But the relative weight of the brain is not a sure guide, any more than its absolute weight. There are certain small birds, built light for flying, whose brains are heavier in proportion to the weight of their bodies than the brains of human beings. But we do not find that these birds are more intelligent than human beings.

The only fair test of the comparative ability of two brains is what they can accomplish when placed under the same circumstances. All over the country, in our public schools, boys and girls from the same families study side by side, and the girls average quite as well as the boys. In the colleges, the young women take rather more than their share of the prizes. This is probably due, not to superiority of the feminine brain, but to the fact that many stupid boys are sent to college by their parents because it is fashionable, while if a girl goes to college it is generally because she really wishes to study. But, however we may account for it, the fact remains that the alleged mental inferiority of women does not show itself in any of the educational institutions where the two sexes study together.

After graduation, however, not nearly so many women as men score a brilliant success in business or in the arts. The reason, I take it, is not because women have insufficient intelligence, but because most of them prefer to put their intelligence to a different use, namely, to apply it to running a house and family. This is a business fully as important and useful as any other. And to run a house and family successfully, under present conditions, takes as much intelligence—one might almost say as much statesmanship—as to run a railroad or a city government. If any man doubts this, let him send his wife off for a holiday, and try for a week to do his own housework and take care of half a dozen children.

Sir James Crichton Browne again finds an alarming connection between feminine intelligence and lack of personal beauty. He fears that "what woman gains intellectually by the higher education now in vogue, she will lose in beauty and grace," and as a proof of this he cites the Garo tribe in India, where the women are said to have the entire control of public affairs, and to be "the very ugliest women on the face of the earth." If education tends to ugliness, it would be more to the point to show that these Indian women are the most highly educated women on the face of the earth.

Brains seem to be distributed among women, as among men, without any regard to good looks. Some bright women are strikingly handsome, and some are strikingly homely. Maria Mitchell, for instance, was a plain girl, though she developed into a fine-looking elderly lady. Mrs. Somerville, on the other hand, was conspicuous for her beauty. That education and freedom do not tend, on the whole, to make women ugly may be shown by one illustration on a large scale. American women are better educated and more "emancipated" than the women of any other country. Yet all Americans and many foreigners say that no other country can boast of so many beautiful women. And any one who has attended a class day at Wellesley will hardly be persuaded, as he looks at the "rosebud garden of girls," that education is detrimental to good looks.

Sir James Crichton Browne's whole argument is an example of the folly into which a learned man may be drawn, when, in following a speculative theory, he closes his eyes to the facts of every-day observation.

The newspapers have lately been making merry over the case of another scientific man. This gentleman had written learned articles to prove the mental feebleness of women from the smallness of their brains. He died, and his own brain proved on examination to weigh less than that of the average woman. A good many women will await with interest the death of Sir James Crichton Browne and the results of a post mortem.—*Alice Stone Blackwell in Boston Globe.*

**KANSAS AMENDMENT ALL RIGHT.**

TOPEKA, KAN., SEPT. 30, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Enclosed is a letter received from Attorney General Little, in answer to my inquiry concerning the effect of the incorrect printing in the statute book of the proposition to submit our suffrage amendment. Mrs. Johns and I were together yesterday for consultation, and we thought it would be wise to send this to you for publication.

Our work at the fairs is going on well. The last appointment we have made is next Thursday. I returned yesterday from the State W. C. T. U. Convention, at which the last evening was devoted to a suffrage symposium. Nothing was received with more enthusiasm during the whole convention than references to the suffrage amendment. The women are getting awake and are anxious to work.

We held our convention in the Presbyterian church. Its pastor made the most stirring address of the suffrage evening, and its entire official board is composed of women. Is not the world moving?

S. A. THURSTON.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.**

State of Kansas,  
Executive Department,  
Office of Attorney General.

TOPEKA, KAN., SEPT. 1, 1893.

*Madam:*—Your letter of the 31st ult. received, asking for a construction of the joint resolution passed by the last Legislature to amend the constitution of Kansas conferring the right of suffrage upon women. You say in your letter: "In the session laws of 1893, the printed copy of Senate joint resolution No. 1 and 2, I find the following: 'Who shall have resided in Kansas one year preceding any election.' In the enrolling book joint resolution Nos. 1 and 2 as enrolled reads 'six months' instead of 'one year.' The time as enrolled is correct. I have compared the resolution as published in the statutes with the enrolled bill on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and find that the resolution uses the words "six months," while the statute uses the words "one year." You wish to know what effect will be by this mistake appearing in the resolution as published in the statute book.

Article 14, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, provides how such constitution shall be amended, and said Section reads as follows:

(225) Amendments. Sec. 1. Propositions for the amendment of this Constitution may be made by either branch of the Legislature; and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House shall concur therein, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays, shall be entered on the journal; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election for representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors voting on said amendment at said election shall adopt the amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately; and not more than three propositions to amend shall be submitted at the same election.

This constitution provides for its own amendment and declares that propositions for the amendment of the constitution may be made by either branch of the Legislature; and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall concur therein, such proposed amendment, together with the yeas and nays, shall be entered on the journal, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published for the next three months preceding the election, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection.

Section 6568 provides, "The Secretary of State shall be custodian and is charged with the safe keeping of all enrolled bills and resolutions and he shall not permit the same to be taken out of his office unless by order of the Governor or by resolution of one or both houses of the Legislature."

You will see from the provisions of the constitution and statute that when the proposition to amend the constitution shall have properly passed the Legislature, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal. This journal, as you will perceive, is kept in the secretary's office and when the proposition passes the Legislature and is spread upon the journal, then it becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the resolution to



be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election of representatives. The statute nowhere authorizes the Secretary of State to publish the resolution in the statute book. This resolution does not take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. This resolution is in force when it properly passes the Legislature.

This constitutional provision is so clear and explicit that it even directs the secretary's duty in connection therewith. It does not authorize him to publish it in the statute book or elsewhere. It simply remains upon the journal in his office until the proper time arrives for its publication in the newspaper. When the proper time arrives the Secretary of State will see to it that the resolution, as passed by the Legislature and entered upon the journal, is published in the newspaper as the law provides. And if at the next election for representatives a majority of the electors voting on said amendment shall adopt the same, the same shall become a part of the constitution. This resolution, simply because it has been published in the Session Laws of 1893, will not interfere with its validity in any respect.

JOHN T. LITTLE,  
Attorney General.

#### NEW YORK LETTER.

The Democratic and Republican nominating conventions have been held. The Democratic Convention gave us a plank and a delegate; the Republican Convention did not do as well.

Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, president of our State Association, appointed women to be present at each of the conventions to urge our claims. Our City League felt that from this Democratic city we had better send a delegation to the Democratic Convention, and, at a meeting of the executive committee, Miss Harriette A. Keyser and your correspondent were appointed to go to Saratoga.

As most of the hotels in the great summer resort were closed, and we did not care to go to those crowded with men, we took rooms at Dr. Hamilton's Sanitarium, which was conveniently situated near the centre of the town. On Thursday morning, Oct. 5th, we were joined by Mrs. Greenleaf and her husband, Col. Halbert S. Greenleaf. Mrs. Greenleaf had prepared an able plea to the Democratic Convention, urging that a woman suffrage resolution should be placed in the declaration of principles, and presenting the names of three women as suitable persons to be nominated as delegates at large to the constitutional convention, viz.: Mrs. E. S. Jenny, of Syracuse, Mrs. Charlotte A. Cleveland, of Perry, and Mrs. Blake, of New York. Our League also sent a memorial, urging the nomination of some women on the ground of justice, but presenting no names. We were in attendance at the convention during the brief morning session of that day. In the evening an audience was hastily gathered in the parlor of the hotel and short speeches were made by Mrs. Greenleaf, Miss Keyser and myself. Mrs. Caroline Gilkey Rogers, who has been in retirement for some years on account of indisposition, was at the Sanitarium, much improved in health, and she accompanied us in all our efforts.

On Friday morning we started out for

the real work of the convention. Various messages had been sent to us in regard to the willingness of the leading men of the party to hear us, and to befriend our cause. We went to the Adelphi Hotel, where the committees were in session, and there were received respectfully by the committee on nominations and the committee on resolutions, both of which were briefly addressed by Mrs. Greenleaf, Miss Keyser and myself adding a few informal remarks. We also saw Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, Hon. Wm. Sulzer, Speaker of the Assembly last winter, Senator George Raines, Sheriff John J. Gorman, Mr. Richard Croker, and other Democratic leaders, who professed themselves as most friendly. We were assured that we should have a plank in the platform and that we should not be forgotten in the nominations. When the convention opened we were given seats on the platform, and, by special request of some of the leaders, I was permitted to address the convention briefly. I was received cordially, and was heartily cheered at the conclusion of my remarks. Mrs. Lucy A. Washington, in a few words, presented the memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was respectfully heard.

As we had been promised, the declaration of principles read by the Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, Senator Raines, contained the following plank, claiming, among other achievements of the Democratic party, that,

It has conferred upon woman the right of franchise in the election of school commissioners, and we recommend to the Constitutional Convention consideration of the further extension of suffrage to women.

This resolution was received with a double round of enthusiastic cheers.

No woman was named among the fifteen delegates-at-large; but an especial concession was paid to us by the nomination of Col. Halbert S. Greenleaf, of Rochester, as one of the number. Col. Greenleaf is a man of intellect and integrity, and has represented his district several times in Congress. While there he was ever a valiant champion of woman suffrage, and his nomination was intended as a compliment, not only to his abilities, but to our cause. The remaining work of the convention was rapidly transacted, and at three o'clock we all left Saratoga.

The Republican Convention met at Syracuse, on Friday, Oct. 6th. Mrs. Greenleaf appointed Mrs. Mary A. Bagg, Miss Harriet May Mills and Miss Isabel Howland to present our claims to that body. She also sent a plea asking for the insertion of a woman suffrage resolution, and requesting the nomination of three women, viz.: Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell and Miss Isabel Howland. The platform, as published, contains no reference to woman suffrage. The name of Hon. Commodore P. Vedder, of Cattaraugus County, is among those of the nominees for delegates at-large. Mr. Vedder has always been a steadfast advocate of our enfranchisement and would, no doubt, be a tower of strength to us in the convention. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, the president of the Woman's Christian Tem-

perance Union of this State, was permitted to address the convention. She asked for the nomination of a woman and the passage of a temperance resolution.

On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 5, while we were in Saratoga, the first regular meeting of our City Woman Suffrage League was held at 125 East 23d Street. In the absence of the president, the first vice-president, Mrs. Docie C. Goss, presided. Dr. Anna S. Daniel read an interesting paper on "Tenement House Workers," giving many valuable facts with regard to the effects of the so-called "Sweating System." Mrs. Marguerite Moore, in an earnest speech, presented the president's name as delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention, and eulogistic resolutions to that effect were passed. But while I thank the friends for the compliment thus paid me, such a canvass ought not to be pushed in face of the fact that both parties have nominated among their delegates-at-large, earnest advocates of our cause.

Recently there have been held county conventions at Albion, in Orleans County, at Warsaw, in Wyoming County, and at Monroe, in Monroe County. There was a grand woman suffrage rally at the Erie County Fair. Long as this letter is, I must here add a word urging the friends throughout the State to send me early information of all such gatherings, that they may be properly reported in the *Woman's Journal*. I shall be grateful for a paper containing a description of the proceedings, or even for a few words on a postal card.

There is deep and heartfelt sorrow here at the news of the illness of Mrs. Lucy Stone, and earnest wishes are expressed for her recovery and return to active life.  
—Lillie Devereux Blake in *Woman's Journal*.

#### PUSH THE ENROLMENT.

The *Kansas Advocate* advises the women of Kansas, irrespective of party, to push the work of enrolment. Let every voter of every party be put upon record on the suffrage question as soon as possible, in order that the friends and the enemies of the amendment may be known. We shall have use for this information in due time. In making the enrolment, due diligence should also be exercised to determine the sincerity of certain classes. Office seekers may sign the roll with no intention of supporting the amendment. Women are pretty good detectives, and they should check the doubtful names on their roll, so as to be able to estimate the result of the election with a fair degree of accuracy before the ballots are cast.

Lady Henry Somerset sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 7, to preside over the World's Convention. She will preach the annual sermon, Oct. 22, in place of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, whose health will not permit her to speak.

**French and German.**—Mrs. Helen Fuller Nicholas, 53 Temple Street, Boston, desires a few pupils in French or German. She acquired a practical knowledge of both languages as a child, in Europe, which is a special advantage as to accent.

God's hour to crush out a wrong is the hour His children are willing to do their part.—*Iowa Signal*.

Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney has been engaged during the past summer on a private memoir of Miss May and Miss Lucretia Crocker, which will probably appear this fall.

Many a delicious speech has lost its savor and been turned into gall because a few drops of vituperation had been injected into it. The edifices of moral and social improvement can never be erected on the ruins of charity.—*Cardinal Gibbons*.

"The State Education of Women in France" is the title of a forthcoming article in *The Century*, written by Mr. Theodore Stanton, who has long been a resident of Paris, and has had access to valuable statistics furnished by the French Minister of Public Instruction.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., the September election for Board of Education resulted in the choice of two of the four women nominated. Dr. Louise Andrus received every vote in her ward except two. Mrs. R. L. Andrews was elected from the Fourth Ward in place of an admirable trustee, Mr. G. W. Thompson, whose business affairs would not let him accept a re-election. Much interest was shown in the woman's vote, but no woman's ballot was challenged.

The San Francisco and Sacramento (Cal.) Unions have been laboring with their respective city governments to have the "Ladies' entrances" to saloons closed, as recent revelations show that in those places numbers of young girls have been started on the downward way. The San Francisco Union has presented a petition forty feet in length, of representative names, and the Sacramento Union presented a petition with nearly two thousand signatures, including the names of many leading business men. As yet the request of the petitioners has not been granted.

Considering that school suffrage was granted to women in Connecticut but a few months ago, and that the elections this month afforded them the first opportunity to vote, they have shown much interest. They voted in over one-half of the towns. In Meriden they nominated Mrs. Kate Bohme for school visitor and for membership on the high school committee. They attended the party caucuses and secured her endorsement by the Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists. Mrs. Bohme was elected on the high school committee, and only failed by a few votes of election as school visitor. The first woman to vote in Meriden was Mrs. Alice Ballou Twiss, wife of Bruce C. Twiss, a clerk in the postoffice and a graduate of the State Normal School. Glastonbury ladies, under the lead of Mrs. Hale, whose husband is a member of the Connecticut Legislature, had a very enthusiastic meeting, and a large number voted. Mrs. Ada Crosby was elected school visitor. Miss Susan Cheney, in Manchester, and Mrs. Fannie A. Warner, in Rocky Hill, were elected school visitors. Nine hundred women voted in Hartford.

#### DR. HAMILTON IN OHIO.

The North Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference, consisting of 150 members, was lately held at Wooster, and was addressed by Rev. J. W. Hamilton. He spoke on the "New Era," and divided this century into four periods of twenty-five years each. The first was the period of the birth of the missionary spirit and organization; the second marked the birth of the anti-slavery spirit; the third saw the beginning of the legal emancipation of women; the fourth marks the development of the humanitarian spirit, the care of the weak and derelict. Speaking of the place woman was to occupy, he said: "In this new era woman is to be nothing higher and nothing lower than the sister of man; and man is to be nothing higher and nothing lower than the brother of woman." "It was a magnificent address," says the *Western Christian Advocate*.

#### ORDINATION OF WOMEN MINISTERS.

All Souls Church, Chicago, was the centre of an interesting service on Sunday evening, Sept. 24—the ordination of Miss Florence Buck, the junior minister of the church at Cleveland, Ohio. *Unity* describes the occasion as follows: "There was present with her and taking part in this impressive service a goodly number of her sister ministers. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the senior woman minister of the Congregational denomination, made the opening prayer. Rev. Anna Shaw, of the Methodist church, and Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the pastor of All Souls, made addresses. Miss Mary Safford read appropriate Scripture. Miss Marion Murdock, the colleague of the candidate, pronounced the ordination prayer; Miss Elinor Gordon gave the "charge"; and Mr. Hosmer extended the right hand of fellowship, telling her that he could speak for no church, neither the Unitarian church nor the Free Church of America, but that he welcomed her to the fellowship of the free Congregational churches and their ministers, and that, judging by the broad utterance of representatives of various religious denominations at the Parliament of Religions, he felt that he might almost venture to welcome her to the fellowship of all the churches."

In Denver, amid impressive ceremonies, Mrs. Ella F. Leonard was, on June 20, ordained a minister of the Gospel in the Congregational denomination. Mrs. Leonard was licensed to preach three years ago, by the Denver Ministerial Association, and now has passed a satisfactory examination with this successful result. Rev. H. E. Thayer, of Longmont, delivered a sermon on the subject of the moral elevation of women as compared with earlier times. Rev. George E. Paddock gave the charge, and Rev. C. N. Fitch gave the right hand of fellowship, and Mrs. Leonard signalized her entry into the ranks of the ministry by pronouncing the benediction. She sought ordination because she is constantly taken for a minister and asked to administer the ordinances of the church at baptism, holy communion, marriage, etc. Ordination will

remove misapprehension and facilitate her work.

Miss Blanche A. Wright was ordained to the Universalist ministry on July 20, and installed pastor of the parishes of Newport and Middleville, N. Y. Additional interest was lent to this occasion by the fact that some six years before Mrs. Mary T. Whitney, now of Somerville, Mass., had received the rite of ordination as pastor of the same two churches.

Miss Wright came from Lewiston, Me., and is a graduate of Bates College. She was a member of the theological class of '93, of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. Her graduating theme was "Tendencies of Religious Thought." She is described as a young woman of fine powers and admirable equipment, and her ordination was an occasion of great joy to the two parishes. F. M. A.

#### SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO.

DENVER, COL., OCT. 7, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Although there is no marked change in suffrage matters in Colorado, sentiment grows stronger each day. There are now about fifty leagues in active operation, and new ones are constantly organizing. There are now ten auxiliary leagues in Denver alone. Mrs. Chapman has nearly finished her mountain route, the last date being Oct. 14. She then comes to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver, and will speak at Boulder, Georgetown, and other points.

Lillian Hartman Johnson, of Durango, is an accredited representative of this Association, and will speak and organize for us during the rest of the campaign. Mrs. Johnson edited a paper at Rico at the age of seventeen. She has many friends in the southwestern counties, and is a brilliant speaker.

Mrs. M. E. Marble, of Kingston, New Mexico, National Vice-president W. S. A. for that Territory, is now in Pueblo, under our auspices. She will speak and organize leagues in Pueblo and El Paso Counties.

We also expect Mrs. Therese Jenkins, of Cheyenne, and it is rumored that Lady Henry Somerset will also be here to speak for us. Laura Ormiston Chant will speak on Equal Suffrage, at Unity Church, Oct. 12, and will be tendered a reception by Mrs. T. M. Patterson, while she is in Denver.

We have to thank Nebraska for about \$60, and Iowa for \$100, contributed towards our campaign fund. We also acknowledge literature from Dr. Hussey, of East Orange, and cash presents from Rev. Wm. T. Bull, of Whitford, Penn., and Mary H. Williams, of Washington, D. C.

Dora Phelps Buell, of Highlands, spoke for suffrage at the "Potato Bake," at Monument, Oct. 5. She reports a very enthusiastic audience, far more so than we expected. Several mass meetings have been held in the city this week, and the number will increase steadily each week to the end of the campaign.

HELEN M. REYNOLDS, *Cor. Sec.*



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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DIED, at her home on Pope's Hill, Dorchester, Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 10.45 P. M., MRS. LUCY STONE, aged 75 years, 2 months and 5 days. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Disciples, West Brookline Street and Warren Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. All friends and co-workers are invited to be present.

### SHE LEADS US STILL.

The gentlest and most heroic of women has passed away. The woman who in her whole character and life most fully embodied our highest conceptions as daughter, sister, wife, mother, friend, and citizen no longer lives to disarm prejudice and convert even opposition into advocacy. For seventy-five years Lucy Stone has spent her life for others. We who are left must henceforth carry on our work without her.

Pure-minded and simple-hearted as a child, no guile or duplicity marred her perfect sincerity. She was faithful to every duty and responsive to every call.

Dear friends of woman suffrage everywhere, let the loving, unselfish life of our departed friend and leader be to us faith, courage and inspiration. In no way can we so cherish her memory as by promoting the cause that was to her more dear and sacred than any other—the enfranchisement of women.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

### APPEAL TO COLORADO WOMEN.

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association addresses the following ringing appeal to the women of the State:

Women of Colorado, do you know the opportunity that is before you this fall? Do you know that on November 7th the voters of the State will decide whether or not you are to have the ballot hereafter? Do you know that there is a possibility that you may rise to legal equality with man? Are you working for that great end? Are you alive to its importance? Are you willing to be classed politically with idiots, criminals and insane, when your own enfranchisement is offered you? Have you no interest in good government in your town, your county, your State? Have you no interest in the making of good laws, and the election of good men to execute them? Does not your heart swell with patriotism as you see the best interests of Colorado struck down, and our fair State lying prostrate under the blow? Do you not wish your voice to count hereafter in the tremendously important choice of the men who

are to guard the interests of Colorado in Congress? Are you not interested in politics when, in spite of the strictest economy, want creeps into the household, when the mother is forced to pinch and save and deny her children, when the self-supporting woman sees her wages reduced, and when on every side arises a long, low undertone of sorrow, the cry of the suffering poor?

No matter how hardly economic conditions press upon men, except in the case of a few favored ones, they press harder upon women. It is the duty of every true daughter of Colorado to come to the rescue, to bend every power of the mind and heart to the solving of the social problems that surround us. Charity can never do it. Philanthropy can never do it. Only right laws rightly executed can reform social conditions. The ballot is the greatest power and protection of this day and age. All that renders it valuable to men will make it valuable to women. If the circumstances of your life are such that you have never seen the need of it, it is your duty to aid your less fortunate sisters to attain it. Think of 126,000 self-supporting women in Colorado. Awake from your indifference. Send for literature. Solicit the vote of every man of your acquaintance. Nine out of ten will vote for it, if we but ask them. And be assured that in helping to carry Colorado for suffrage this fall, you are helping to make history. New Mexico and Arizona are trembling in the balance. Suffrage sentiment there is strong. Should Colorado grant it, they will come into the Union with equal suffrage in their constitutions. Should Colorado grant it, the victory in Kansas is assured in 1894. With five great Western States in line, one generation will see the women of America enfranchised. Great issues are at stake. Drop all other things from now until November 7th to work for suffrage. Nothing else is so important. Every vote counts, and every vote that you make will just so much hasten the day of full liberty for women.

### W. C. T. U. WOMEN AT CHICAGO.

In Chicago, on Oct. 16, at 8 A. M., at the Art Palace, the second biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union met, bringing together women representing not only this continent, but many other lands.

Lady Henry Somerset, who had journeyed especially from England in her capacity of vice-president-at-large of the organization, to represent Miss Willard, who is in England for her health, called the opening session to order.

At the afternoon session the convention resolved itself into a mass meeting under the presidency of Rev. Anna H. Shaw, and addresses were delivered by several foreign delegates, among them Lady Henry Somerset, of England, Miss De Broen, president of the French Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Sen Tsuda, of Japan. Lady Henry Somerset read, amid breathless silence, an address from Miss Frances Willard, dictated from her bed of sickness, at her temporary English home. It was a general review of the work in all parts of the world made in the cause of temperance by W. C. T. U. missionaries.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE spoke in Bethany Baptist Church, Skowhegan, Me., last week, before the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

MISS HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE, daughter of Julian Hawthorne, has won a prize of \$100 offered by *Current Literature* for the best World's Fair article. Its title is "The Arabian Torture Dance," and it appears in the October number of *Current Literature*.

MISS ALICE FLETCHER, the ethnologist who has made a study of the Omahas and other Indian tribes for the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, has been paid the highest price ever received by any woman employed by the government. As a special agent of the Indian Bureau she drew a salary and eight dollars a day for her expenses while making the allotment of lands to the Nez-Perces and the other tribes given individual holdings or farms.

DR. CARRIE WOLFSBRUCK is said to be the only woman dentist who is a graduate of the New York State Dental College. Five years ago she passed an examination before the Dental Association of the State of New York—the only woman in a class of thirty. She and five of the twenty-nine men were graduated. Besides this she passed a regular medical examination. She has a large practice in New York City. Miss Wolfsbruck is fond of the scientific part of her work, and takes pride in a charming home of which she is the mistress.

MISS MAY ABRAHAM, the first woman factory inspector in England, began with a private secretaryship to Lady Dilke, where she obtained an insight into studies of practical economics. Next she became honorary treasurer of the Woman's Trades Union League, and in her official capacity visited all the industries where women were combining to protect their interest. Seeing the great need of legislation she went at the head of deputations to the Home Secretary. She organized and addressed a great labor demonstration in Hyde Park. As inspector she has been thoroughly investigating some of the most dangerous industries, with view to remedying their worst features.

MISS DAVIDSON, an enterprising young woman of Memphis, Tenn., was elected notary-public by the Shelby County Court, and entered upon the duties of her office. She was capable, and was given so much business that some other notaries became jealous of her success. They brought suit against the fair young notary, claiming that a woman was not eligible to the office. The case was first tried before Judge L. H. Estes, of Memphis. He decided promptly in favor of the defendant. The plaintiffs then appealed to the Supreme Court, who have just handed down their opinion. Their decision is against Miss Davidson. They say it is unconstitutional for a woman to hold this office in Tennessee.

## A BEAUTIFUL DEATH.

Lucy Stone passed away on Oct. 18th, in the evening. Until a few hours before her death, her family had not supposed that the end was so near, although during the past week her strength had declined rapidly.

The beauty of her character never came out more strongly than during her last illness. She was perfectly serene and fearless, and made all her preparations to go, as quietly as if she were only going into the next room. As long as she was able to think and plan at all, she thought for others, and planned for their comfort. As she lay in bed, too weak to move, she still tried to save everybody steps, to spare the servants, directed that guests should be made comfortable, and that a favorite dish should be prepared for the niece who had come to nurse her, etc., etc.

The beyond had no terrors for her. When it began to be feared that her illness would end fatally, she said to her daughter, with her accent of simple and complete conviction, "I have not the smallest apprehension. I know the Eternal Order, and I believe in it."

To a friend who expressed the wish that she might have lived to see woman suffrage granted, she said, "Oh, I shall know it. I think I shall know it on the other side." She added, contentedly, "And if I do not, the people on this side will know it." Something being said about her possibly coming back to communicate with those she had left, she answered, "I expect to be too busy to come back." To another friend she said, "I look forward to the other side as the brighter side, and I expect to be busy for good things." She said something to the doctor about her death, and he said, "We must keep as serene as we can." She answered, in a tone of slight surprise, "There is nothing to be un serene about." To still another friend who expressed grief that she should not live to see women vote, she answered, "Perhaps I shall know it where I am; and if not, I shall be doing something better. I have not a fear, nor a dread, nor a doubt."

She gave directions and advice with calmness about household details to be seen to in connection with her funeral, and seeing her family in tears, she told them they must not be so grieved. She said, "It is part of the great order, and I am glad I can help you about these things."

During her illness, when all the papers were saying pleasant things about her, even those that had not been in sympathy with her work, she said, "Oh, if they would all only come out for suffrage!"

While she was strong enough, she sat all day on the piazza in an easy-chair, looking at the beautiful autumn landscape. She said she had never realized before how much beauty there was in the two elm trees in front of the house. When she was confined to her room, she still enjoyed the view from the windows, the songs of the birds in the morning, and the flowers with which the affectionate remembrance of her friends filled her chamber to overflowing. Later still, she

lay quiet in bed, watching the boughs of the great maple tree outside her window as they tossed in the wind, and told us she enjoyed "the wild pageant of the wind" and its "wealth of music." She always had a keen delight in the beauty of the world, and it had been one of the wishes of her life to see the mountains of Switzerland. Before she was taken ill, her daughter once asked her why she did not go abroad and see them; she could if she would. She answered, "Oh, why don't I do so many things! It is too late. I shall never do it now;" adding, contentedly, "But I have done what I wanted to do. I have helped the women."

She read the daily papers with interest until her strength entirely failed. She read with especial pleasure the accounts of the World's Parliament of Religions; and she was struck by a description in the New York *Nation* of a wonderful cañon of the Colorado River, said to show the most sublime scenery in the world. She said to her daughter, "After suffrage is carried, you will still be here, and you must go to see that cañon." It being suggested that if she were freed from fleshly limitations before that time, she would do well to go and see it herself, she answered, with a twinkle of her old cheerful resolution, "You may be sure I shall, if I can." Another day she said, "I am so glad to have lived, and to have lived at a time when I could work!"

When a letter from the Women's Press Association was read to her, speaking warmly of her work, she seemed touched. She said, slowly: "I think I have done what I could. I certainly have tried. With one hand I made my family comfortable; with the other—" Here her voice failed through weakness. Undoubtedly what she meant was that with the other hand she had worked to get the women their rights.

When she knew that she could not recover, she went on with the same twofold line of thought that she had followed all her life, planning in every way she could think of for the promotion and carrying on of the suffrage work after she had passed away, and planning also for the comfort of her family and the carrying on of the household.

Toward the end she became too weak even to hear read to her the loving letters that poured in upon her from all sides. She longed to be gone, partly to escape from her weakness and weariness, partly from her ever-present idea of saving trouble. "You will be all worn out," she said to those who were only too happy to take any number of steps for her.

A neighbor called to see her. Mrs. Stone said to her, almost without a preliminary greeting, "I am hoping to pass away very soon." The neighbor said she must keep up her courage. She answered, "Oh, it isn't a question of courage. But it is done. I like to go to the other side; and I have not the least fear of it."

The last letter but one that she ever wrote was to a Colorado woman of position and influence, warmly commending Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman to her, and earnestly asking her to help the passage of the pending suffrage amendment. The

last letter of all was written to her only surviving brother, aged 86.

Her disease was a tumor of the stomach; but she suffered little pain. "I have so much to be thankful for!" she said repeatedly; and again and again, "Everybody is very good to me." Her sweet face never looked sweeter, nor was the strength of its lines ever more striking, than when her head lay on the pillow in utter weakness. On the last afternoon, her mind for the first time seemed to wander a little, though it had become so difficult for her to speak intelligibly that it was hard to be sure. She looked at me and seemed to wish to say something. I put my ear to her lips. She said distinctly, "Make the world better." They were almost the last articulate words she uttered. Whether they were a simple exhortation, or part of a sentence the rest of which was inaudible, there was no means of knowing. Several hours before her death she became insensible, and she passed away without recovering consciousness.

Thousands will be sorry for her death; but only those who knew her in her own home can realize fully what she was, not only as a reformer, but as a woman, a wife and a mother.

To all those who loved her, and who have sent letters, and messages, and flowers, and other remembrances, her family wish to express their thanks, and to assure them that although these things could not be separately acknowledged, they have all been appreciated.

The following poem was one that pleased her during her illness. She had cut it out of some newspaper:

Up and away like the dew of the morning,  
That soars from the earth to its home in the sun,  
So let me steal away, gently and lovingly,  
Only remembered by what I have done.  
My name and my place and my tomb all forgotten,  
The brief race of time well and patiently run,  
So let me pass away, peacefully, silently,  
Only remembered by what I have done.  
Yes, like the fragrance that wanders in darkness,  
When the flowers that it came from are closed up and gone,  
So would I be to this world's weary dwellers,  
Only remembered by what I have done.  
Needs there the praise of the love-written record,  
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?  
The things we have lived for, let them be our story;  
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done.  
I need not be missed, if my life has been bearing  
(As its Summer and Autumn move silently on)  
The bloom and the fruit and the seed of its season;  
I shall still be remembered by what I have done.  
I need not be missed, if another succeed me,  
To reap down those fields which in Spring I have sown;  
He who plowed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,  
He is only remembered by what he has done.  
Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken,  
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,  
Shall pass on to ages, all about me forgotten,  
Save the truth I have spoken, the things I have done.  
So let my living be, so be my dying,  
So let my name be, unblazoned, unknown;  
Unpraised and unmissed, I shall still be remembered,  
Yes, but remembered by what I have done.

She asked that there should be nothing lugubrious about her funeral, but that



everything should be "bright and cheerful," and as simple and natural as possible. She wished to have read, as part of the services, two poems of Whittier's, containing the lines:

Not on a blind and aimless way the spirit goeth,  
and

I know not where His islands lift  
Their fronded palms in air;  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care.

A. S. B.

### THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The Armenians are a Christian nation that has been for five centuries under Turkish rule. The cruelties inflicted upon them have been a source of scandal in Europe for years, and a subject of discussion at repeated international congresses. By the treaty of San Stefano, protection was promised to the Armenians. By the treaty of Berlin in 1878, these guarantees were renewed, and a proviso was added that the European powers should superintend the application of the necessary reforms in the Armenian provinces of Turkey. In 1880, the ambassadors of all the Great Powers united in an official communication to the Sultan, calling his attention to the fact that nothing had yet been done, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin, to remedy the abuses from which his Christian subjects were suffering. The Sultan, as usual, promised to do it at once, and, as usual, failed to keep his word. There the matter has rested; and the condition of the Armenian provinces has been steadily going from bad to worse.

How bad it is, few Americans have any idea, in spite of the reports of isolated outrages that occasionally get into the papers. Not long ago, a few copies came under my notice of *L'Armenie Armenia*, a monthly paper published in London, in French and English, by Prof. Tcheraz, who was secretary of the Armenian delegation at the Congress of Berlin, and was banished by the Turkish government in consequence. The tone of the paper was temperate, but the facts it related were astounding. A good deal of space was given to the Marsovan affair, which has already aroused considerable comment in the American press; but the most impressive thing in the paper was two or three columns devoted to the news from different parts of Armenia, reporting briefly, with dates and places, a series of atrocities perpetrated on the unfortunate inhabitants. They were told as quietly as a summary of the week's fires would be given in an American paper. There were no sensational adjectives; but the strongest adjectives could have added nothing to the horror of the bare facts. They gave one the same nightmare feeling caused by reading some parts of Motley's *Dutch Republic* or the *History of the Thirty Years' War*. It seemed incredible that such things could take place in this age of the world. Yet the more one looks into the Armenian question, the worse one finds the facts to be. The president of the Belgian Law Institute, in a series of articles in the *International Law Review*, has published a minute and comprehensive study of the condition of the

Armenians under Turkish rule. The account is full of citations from consular reports and the Blue Books of the British Parliament. After reading these official documents, it is impossible to doubt the author's statement that "the most monstrous abuses, incredible anywhere else, are an every-day occurrence in Turkish Armenia."

The Armenians are exposed to constant depredations from the wandering tribes of fierce Kurds, who come down from the mountains and quarter themselves upon the Christian villages, plundering and burning, and committing all sorts of outrages. The Turkish government forbids the Armenians, under heavy penalties, to possess any weapons, and it supplies firearms to the Kurds, who are fanatical Mahometans. The Armenian cultivator is liable any night to have his sheep driven away and his harvested grain carried off, and the next morning he may be visited by the government tax-gatherer, who will force him to pay a heavy tax on the property of which he has just been robbed.

Since the Russian conquest of the Caucasus, the Circassians have been emigrating to Turkey by thousands every year. They want land, and are practically told by the government to help themselves, so long as they do not plunder the Mahometans. The Armenians are safe prey. A wandering Circassian comes along and sees a modest homestead with a farm plot adjoining, which suits him. He turns out the owner without ceremony, and takes possession. In this way the Armenians are being driven from all the best farms, which their forefathers have cultivated from time immemorial. A recent English writer says: "This turning of the Circassians loose to prey upon the settled peasantry is deliberate policy on the part of the Porte, but the experiment is confined to the Christian part of the population. It was tried in Bulgaria till the Great Powers interfered, and compelled the authorities to ship the marauders away."

Prof. Bryce, who travelled through Armenia, says:

The Turkish government is really not so much a government, in our sense of the word, as no government. Some philosopher, impressed by the evils of bureaucratic centralization, has defined the perfect government as anarchy plus a street constable. Here you have anarchy plus the tax-gatherer. Nothing is done for the people or by the people, while everything is done to prevent one-half of them from protecting themselves. Government is a device for squeezing, with enormous waste in the process, a certain sum of money out of the poorest class, to be spent, most of it, on the Sultan's harem and palaces, and the rest on ironclads and rifles; and for permitting everybody with arms in his hands to seize his neighbor's fields and carry off his neighbor's daughter when he takes the fancy.

In addition, the Turkish government imprisons and executes the Armenians on the flimsiest pretexts. It is estimated that there are at present two thousand of them in Turkish prisons—men, women and children. And the treatment of political prisoners is inhuman and revolting beyond description. Turkish officials commit crimes against defenceless prisoners

which in a civilized country would send the official to State's prison for life.

It would be shameful if such atrocities were practised on the lowest savages, instead of on an intelligent and singularly interesting people, who stood in the breach for centuries as the bulwark of Christendom against the invasions of the uncivilized hordes of Asia. After expressly promising the Armenians protection in an international treaty, it seems incredible that the Great Powers should allow a reign of terror to continue there unchecked for fifteen years.

If women were trained to understand political questions, and if their wishes were counted in public affairs, it is not likely that the principal nations of Europe would stand by apathetically while in Armenia schools and churches are closed, property is confiscated by wholesale, innocent men are imprisoned, tortured and massacred, and Christian women are carried off by hundreds to Mohammedan harems.

It would be easy to stop it. Turkey is weak—"the sick man of Europe"—an empire perishing of its own corruption, because, as Carlyle would say, it has not even soul enough to serve as a substitute for salt. A single resolute demonstration by the Great Powers, or by England alone, would compel the Sultan to carry out the promised reforms in Armenia. Sooner or later some of the Great Powers will do it; but meanwhile every year of delay that passes is fraught with untold misery to thousands of human beings—unnecessary and inexcusable misery. The Armenian question is one conspicuous instance, out of many, showing how, while the gentler half of the human family is excluded from all voice in public affairs, the interests of humanity are apt to be sacrificed to those of diplomacy.

A. S. B.

### THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women opened in Chicago, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Howe presided, and in a brief opening address referred to the fact that the club's majority had been attained in a year which must ever remain famous in the world's history. She paid a noble tribute to those women who had labored and sacrificed much for the success of the association in its early days, when new enterprises of women were not received so cordially as they now are, and said that although the society was getting well along in years it was younger and stronger in courage to-day than ever before.

Mrs. Townsend, of Buffalo, followed with a tribute to the memory of the society's late vice-president, Miss M. A. Ripley, after which a paper on "The Influence of the Discovery of America on Religion," by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, was read. The paper was discussed by Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, after which addresses were delivered by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, and Mrs. Frances Harper.

At the evening session Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, of Colorado, read a paper on "Political Ethics."

Dr. Louis Albert Banks will deliver an address in the First M. E. Church on Temple St. (rear of State House extension), Sunday, Oct. 22, on "Lucy Stone—A Heroine of the Struggle for Human Rights—The Woman and her Work."

At the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Worcester, Oct. 13, Dr. Storrs suggested the appointment of a committee to memorialize the government regarding the Hawaiian situation. A resolution was adopted asking the prudential committee to report next year what changes must be made in the charter to allow women on that committee.

The Lincoln (Kan.) *Beacon* says:

The Sixth District E. S. A. have voted to hold a convention in Osborne this fall. A vast amount of speaking must be done in the thirteen months that remain before the amendment is voted upon, and it is designed to press into the service all the home talent, both men and women who have any gift in that direction. Almost any woman can tell why she wants to vote, and most men can find words to assent to the propriety and justice of the demand women are making for the ballot. Even the children can recite and sing for it. "Neither delay nor rest" should be our motto till the polls close in 1894.

A private letter from New Jersey, dated Oct. 7, says: "The nine hundred woman suffrage leaflets ordered for our State W. C. T. U. Convention at Camden, N. J., arrived safely and were all disposed of. I never saw anything like the enthusiasm over woman suffrage shown in that convention. It was large, and all seemed of one mind, determined to vote as soon as possible. Many ministers were introduced, and nearly all of them referred to the necessity of woman's ballot. Surely the expression in favor of this reform would have done the pioneers good."

Miss Harriet Monroe, who wrote the *World's Fair Ode*, has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the *New York World*, which printed it in advance of its delivery, without authority, and also printed an alleged likeness and biography of Miss Monroe, each of which she considers ground for action. She alleges that, after the copy had been stolen, her agent warned the *World* against using it, and received this reply: "We will take our chances on it. Explain to her that the *World* could not miss an opportunity to give the public such a grand poem." Miss Monroe claims that by the premature publication she lost her copyright and various other advantages.

At the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, on Connecticut Day, Oct. 11, Mrs. George H. Knight, president of the Connecticut Board of Lady Managers, delivered an interesting address, telling of the women's work and new field of usefulness as demonstrated in the various branches of the Exposition, dwelling particularly on what Connecticut women had done. Chairman Read gave a brief sketch of the work of the Board of Managers, and an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the State was delivered by Governor Morris. The exercises at the building were followed by a public reception at which all the people from the Nutmeg State and other visitors were presented to the governor.

#### MRS. HOWE'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at the Parliament of Religions, said:

I only hope you may be able not only to listen, but also to hear me. Your charity must multiply my small voice, and do some such miracle as was done when the loaves and fishes fed the multitude in the ancient time. I have been listening to what our honored friend (Professor Wilkinson) has said, and yet, before I say anything on my own account, I want to take the word Christianity back to Christ himself, back to the mighty heart whose pulse seems to throb through the world to-day, that endless fountain of charity, out of which I believe has come all true progress and all civilization that deserve the name. As a woman, I do not wish to dwell upon any trait of exclusiveness which belongs to a time when such exclusiveness perhaps could not be helped, and which may have been put in where it was not expressed. [Applause.] I go back to that great spirit which contemplated a sacrifice for the whole of humanity. That sacrifice is not one of exclusion, but of an infinite and endless and joyous inclusion. [Great applause.] And I thank God for it. I have turned my back to-day upon the great show in Jackson Park in order to see a greater spectacle here. The daring voyage of Columbus across an unknown sea we all remember with deep gratitude. All that we have done and all that we are now doing is not too much to do honor to the loyalty and courage of that one inspired man. But the voyages of so many valorous souls into the unknown infinite of thought, into the deep questions of the soul between men and God—oh, what a voyage is that! Oh, what a sea to sail! And I thought, coming to this Parliament of Religions, we shall have found a port at last; after many wanderings we shall have come to the one great harbor where all the fleets can ride, where all the banners can be displayed, and on each banner will be written, so bright that it will efface the herald's blazon, these words that Paul uttered in Athens: "To the unknown God," to the God who is not unknown because we doubt Him; not unknown because we do not feel that He is the life of our life, the soul of our soul, the light of the world in which we live and move, but because He, being infinite, transcends our powers; and all humanity, speaking from every standpoint, saying all that it can, and all that it knows, cannot say that it knows Him. [Great applause.]

I hoped and still hope from this parliament something very positive in the way of agreement and practical action will come forth. It has certainly been very edifying. My limited strength has not allowed me to attend here very much, but I know and we all know the drift of what has been going on here. It has been extremely edifying to hear the good theories of duty and morality and piety which the various religions advocate. I will put them all on one basis, Christian, Jewish and ethnic. But what I think we want now to do is to inquire why the practice of all the nations, our own as well as any other, is so much at variance with those noble precepts. [Applause.]

These great founders of religion have made the true sacrifice. They have taken a noble human life, full of every human longing and passion and power and aspiration, and they have taken it all to try and find out something about this question of what God meant man to be and does mean him to be. But, while they have made this great sacrifice, how is it with the multitude of us? Are we making any sacrifice at all? We think it was very well that those heroic spirits should study, should agonize and bleed for us. But what do we do?

It seems to me very important that from this parliament should go forth a fundamental agreement as to what is religion and as to what is not religion. I need not repeat any definition of what religion is. I think you will all say that it is aspiration; the pursuit of the divine in the human; the sacrifice of everything to duty for the sake of God and of humanity, and of our own individual dignity. What is it that passes for religion? In some countries magic passes for religion, and there is one thing I wish, in view particularly of the ethnic faiths, could be made very prominent—that religion is not magic. In many countries it is supposed to be so. You do something that will bring you good luck. It is for the interest of the priesthoods to cherish that idea. Of course the idea of advantage in this life and in another life is very strong, and rightly very strong, in all human breasts. Therefore, it is for the advantage of the priesthoods to make it be supposed that they have in their possession certain tricks, certain charms which will give you either some particular luck or prosperity in this world, or possibly the privilege of immortal happiness. Now this is not religion; this is most mischievous irreligion; and I think this parliament should say once for all that the name of God and the names of his saints are not things to conjure with. [Great applause.]

Europe to-day is afflicted with a terrible scourge—Europe, and I think other continents. This scourge is generated by a pilgrimage which pious Mohammedans—there may be some present—are led to suppose is for the benefit of their souls. They go to a spot which they consider sacred; they die; they perish by thousands; their animals perish; a terrible atmosphere is generated which flies all over the globe, and we do not know how soon this pestilence will reach us. [It seems to me that we, at this Parliament of Religions, can ask any who represent that religion here to say that this pilgrimage is not a religion. A pilgrimage which poisons whole continents, and sweeps away men, women and children by thousands, has nothing to do with religion at all. [Great applause.] It would be for the benefit of the whole world if we could take that stand.]

Then I may say another thing. Nothing is religion which puts one individual absolutely above others, and surely nothing is religion which puts one sex above the other. Religion is primarily our relation to the Supreme, to God Himself. It is for Him to judge; it is for Him to say where we belong, who is highest and who is not; of that we know nothing. And any religion which will sacrifice a certain set of human beings for the enjoyment or aggrandizement or advantage of another is no religion. It is a thing which may be allowed, but it is against true religion. And any religion compelling women to be sacrificed to the brutality of men is no religion. From this parliament let some valorous, new, strong and courageous influence go forth, and let us have here an agreement of all faiths for one good end, for one good thing—really for the glory of God, really for the salvation of humanity from all that is low and animal and unworthy and undivine.

#### COLORADO CHEER.

The women of Colorado need have no fear of the proposition giving them the ballot not carrying. Not only the leading newspapers of the State of every political hue are vying with each other in their earnest support of the measure, but leading men everywhere are favoring the equal suffrage movement. — *Aspen Times*.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### "DON'T YOU COUNT HER."

Lucy Stone was bubbling over with equal rights ideas from her early youth.

As a girl she joined the Orthodox Congregational Church in West Brookfield, Mass. Soon after, a deacon was brought to trial before the church for having entertained anti-slavery speakers at his house, and otherwise aided and abetted the abolition movement. When the first vote was taken, Lucy Stone, who did not know that women could not vote in church meetings, held up her hand with the rest. The minister, a tall, dark man, pointed over to her and said to the man who was counting the votes, "Don't you count her." The man said, "Why, isn't she a member?" "Yes," answered the minister, "she is a member, but she is not a voting member." His accent of scorn stirred her indignation. Six votes were taken at that meeting, and she held up her hand every time. To-day the Methodist Church and other churches are wrestling with the question of admitting women, not to vote in church matters—that is conceded—but to the highest dignities in the church. Times have changed a great deal since the day when that one uncounted hand, held up in a church meeting, was the only open protest in favor of equal rights for women in the church.

### LUCY STONE AT COLLEGE.

When Lucy Stone was at Oberlin, she used to have severe sick headaches on Sunday afternoons from sitting with her bonnet on through the long Sunday morning sermon; so she took her bonnet off. She was summoned before the Ladies' Board (a sort of advisory board, composed of the professors' wives, who supervised the young women of the college), and she was notified that this could not be allowed. St. Paul said it was a shame for a woman to have her head uncovered in the church, and she must keep her bonnet on. "Then, on the Day of Judgment, how shall I account to God for my wasted Sunday afternoons?" she asked. The Ladies' Board considered the case, and it was finally decided that she might sit in the back pew of all, under the gallery, and keep her bonnet off during part of the service. She was repeatedly summoned before the Ladies' Board for some deviation from the customs of the time, but she almost always came off with flying colors.

William Lloyd Garrison wrote from

Oberlin to his wife, Aug. 28, 1847: "Among others with whom I have become acquainted is Miss Lucy Stone, who has just graduated, and yesterday left for her home in Brookfield, Mass. She is a very superior young woman, and has a soul as free as the air, and is preparing to go forth as a lecturer, particularly in vindication of the rights of women. Her course here has been very firm and independent, and she has caused no small uneasiness to the spirit of sectarianism in the institution." Yet, in spite of all the uneasiness her progressive ideas caused them, she was a favorite with both faculty and students. As one of the professors said to her, years after, "You know we always liked you, Lucy!"

### THE FIRST GIRLS' DEBATING CLUB.

Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown, and a few other young women at Oberlin wished to practise themselves in discussion, and asked leave to take part in the exercises of the college debating society, but the faculty would not consent. The girls then determined to have a debating society of their own. There was an old colored woman in the village, whose master had manumitted her and given her money enough to buy a small house. Lucy Stone had taught her to read. The girls asked her if they might have the use of her parlor occasionally for a debating club. At first she was doubtful, fearing that the club might be a cover for flirtation; but when she found it was to consist of young women exclusively, she thought it must be innocent, and gave her consent. So, on the appointed afternoons, the girls would assemble, coming by different routes, and in ones and twos at a time, that the faculty might suspect nothing; and then, shut up in the little parlor, they "reasoned high" on all sorts of weighty subjects. Sometimes they held their meetings in the woods. Oberlin at that time was the only college that admitted women, and this was probably the first debating club ever formed among college girls.

### EARNING AN EDUCATION.

The hardships endured fifty years ago by girls who wanted an education are well illustrated by the experiences of Lucy Stone.

Her father helped his son through college, but when his daughter wanted to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately. She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school" which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master head-foremost out of the window into a deep snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought com-

petent to teach the winter term of school, because then the big boys were released from farm work and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor. At the low wages received by women teachers, it took her until she was twenty-five to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a state-room, but slept on deck on a pile of grain sacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could only pay for a "deck passage."

At Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less than fifty cents a week. She had only one new dress during her college course, and she did not go home once during the four years; but she thoroughly enjoyed her college life, and found time also for good works.

### LUCY STONE'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Lucy Stone's presence of mind was as remarkable as her gentleness.

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, in the open air, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled; but a crowd so menacing in aspect, and with so evident an intention of violence, that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till none were left but Stephen Foster and Lucy Stone. She said, "You had better run, Stephen; they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform, and a big man sprang up on it, grasping a club. She turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and holding his club with the other, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster, and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump, and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn in two from top to bottom.

A SERENE MEMORY.

"... Silence, against which we dare not cry, Aches round us like a strong disease and new."

While we vainly strive to realize that the winning voice is still forever, that the sweet, familiar face will come with answering smile no more, we recall freshly the brave and faithful spirits gone beyond, and say, "She is in good company." When I first knew Mrs. Stone in this office, I knew also the noble presence of Wendell Phillips, the earnest, benignant look of the elder Garrison. Here we saw the fine, statuesque face of Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, who wrought for women with heart and voice and pen while life was his, and his wife's light figure, that belied her snowy curls. Here often came Abby May in her powerful prime, and beautiful Julia Anagnos; Charles Slack and Charles Codman, stanch fighters both. Mrs. Child was living then, full of sympathy, although feeble. Rev. James Freeman Clarke was president of the State Association. Louisa Alcott lent her quick wit and ready pen to any work for suffrage. Mrs. Sarah Shaw Russell, with her gracious bearing, and Judge Thomas Russell of the silver tongue, came here. Here, too, I heard Dr. Bowditch—old, tremulous, infirm, but with dark eyes blazing still—tell the story of Anthony Burns in such graphic way that one almost heard the tolling of the bells. Here throng in memory many less known, but no less true. And while I leave to abler hands the story of these years, I bear my testimony of reverent gratitude to "the simple great ones gone," above all to the dear leader, near whom, though only as an armor-bearer, I have been proud to stand.

Looking back over my life with her, I have three distinct impressions: First, of a certain rock-like integrity upon which, almost insensibly, we all leaned. There was one steady purpose dominating all—equal right for women before the law. But, as Mrs. Cheney has truly said, she did not crave it because she was a woman, but on the broader ground of eternal justice. Second, her crystal purity of nature. I used to think Whittier's line on Charles Sumner might fit her as well:

"White-souled, clean-handed, pure of heart."

I have known few people who gave such a feeling of cleanness, through and through. With the solemn sense of a great duty always strong upon her, life was a sacred thing, and she held no parley with evil. But third, and perhaps deepest, is my memory of her strong maternal instinct. In look and voice she was most motherly, with a charming cosiness and tenderness about her that won all, and her heart went out with keenest sympathy to any mother, suffering from whatever cause. I remember one limp woman, really, perhaps, unfit to support or care for her children, but who had come to Mrs. Stone in trouble because they were separated from her. Mrs. Stone succoured and encouraged and bore with her until it seemed useless to do more, and I said so. I recall the pitiful, sorrowful tone in which Mrs. Stone said: "I know it all, dear, but she *hungers for her children!*"

The last day I saw her alive, I told her that Mrs. Nowell, of Winchester, an old friend, had taken the trouble to come in person and ask about her. "Ah," she said, "she was Wendell Phillips' right hand in the old time." I told her Mr. Sanborn had also come to inquire. That brought vivid memories, too; and I felt a sudden poignant regret that so much of rich reminiscence might have been mine to hear and hers to tell in the years gone by, had not the daily duty, the stress of battle for the cause she loved best, been so pressing. The serene memory of that last day will linger with me always. The golden dying of autumn was all about me as I went up to the house, and utter stillness in the soft air. Mrs. Stone sat at an eastern window, weak and weary, but with the old bright welcome for me still, and before her, like a sea of glass, spread the beautiful bay. I could only think of "the upper chamber whose name was Peace," and of how precious a pilgrim, calm, faithful, undaunted, was nearing her journey's end.

CATHERINE WILDE.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON LUCY STONE.

The Boston *Transcript* prints the following interview with Mrs. Livermore:

"I have known Lucy Stone for fifty years," said Mrs. Livermore this morning at her home in Melrose to a representative of the *Transcript*. "The first time I ever saw her was at an anti-slavery bazaar in Boston. She could not have weighed more than a hundred pounds at that time, a tiny creature with the prettiest pink color, and her girl look was just as sweet as the look of her later years. I thought at the time she was the sweetest thing I had ever seen in my life. She wore a bloomer costume, a very full one, and it was very becoming to her, she was so small. She would have gone on wearing it, if it had not been for the daily crucifixion she had to endure in the streets from rude tongues. I remember how I trotted about after her at that anti-slavery bazaar, admiring her. She seemed up to her eyes in anti-slavery work, but it was really work for women all the time. I remember asking Wendell Phillips once if he did not think that Lucy Stone might lose sight of woman suffrage a little in her work against slavery, and he exclaimed that with her it was always women first. She thought most, cared most to help and uplift women. Wendell Phillips said he told his wife he must tell Lucy that in this anti-slavery work she must not talk so much about women, must make a little less apparent her thought of women's sufferings. But Mrs. Phillips told him to let Lucy alone, for she knew what she wanted, and what she was about. The black women in slavery appealed to her tender heart in only a different fashion from the appeal of all women suffering from injustice of any sort.

"Lucy Stone had made up her mind never to marry, and I am sure she would never have married if the one husband in the world for her had not come. Henry Blackwell loved her so well that he married all her beliefs, and her isms too, and consecrated his life to devoted service to the cause to which she had pledged her life. She meant to go on; she meant never to stop work at all; but after her little daughter came, there was a time when, if the whole world had needed her, she would have turned her back upon it in her absolute devotion to her baby. She was the most utter mother, the most complete home-maker and housekeeper.

Susan Anthony said to her once, a few years after her marriage, 'Lucy, I believe you have lost your power as a speaker for the cause since you married.' And she replied, 'I have lost it since my Alice came, but it will come back.' And every one knows the daughter's devotion to her mother's work. Gilbert Haven—somehow I never could call him bishop—(Mrs. Livermore smiled) was a sort of neighbor of ours, and he used to come to our house here, and talk over people with us. He said one time that he believed Lucy Stone was the one woman in the world who would go to the stake and die for woman suffrage. 'Would you, Mrs. Livermore?' he asked me. And I said I was sure I would not, for it is coming, coming all in good time. 'But that,' said Gilbert Haven, 'isn't Lucy's way of giving herself wholly to a cause. She would go to the stake and die to get suffrage for women next week.'

"Lesser women knew nothing at all of the endless duties and calls upon her," went on Mrs. Livermore. "Little gentle woman as the world called her, she could weigh twenty tons when she had a mind to throw herself into the balance for the oppressed.

"When her mind was made up, all the world and the Almighty on top of it couldn't have made her budge one inch. But then, the Almighty was always on her side. She had a passion for justice. All her life long it was equal chance she wanted for women, and she could not get it here soon enough. She was not to be moved from any act of loving kindness, either, by any reasoning. I remember on one occasion she was about to take up and help a poor woman for whom I believed little or nothing could be done; a woman I had been through the mill with and had not succeeded in helping as I wished. I told Lucy Stone all I could tell her. I begged her not to burden herself. She had cares enough. She heard me through (and I talked, I assure you), and then she said in her soft voice, 'I believe all you say, but I shall do what I intended for her, just the same.'

THE PROGRESS OF FORTY YEARS.

The Kansas City *Star* says:

The moral of Lucy Stone's story is that we have learned a great deal as a people in less than forty years. Everything that Lucy Stone did as a girl and a young woman was regarded as strange, out of character, and, in fact, improper. Because she had ideas of her own about what a woman's life might be, she, one of the kindest, best-mannered and sweetest-voiced of women, was met with all sorts of ridicule, caricature and abuse, and narrowly escaped something like lynching. Now all that she did is considered right for women; co-education is the rule, not the exception, and the girls go to college by the thousand; they follow up not only the intellectual, but the physical courses, and are growing taller than the boys. Lucy Stone will in her death be widely honored and lamented; so much for forty years.

The memorial number of the *Woman's Journal*, containing the addresses at Mrs. Stone's funeral, has been mailed to every subscriber of the COLUMN. It is a sample copy, and no bill will be sent.

Mrs. FULMER, of Des Moines, Iowa, opened a green-house about two years ago. This year her exhibit of cut flowers at the State Fair took six first premiums and second premium for the most artistic yard vase and hanging basket. She was the only woman competing in the professional list.



## PIONEER EXPERIENCES.

Lucy Stone graduated from Oberlin in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture the same year, in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass.

Her adventures during the next few years would fill a volume. No suffrage association was organized until long after this time. She had no coöperation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. So far as she knew, there were only a few persons in the whole country who had any sympathy with the idea of equal rights. She put up the posters for her own meetings, with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would stop and call the boys about her, and hold a preliminary meeting in the street, until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window behind the speaker's stand, a hose was put through, and she was suddenly deluged with ice-cold water while she was speaking. She put on her shawl, and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned, spitballs were thrown, and all sorts of devices resorted to in order to break up the meetings, but generally without success.

She travelled over a large part of the United States. In most of the towns where she lectured, no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. The speaker was a great surprise to them. The general idea of a woman's rights advocate, on the part of those who had never seen one, was a tall, gaunt, angular woman, with aggressive manners, a masculine air and a strident voice, scolding at the men. Instead, they found a tiny woman, with quiet, unassuming manners, a winning presence, and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became celebrated. It was so musical and delicious that persons who had once heard her lecture, hearing her utter a few words years afterwards, on a railroad car or in a stage-coach, where it was too dark to recognize faces, would at once exclaim unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone!"

## LUCY STONE'S EARLY ELOQUENCE.

Old people who remember Lucy Stone's early lectures say she had a wonderful eloquence. There were no tricks of oratory, but the transparent sincerity, simplicity and intense earnestness of the speaker, added to a singular personal magnetism and an utter forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker. At one woman's rights meeting in New York, the mob made such a clamor that it was impossible for any speaker to be heard. One after another tried it, only to have his or her voice drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. Mrs. Mott answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meet-

ing; not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of church-goers; but as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. At the close of the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing-room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy Stone, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behaviour. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

## LUCY STONE'S FIRST SPEECH.

Lucy Stone's first speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and asked her to be one of the speakers. The president of the college and some of the professors were also invited. She gave her address among the rest, and thought nothing of it. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered. "'Those men' were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the class-room. I was not afraid of them at all!" She was allowed to go, with an admonition.

At the end of her course, she was appointed to write an essay to be read at Commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not read it herself, she declined to write it. Nearly forty years afterwards, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering. So the world moves.

## "TAUGHT BY A WOMAN."

Oberlin was a station on the "underground railroad," a town of strong anti-slavery sympathies, and many fugitive slaves settled there. A school was started to teach them to read, and Lucy Stone was asked to take charge of it. The colored men, fresh from slavery and densely ignorant, still felt it beneath their dignity to be taught by a woman. Without letting her know this, the committee took her to the school and introduced her to them as their teacher, thinking they would not like to express their objections in her presence. But there was a murmur of dissatisfaction, and presently a tall man, very black, stood up and said he had nothing against Miss Stone personally, but he was free to confess that he did not like the idea of being taught by a woman. She persuaded them, however, that it would be for their advantage to learn from anybody who could teach them to read; and her dusky pupils soon became much attached to her. When the Ladies' Boarding Hall took fire, during her temporary

absence, many members of her colored class rushed to the fire, bent on saving her effects. She was told on her return that a whole string of colored men had arrived upon the scene one after another, each demanding breathlessly, "Where is Miss Stone's trunk?"

## LUCY STONE'S EARLY HARDSHIPS.

When Lucy Stone began to lecture she would not charge a fee, partly because she was anxious that as many people as possible should hear and be converted, and she feared that an admission fee might keep some one away; and partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the Gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston, she used to put up at a lodging-house on Hanover Street, where they gave her meals for twelve and a half cents, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping in the garret with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak, she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

## THE POWER OF SWEETNESS.

The Springfield Republican says:

The death of Lucy Stone is an event which cannot be passed without due recognition of a rare and noble spirit, who had done her work among her fellows with an enlightenment, an intellectual power, a courage and a grace which are seldom combined, especially in a reformer—that terror of conventional society in every age. "She," said Mrs. Stanton, "first really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of woman's wrongs." And this great power of hers was due to the singular sweetness of her nature. Others could say what she said, but not as she said it. No one who ever heard the speeches at a woman suffrage convention could fail to note the great difference in the temper of the audience as they listened to the different speakers. After a woman of brilliant talents had spoken with vigor and vehemence, arraigning the tyrant man for the inequalities of the law as bearing upon women—saying nothing but the truth, but adding to that truth a temper which provoked anger—Lucy Stone would arise, and in two minutes would calm the troubled waters, and, uttering the same burden, would bring every hearer to assent to all she said. Her gentle and lovable countenance; her musical, low, but clear and searching voice; her gracious and persuasive manner, would steal away every resentful or unpleasant feeling, and the man who entered the hall a disbeliever would leave it at least "a hopeful convertite."

A half truth often does as much harm as a whole lie.—Wendell Phillips.

Miss Frances E. Willard is resting at Somerset House, England.

A private letter from Burlington, Vt., says: "Mrs. Livermore at the recent suffrage convention here surpassed herself and delighted her audience. She carried off all hearts." Wendell Phillips Stafford also is said by a discriminating auditor from Kansas to have made a very fine address.

Mrs. A. A. Welch, president of the Sixth District for the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, arranged a six days' campaign for Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, last month, which was carried out satisfactorily. "Mrs. DeVoe is a powerful and impressive speaker, meets every objection clearly and forcibly, and wins the respect even of bitter opposers," says one who has heard her.

The November *St. Nicholas* contains the first of a series of stories of India and the jungle, by Rudyard Kipling. When Kipling was a boy, he and his sister used to fight over their *St. Nicholas* when the new number came to them in India, and now he takes his turn at interesting its readers. An elephant story by Mr. Kipling will appear in the December number.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has gone to Chicago to see the Fair. Mrs. Sartoris accompanies her mother. "Nellie Grant's" eldest child is a sixteen-year-old boy named after his father, Algernon. He wants to live in America and study law. As he will inherit the Sartoris estates, this desire is not likely to be fulfilled. Mrs. Grant says that the sales from her husband's book are an adequate income for life. She says she can afford to wait for his monument, considering that the Washington monument was 100 years in building.

Many of our readers will remember Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, of Chicago, a scholarly woman, who founded the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, was famous as a microscopist, the author of several books, a lecturer on literary and art topics, and withal a devoted friend and advocate of woman suffrage. Mrs. Doggett died in Havana, Cuba, nine years ago, and her remains were interred there at the time. Recently, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George Doggett, has brought the remains to Chicago, where they were buried beside those of her husband and son, in Oakwoods Cemetery. Funeral services were held at the grave.

According to Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, the women of Canada are engaged in a great variety of occupations. He writes to the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*: "They are in bee-keeping and gardening, stock raising, laundrying, baking, basket-making, book-binding, box-making, button-making; they are compositors, confectioners, corset-makers, fish-curers, glove-makers, factory hands, government officials, music teachers, college professors, theatre managers, clerks and copyists, agents, traders of all kinds, wholesale and retail saleswomen, stenographers and typewriters and telegraph operators. The soft tones of the telephone girl's 'hello' sound through 30,000 miles of wire that were not in existence ten years ago. 'Our girls' have pressed into every kind of occupation."

#### KANSAS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association moves on in the even tenor of its way to its tenth birthday. We expect that its ten years of labor will be rounded out by the securing of the object of its organization, in the adoption of the pending amendment.

Our Convention for 1893 will assemble in Holton, in the court-house. The court-room will be closely seated with chairs; a set of mottoes, sent us by our sympathetic South Dakota sisters, will be used to decorate the walls. Probate Judge Musgrave and County Superintendent Ewbanks have cheerfully promised the use of their offices for committee meetings. The Executive Committee will hold its first meeting in the probate judge's office at 2.30 P. M., Nov. 7. The same room will be used by the Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee at 10 A. M., Nov. 11.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, Mrs. Henrietta Stoddard Turner, Miss Helen L. Kimber, Mrs. Byron Sherry, Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, Mrs. Sara L. Stoner and others, whose names will be announced later, will be among the speakers. Garfield Black, the gifted boy elocutionist, will recite. Hon. Case Broderick is expected to address the Convention. The afternoon of Nov. 9 will be devoted to a lecture on the Australian ballot. Arrangements have been made to have the booths set up in the court-house, and the delegates will be drilled in voting under the new system. The name of lecturer and drill master will be announced.

Miss Mabel Wenner, Holton, is chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and desires that all delegates, State members and visiting friends desiring entertainment shall communicate with her at an early date. Entertainment can not be furnished to those who fail to write Miss Wenner before Nov. 5.

Let the friends of the pending amendment rally at this meeting. Plans for the year-long campaign will be under discussion. Let each bring suggestions, warnings, or advice, carefully thought out. Come with the one thought of furthering the interests of the movement. Come with minds set on the work which shall result in the adoption of the pending amendment.

LAURA M. JOHNS, *President*,  
ANNA L. DIGGS, *Vice-President*,  
ANNA C. WAIT, *Rec. Sec.*,  
ELIZABETH F. HOPKINS, *Cor. Sec.*,  
MARTIA L. BERRY, *Treasurer*,  
MAY BELLEVILLE-BROWN, *Librarian*,  
ELLA W. BROWN, *Att'y and Parliamentarian*.

#### A FAMOUS "PASTORAL LETTER."

In 1837, a meeting of the Association of Congregational Ministers was held at North Brookfield, Mass., where Lucy Stone was teaching. There had been a hubbub about the publicspeaking of Abby Kelley and the Grimké sisters, and a "Pastoral Letter" had been prepared for this meeting, to enjoin it upon women to keep silence. It was the letter which Whittier called the "Brookfield Bull," and of which he wrote—

So this is all—the utmost reach  
Of priestly power the mind to fetter!  
When laymen think—when women preach—  
A war of words—a "Pastoral Letter!"

Lucy Stone went to the meeting, with her cousin. The body of the church was black with ministers, and the gallery was filled with ladies and laymen. While the famous letter was being read, Lucy listened in great indignation, and at each aggravating sentence she nudged her cousin, who said afterwards that her side was black and blue. "I was young

enough then so that my indignation blazed," said Mrs. Stone, "and I told my cousin that if I ever had anything to say in public, I should say it, and all the more because of that Pastoral Letter!"

#### PRESS COMMENT.

The papers speak many pleasant words of Lucy Stone. We select a few from many. The *Boston Transcript* says:

Lucy Stone's life and death stand for conviction. It is not merely her one chief conviction for which her times are indebted to her. It is the unswerving loyalty to a deep-rooted principle which is the mighty contribution of this one gentle woman to our national life. She worked for it with unflinching faith. And her tremendous conviction is a living power. She was not given to vain prophecies or imaginings or enthusiastic hopes. In this sense it may be said she had little imagination. It mattered nothing what she had or had not. All the qualities which made her honored and beloved may be summed up in this: She was herself conviction embodied before the eyes and the hearts and minds of her generation.

The *Boston Globe* says:

In the passing beyond of Lucy Stone, the best achievements of half a century in behalf of ennobled and enfranchised woman seem to be called up to pronounce a benediction upon her memory.

The world's heroines in the past have often been of the masculine type. In the figure of Lucy Stone there was found no trace of Amazonian shading. Yet with all the sweetness and matronly tenderness of the most lovable feminine types were found an iron will and undaunted courage, the capacity to work, to wait and to suffer, and a resolution that never halted at the point of saying, doing and daring in behalf of truth and justice.

Under the heading, "A Great Woman Gone," the *N. Y. Recorder* says:

The press tributes that are being paid to the late Lucy Stone are warm and generous, as they should be. She was a great and good woman. The *Sun* well says that her "name must be enrolled on the list of illustrious Americans."

For half a century she had battled for the elevation of her sex to full political, social and industrial equality with men. And she lived to see the cause for which she labored so zealously, substantially successful.

There was only one college—that of Oberlin—open to women when Lucy Stone was of college age. To-day the doors of but few colleges are closed to them. Women could not own property or keep their own earnings when Lucy Stone began to preach the equality of the sexes. They can to-day. Women had no legal right even to their own clothes when this heroic little woman first began to plead their cause. To-day they have. Few wage-earning employments or profitable professions were open to women fifty years ago. To-day there are but few which they cannot enter. Finally, there was no ballot of any kind cast by women in 1847, the year of Lucy Stone's advent as the advocate of woman's emancipation. To-day in two States—Kansas and Wyoming—they have municipal and full suffrage, and in twenty-one of our forty-four States they enjoy limited suffrage. In the near future they will undoubtedly be enfranchised everywhere and vote at all elections.

A full set of woman suffrage tracts, thirty-six different kinds, sent postpaid for 10 cents. Address WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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LUCY STONE.

BY C. A. M. WEBB.

When morning dews were on the land, she saw  
A field with weeds o'ergrown; no sunlight pure  
Shone on the soil; she said, "The Master's law  
Is, To the tiller is the harvest sure."

With faith and hope her clear eyes were alight;  
Unheeding she of honors or of gain,  
Her true heart only praying that she might  
The tares uproot, and sow some helpful grain.

All through the day she wrought, nor turned  
aside

When others faltered in the noonday heat,  
And sought the sheltering ways, or weakly cried,  
"I faint! I faint! Oh, weary are my feet!"

But when the hot winds cool, and kindly airs  
Promise the harvest sure, the field she leaves;  
The gathered glories of her toil she bears,  
And lays them down, her many binded  
sheaves.

Then to that shore where all the great, the wise,  
Immortal workers for their kind abide,  
She turned and gazed with sweet, unfearing eyes,  
Then laid her mantle down and crossed the  
tide.  
—Boston Transcript.

### WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Nearly five hundred women met in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, in answer to the call issued by the Women's Health Protective Association, for the purpose of lending their voices and aid in purifying the city government, and endorsing the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor. This extraordinary gathering was attended by the element known as the best women in the city. Many speeches were made urging women to use their influence with voters to elect a better municipal government. Some of the speakers were careful to explain that they were not woman suffragists, wholly unaware that they have started on a work likely to make them want the ballot. Others said plainly that since women pay city taxes, they should have city votes.

The Brooklyn Standard-Union, in speaking of this meeting, says:

Any one who puts other than a high estimate upon the services of these patriotic women will make a very serious mistake. They have successfully conducted a great number of philanthropic agencies, and by persistent efforts have secured some improvements in those departments of the local government which most closely affect the household, such as street-cleaning and the removal of garbage and ashes. The work of securing a full registry list should be shared by the women. They can see that the voters of

their households actually put their names upon the poll lists and then cast their ballots. The interest taken by the women in the cause of good government may be manifested in many other ways, which will suggest themselves to a company so intelligent and progressive as that which was in conference yesterday afternoon. From personal experience, they have become familiar with the shortcomings of the present administration, and fully realize the need of a change. This has fitted them to influence votes for Mr. Schieren, with whose record as a public-spirited citizen of Brooklyn they are also familiar.

There is a mathematical axiom which might be considered with profit in this connection, viz., "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points."

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

### LUCY STONE AT HOME.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, in addition to her public work, was an accomplished house-keeper, of the old New England type. She dried all the herbs and put up all the fruits in their season. She made her own yeast, her own butter, her own dried beef, even her own soap. She always thought the home-made soap was better than any she could buy. She was an excellent cook, and her family never fared better than during the occasional interregnums between servants.

All the purely womanly instincts were strong in her. Even in her old age, her ideas about love were what most people would regard as romantic. She was as fond of a love story as any girl of sixteen—if it were a simple and innocent love story, that is; for she had no patience with that class of modern novels which turn upon the flirtations of married people. She was attracted by all children, dirty or clean, pretty or ugly. Her face always beamed at the sight of a baby; and on countless occasions on boat or train, during her lecture trips, she helped worried and anxious young mothers to care for and quiet a crying child. Children loved her, and her arrival was always a festival among her young nephews and nieces.—*Woman's Journal*.

### MRS. CHANT'S FAREWELL LECTURE.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, at the request of her friends in this city, will give a farewell lecture, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner Berkeley and Boylston Streets, on "America as seen through an Englishwoman's Eyes." Tickets, one dollar, for sale at the *Woman's Journal* office, and by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 141 Franklin Street, Boston. This lecture is for the benefit of Mrs. Chant, who has been greeted by the usual large and enthusiastic audiences during her American tour this year, but has done so much gratuitous speaking for many benevolent objects as to make her trip financially unremunerative.

Froude, the historian, refuses to admit any women to his lectures at Oxford—an instance of illiberality exceptional among the lecturers of that venerable University.

MRS. MARY E. HOLMES, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, has sent a circular letter to all the local suffrage societies in the State, advising them each to devote one meeting to memorial exercises for Mrs. Lucy Stone.

The Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbia University, Washington, D. C., has just received a gift of \$2,000 to found a scholarship for women. The name of the donor is unknown, the gift being simply accompanied by the statement that it was "a donation from a woman, in memory of a woman student of science, to be used for the benefit of women students of science."

It may be that some women would not care to use the franchise if they had it. That is their concern, not ours. Voters who do not care to vote may be counted by thousands among men. Be that as it may, we are no more justified in refusing a human being a right, because he may not choose to exercise it, than we are in refusing to pay him his due because he may hoard the money.—*Charles Kingsley*.

Principal Jones, the head of the University of Wales, is one of the most progressive men in England, and carries large influence. No educational institution in Great Britain has taken a position so logical as that of the Welsh University. A clause in the charter recently bestowed upon it by Parliament, and which was adopted with unanimity, reads:

Women shall be eligible equally with men to any degree which the University is by this, our Charter, authorized to confer. Every office hereby created in the University, and the membership of every authority hereby constituted, shall be open to women equally with men.

ELLA H. FESTICUS DE TOLNA, of San Francisco, has taken oath that she is a citizen of the United States, and has applied for a commission as master of the yacht *Tolna*. She is the wife of Count Festicus, who, not being a full citizen, though he had declared his intention to become one, could not take the oath required. He and his wife are about to start on a yachting cruise among the South Sea Islands. Her application will go to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Government will grant her a yachting commission, as master of the *Tolna*, and member of the San Francisco Yacht Club, to go wherever she pleases, without having to comply with the requirements of entering and clearing at any foreign port—requirements that common trading vessels must fulfil. That commission will put the *Tolna* on about the same footing as an American man-of-war, and is a privilege worth having. Count Festicus may then consider himself first mate of the craft.

LUCY STONE'S PARENTS.

None of the notices of Lucy Stone have as yet done justice to the lovely character of her mother, Hannah Matthews. Though a subject wife (as, alas, too many wives still are), she was no abject nonentity. Though always overworked, she was not a mere household drudge. She was a beautiful woman, gracious and benevolent. Like her husband, she believed in the husband's divine right to rule, as a result of Eve's transgression, and she suffered in consequence. But she was a loving wife and mother, as he, in a rough way, was a well-meaning husband and father. She always secured the obedience and respect and devoted affection of her children, and was their wise counsellor and guide. Finding, in her early married life at the old tannery at North Brookfield, that her children were surrounded by bad influences, she insisted upon the removal of the family to the farm where Lucy was born, and her husband yielded to her wishes.

Mr. Francis Stone, her husband, was often harsh and peremptory. He was a man of strong character, opinions and prejudices, but well-intentioned and honest—a "good provider," who always kept his family well supplied with food, clothing, fuel, and such advantages as he thought appropriate. Like most New England farmers on rocky farms, a hundred years ago, he was necessarily a hard worker and a close economist. He expected his wife and children to be the same. But he assisted his two elder sons to get a college education. His third son became an enterprising merchant. His four daughters all received a good common-school education, two of them becoming teachers for a time. His opposition to Lucy's wish for a college education grew out of the same feeling which even now leads some otherwise excellent people to oppose woman suffrage. He thought a college education a departure from "woman's sphere."

In this he only shared the almost universal opinion of his time. At Oberlin a number of Lucy's fellow-students were in a like manner obliged to pay their own way. One girl, with a wealthy father who clothed her stylishly, but refused to contribute towards her education, made both ends meet by selling her silk dresses to the professors' wives. But Mr. Stone made no active effort to prevent his daughter from carrying out her plans, while he refused to give her the means of doing so. It was to his wife that he said, not unkindly, "Is the child crazy?" To his daughter he said: "Your mother only learned to read, write and cipher; if that was enough for her, it should be enough for you." And years afterwards, convinced of his mistake, he said to Lucy: "You were right, and I was wrong." An instance of his innate generosity I will mention. At the time of his marriage his wife received from her father's estate a small sum—about \$20—which then seemed much more than now. By the law it became her husband's, and as a matter of course she brought it to him. Instead of applying it to his own uses, he spent it all in buying her a set of silver

spoons and a side-saddle. I have three of these little old-fashioned tea-spoons still, worn thin by a century's use, and dented by the teeth of her children and grandchildren; to my daughter they will be a precious heirloom.

From her father Lucy Stone inherited her sturdy common sense, her resolute will and indomitable perseverance. From her mother she inherited her gentleness, her sensitiveness, her aspiration, her sympathy, her clear moral sense, her religious sentiment, and her absolute fidelity to ideal justice. It was in the best sense a typical New England farmer's family in which Lucy Stone grew up, honest, hardy and fearless, and from which she drew her wealth of character and of purpose.

Mrs. Stone's persistent, lifelong demand for social, industrial, legal and political equality for women was not based so much upon a sense of personal wrong as upon her observation of the wrongs inflicted upon other women. Above all, it was based upon a profound conviction that the equal participation of women in every field of human activity, as co-workers with men, is essential to women's personal safety, to the highest interests of both sexes, and to the public welfare.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

*Boston Transcript.*

MRS. DE VOE'S KANSAS MEETINGS.

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, of Harvey, Ill., spent September in Kansas, to the great profit of the work. Wherever she went she revived dead societies, appointed and organized campaign committees, stirred the friends of the movement into activity, and left everything in working order. Nothing but praise is heard from the points at which she spoke. She has demonstrated that money can be raised in Kansas even at this time of financial depression. Mrs. De Voe secured pledges of \$800, and this though she labored under the disadvantage of spending part of her time in speaking at Fairs where no money-raising could be done. Other speakers here this fall found their opportunities for asking for money lessened by Fair work. But the Fair work made compensation, though it was very expensive, by enabling us to carry the suffrage gospel to those who would never go into a suffrage meeting proper, and who heard at those Fairs for the first time arguments for the enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. De Voe's success has wonderfully strengthened the hands and hearts of the Kansas workers. Miss Amanda Way has \$51 on her pledge book. Laura M. Johns has raised in cash and pledges, \$110. Our friends outside the State, who have so generously contributed to our campaign fund, will please take notice that we are making a vigorous effort to help ourselves. But little of the money thus pledged is due before September, 1894. In the meantime we need money. The expenditure goes on if the work proceeds. All the money due Sept. 1, 1894, will be needed during the months of September and October, 1894. Will not our friends in other States come to our aid with money to push the work during the intervening time? We

have a million and a half of people in our one hundred and five counties. It takes a long time and much labor to reach them. We must honeycomb those counties with organizations. There is little enough time to do it in. It will take all the 365 days of the coming year to accomplish it. It can't be done without funds. Help us with your money, friends! Help "the cause that needs assistance." Our success is your success.

Mrs. De Voe returns to Kansas to begin, on Nov. 2, a six weeks' series of meetings, the first of which will be held at Paola at the assembling there of the Second District Convention, Dr. S. C. Hall, president. Let those desiring to secure Mrs. De Voe for a lecture, address Mrs. May Belleville-Brown, Secretary Amendment Campaign Committee, Salina, for dates, and exceedingly easy terms. Mrs. Brown is now making out Mrs. De Voe's route. She should hear soon from those who want this pleasing, able speaker and effective worker.

LAURA M. JOHNS.

*Salina, Kan.*

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

One of the last wishes expressed by Lucy Stone, a few days before her departure, was that the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association should celebrate the approaching anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party" of 1773, by a gathering in Faneuil Hall, Saturday, December 16, being the 120th anniversary of that historic protest against taxation without representation. Many of our friends will remember the brilliant celebration of the centennial anniversary of that event which our Association held in Faneuil Hall in 1873. Some of the eloquent voices heard on that occasion have long been hushed, but others have come to take their places and maintain the principle on which the revolt for independence was founded, and we confidently anticipate an array of speakers and an enthusiastic rally of our friends that will make the occasion memorable, even in the annals of the old cradle of liberty. Let us all, in reverent loyalty to our dear leader, cooperate to ensure the perfect success of this celebration which she has inspired, and in which she will be our central thought. Full particulars will be given at an early day.

F. J. GARRISON.

A CHIVALROUS KENTUCKIAN.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has secured a new and strong ally in the person of Capt. John A. Williamson, of Newport, a leading Republican, and one of the most prominent business men in the State. The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, in describing the recent annual meeting of the Kentucky E. R. A., says:

Capt. John A. Williamson, who was an attentive listener, was called on for remarks. The captain, whose modesty is well known, at first hesitated, but being urged on by the good ladies, took the floor. "Yes, ladies," he remarked, "I have your cause deeply at heart. I sincerely sympathize with you in this movement." Capt. Williamson declared himself in favor of full and unqualified suffrage for women. He said: "Is not my



mother or my sister or my wife as good as I am? When I think of the thousands, yes, the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who can neither read nor write, who are given equal rights at the ballot, and the thousands of illiterate foreigners allowed similar rights, and who are often permitted to control the elections and put unworthy men in office, and when I remember that we deny this same right to intelligent, scholarly women, I am convinced that there is something radically wrong, that a great injustice is permitted to go unnoticed, and that equal rights must in the end triumph."

#### LUCY STONE'S FUNERAL.

Lucy Stone was one of the most genuinely modest of women. During her last illness, she gave her family directions about the funeral, and they found that she had only thought of having a few friends at the house. They told her many people would be disappointed if the service was not held in a church. She said she did not think that there would be enough people who would care to come, to fill a church; but that her family might do as they pleased. It would have been a complete surprise to her gentle spirit to see hundreds of people standing silent in the street waiting for the doors to be opened, and eleven hundred crowding the historic church to its utmost capacity. The *Christian Register* said:

An immense audience was present. Never have we seen in Boston a more representative gathering of people interested in social, philanthropic, and political reform. . . . The occasion was deeply impressive and fitting, as were the addresses from the platform. The great, silent audience, which packed the floor, gallery and aisles, spoke still more eloquently its tribute.

The *Boston Home Journal* said:

A beautiful tribute to the deceased was that sea of faces at the church, waiting in patience and reverential silence for the privilege of looking once more upon the face which, even in the last deep sleep, wore the sweetness and calm that had ever characterized it, and bore no sign of suffering.

#### A MEMORIAL SERMON.

Rev. L. A. Banks, pastor of the Temple Street Methodist Church, preached a memorial sermon, Oct. 22, on "Lucy Stone, a Heroine of the Struggle for Human Rights; the Woman and her Work." His text was from Proverbs 31: 14: "She is like the merchant ships." He said:

We have just watched a beautiful ship pass safely into port, after a long and sometimes tempestuous voyage. The sails, despite all the experiences of wind and weather, were as white as when given to the breeze more than three-score and ten years ago. The cargo was rich and abundant. No port has been touched in all this voyage but has yielded something to the precious freightage of this queenly ship. At every port and to every ship hailed on the high seas, something has been given of rich supply, but giving has enriched and not impoverished. The voyage throughout has been against the current and tide; but the ship has been staunch, the helm true, and a braver captain never held a wheel.

In fact, it seems to me that in talking about Lucy Stone I must begin there, because it impresses me most.

She was a fearless soul. Her consecration to her work, to her sense of duty, was so complete that it mastered her, and she was its most obedient servant. There was about her none of the bluster and self-assertion that sometimes attend upon courage, but oftener cover up secret cowardice. She was simplicity itself, but as brave a warrior in heart as ever led forlorn hope into the mouth of death-dealing battery. Although she did not live to see the full fruition of her dreams for humanity, she lived to grasp the token, and in her heart was the faith that all the other States should be fashioned like unto Wyoming. She lived to see the day when even the most intelligent of her opponents admit that the speedy success of equal privilege and responsibility between the sexes is assured. The whole current of modern opinion sweeps that way with irresistible force.

The sermon has been printed by Lee & Shepard in pamphlet form, with an excellent likeness of Mrs. Stone. It can be had from the publishers, or at the *Woman's Journal* Office, price 25 cents.

#### A LIVELY CORPSE.

The *Boston Herald* declares that the woman suffrage movement "is dying out," that "there is perhaps less interest in the question now than there was forty years ago," etc., etc. But we observe that the *Herald* of late devotes an unusual amount of attention to suffrage. Hardly a day passes that the *Herald* does not have a fling at the cause in its editorial columns. Good sportsmen do not waste ammunition on game that is already dead or dying, nor do great newspapers take up their precious editorial space with frequent discussions of questions in which there is no public interest. As Col. Higginson said some years ago, when a well-known literary man devoted nine columns of a prominent magazine to the effort to prove that one of Harriet Prescott Spofford's books was unworthy of the slightest notice, the quantity of the attack goes far to neutralize its quality.

#### THE MICHIGAN DECISION.

The full text of the Michigan decision against the constitutionality of municipal suffrage has not reached us; but we understand that the Supreme Court of that State bases its opinion upon the fact that the State Constitution says male citizens shall be voters "in all elections." This unlucky phrase is peculiar to the Constitution of Michigan. Most of the twenty or more States where women now exercise partial suffrage have the word "male" in their constitutions, but the courts have uniformly held, hitherto, that this limitation applies only to officers named in the State constitution. The Michigan decision, as the *Boston Advertiser* points out, does not affect the constitutionality of municipal suffrage in other States.

It is a pity that one of the most progressive States of the Union should be saddled with so exceptionally ironclad a constitution. Moreover, if the present decision is carried to its logical conclusion, it will deprive Michigan women of school suffrage also, which they have exercised without objection for many

years. Indeed, it is hard to say where the line will be drawn. "All elections" includes elections not merely in municipal corporations, but in all other legal corporations. Yet in all other legal corporations women who are stockholders can vote, from one end of the country to the other. If this decision should deprive Michigan women, not only of their new right of municipal suffrage, but of other franchises which they have exercised for years, it will stir up a public indignation which will help powerfully toward gaining them full suffrage. It is a pity the Michigan Supreme Court did not remember the wise words of Chief-Justice Park, of Connecticut, when it was attempted to exclude women from practising law:

We are not to forget that all statutes are to be construed, as far as possible, in favor of equality of rights. All restrictions upon human liberty, all claims for special privileges, are to be regarded as having the presumption of law against them, and as standing upon their defence, and can be sustained, if at all by valid legislation, only by the clear expression or clear implication of the law.

#### LUCY STONE'S FAVORITE POEMS.

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor, published when a young woman a small volume of beautiful poems. In the early days these were a great delight to Mrs. Stone, who had a keen appreciation of poetry. One stanza from them was an especial favorite. She repeated it to her lover when refusing, as she did for a long time, to marry him. It was often on her lips in later years, and she quoted it to her daughter when on her death bed. It refers to the blossoming of the aloe once in a century:

If the aloe wait an hundred years,  
And God's times are so long, indeed,  
For simple things, as flower and weed,  
That gather only the light and gloom,  
For what great treasures of joy and dole,  
Of life, and death perchance, must the soul  
Ere it flower in heavenly peace, find room!

Bryant's poem, "To a Waterfowl," was a great comfort to her during the long solitary journeyings of her early years, when her ideas met with little sympathy, except among the abolitionists. She liked the last verse especially; and those of her own family who often heard her repeat it, in her soft, calm voice of absolute conviction, will never forget it:

Whither, midst falling dew,  
While glow the heavens with the last steps  
of day,  
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou  
pursue  
Thy solitary way?

There is a Power whose care  
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,  
The desert and illimitable air,  
Lone wandering, but not lost.

He who, from zone to zone,  
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,  
In the long way that I must tread alone,  
Will lead my steps aright.

ELIZABETH BANKS, once private secretary to the British Minister to Peru, will publish in a London daily a series of articles concerning her experiences as a parlor-maid and housemaid in English families.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has a fine article in the New York *Independent* of Oct. 26, on "What is it to be a Christian?"

The *Wisconsin Citizen*, published by the press committee of the State Suffrage Association, appears this month in a new dress, a larger sheet with handsomer type.

MISS FLORETTA VINING kept the bust of Mrs. Lucy Stone at the World's Fair surrounded with fresh white roses, from the time of Mrs. Stone's death till the close of the Fair.

We have printed forty thousand extra copies of the Memorial number of the *Woman's Journal*, in order to supply readers who desire to send them to their friends. They will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of five cents per copy.

MRS. DORA C. ACKERMAN spent two months in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair as the representative of the *Woman's Journal* and WOMAN'S COLUMN. She obtained more than a thousand new subscribers for the COLUMN, besides a large number for the *Journal*.

Western Australia is likely soon to follow New Zealand in granting full suffrage to women. A letter dated Aug. 11 informs us that an effort to secure it failed in the Legislature by only one vote. The strength of the movement surprised even its friends. Next year it will probably secure a majority.

In South Australia, also, full woman suffrage is under consideration. On Aug. 15 the Minister of Education moved the second reading of an adult suffrage bill. On motion of Mr. Caldwell the debate was adjourned to Aug. 17. We shall look with interest for further advices. At the last accounts the debate was in progress.

At one of the sessions of the Public Health Congress, in Chicago last week, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, and vice-president of the Municipal Order League, talked on municipal sanitation, and Miss Ada Sweet discussed voluntary health and public improvement societies.

Four thousand students and two hundred teachers are enrolled in the English "college by post," in which women of leisure instruct gratuitously by mail girls who have not the time or money to attend school. The head of the system receives applications for tuition from would-be students, and places these in communication with the volunteer teachers.

MISS EDNA GRAY, of Hillsboro', O., has been nominated on the Prohibition ticket for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county. She is said to be the first woman in the State to receive the nomination of a political party for a public office. Miss Gray is a farmer's daughter, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School last May. She opened an office in Hillsboro', and began the practice of her profession with such success that she has won the unreserved commendation of older lawyers. She is only twenty-one. Before her admission to the bar she was locally famous for her powers as a speaker, which have been of advantage to her since her nomination, as she is taking an active part in the campaign.

# NEW YORK NOTES.

Throughout the State women are taking deep interest in the election of school commissioners. Already 400 women have registered at Owego, and propose to run a woman in an independent nomination. At Port Jervis 1,000 women have registered, and Miss Margaret F. Gallagher has been nominated by the Republicans, while the Prohibitionists have also nominated a woman. At other points the registration has been numerous, and there is every indication that there would be a large vote of women, but that at many points efforts are being made to prevent them from claiming their rights. An adverse decision was given in Utica. In the third ward of that city, Elizabeth A. Bacon attempted to register. Her name was refused, and the case was laid before Judge Merwin. He handed down a decision in which he holds that women are not entitled to vote for school commissioner in Utica. He does not pass upon their rights outside. As there are five women running for school commissioners in Oneida County, where Utica is, this decision has created great excitement.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage has claimed her right to vote, and has had her name registered at her home in Onondaga Co. The Republican county committee have instituted proceedings in the village of Manlius to have her name stricken from the list of voters. She has retained able counsel in Syracuse.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the women of the State will not be deterred by these proceedings from offering themselves for registration. Our opponents say that we do not wish to vote. Let us forever silence this objection by showing our readiness to avail ourselves of this opportunity.

Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, president of our State Association, has been nominated as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention by the Democrats of the 28th Senatorial district. An effort was made in the Republican Convention, by Hon. Charles S. Baker, to secure the nomination of Miss Anthony, but it failed.

Later news from all parts of the State show that women have registered in large numbers and are preparing to claim the right to vote. In Livingston County, four women have been nominated for commissioners: Miss Mary Rowan, by the Democrats; Mrs. Roberts, Populist; Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Coffin, by the Prohibitionists in two districts. In Mt. Morris, the summer home of Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, three hundred women have registered; in Nunda, three hundred; in Davisville, eleven hundred; and in Portage, every woman's name is on the list. In Seneca Falls women canvassed all the town to secure a large registration. At Johnstown, Herkimer County, over two hundred women registered last Saturday. In Ulster County, the canvass has been especially lively.

The temperance issue has been raised, and meetings have been held in halls and schoolhouses. In some towns the women are making a house-to-house canvass to get out a large vote. In Kingston, al-

though the number of women registered is not large, it includes many of the leading ladies. In one ward sixteen members of the King's Daughters marched in a body to the place of registration. In Westchester County the registration has been very active. In Peekskill, a large number of influential women have registered. In Port Jervis, nine hundred women have registered. In Riverhead, a test case has been made on the name of Miss Ernestine N. Benjamin, the daughter of a leading lawyer of that place, before Judge Bartlett. He favored the registration of women until some legal decision was reached, and has the question under consideration.

The case of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, reported above, was elaborately argued in Syracuse. Able counsel appeared for the Republican County Committee, as well as for Mrs. Gage. After argument which occupied two days, Justice P. C. Williams, before whom the case was tried, gave a decision that the law of 1892 was unconstitutional, as "the office of school commissioner is elective and not appointive, and therefore within the rule of the Constitution." Upon this, registrars were ordered to remove the names of women from the registry lists.

It is to be hoped that if, after all this effort, the women of the State are prevented from voting, it will arouse such a divine discontent among them that next summer they will besiege the Constitutional Convention with the demand for their enfranchisement.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

149 East 44th Street.

Rev. M. J. Savage preached last Sunday at the Church of the Unity, in Boston, an appreciative sermon on Mrs. Lucy Stone, to a large congregation. He said some people might think the subject unsuited for Sunday; but if he had announced that he should preach on Miriam, or Deborah, or Ruth, or Sarah the wife of Abraham, no one would have thought the topic inappropriate for a sermon; yet not one of those women had done a hundredth part as much for humanity as Mrs. Stone. Mr. Savage's sermons are published week by week in pamphlet form, and reach a large audience. Copies can be obtained from Geo. H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street, Boston; price, five cents. Rev. W. H. Savage, of Watertown, Mass., preached on the same day, on the same subject. On the preceding Sunday, a very beautiful sermon on Mrs. Stone was preached by Rev. C. C. Earle, of the Harvard Street Baptist Church, in Boston.

MISS HARRIETTE J. COOKE, late professor of history in Cornell College, and recently from England, where she has been studying methods of city evangelization, will spend a year in the Epworth League House, in this city, in the employ of the Boston Missionary and Church Extension Society. Miss Cooke was last year superintendent of the Victoria Park Mission, an important branch of the great Mildmay work, of which her recent book, "Mildmay," is an account.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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Colorado has adopted a constitutional amendment giving women full suffrage, by 5,000 majority. The WOMAN'S COLUMN puts out a dove with an olive branch, instead of a rooster.

### TWO SOLDIERS.

BY MRS. ELLEN E. CHASE.

[Mrs. Lucy Stone's parting words to Mrs. Livermore were, "We shall be good comrades again, sometime, somewhere."]

They had fought in the self-same battles,—  
They were soldiers, long ago;—  
For a cause most high and holy,  
They had faced a common foe.

They fought with a courage dauntless,  
With never a fear nor plaint;  
For each had the heart of a hero,  
And each had the soul of a saint.

And they both were mothers tender,  
And they both were loyal wives.  
They battled for woman's freedom;  
They battled for more than lives!

So the years went by, and brought them  
Grand victories,—dawning light;  
And they kept their old-time courage,  
Though the hair of one was white.

But there came a day,—oh, sorrow!  
When the pulsing life grew faint,  
And one laid down her armor;  
For heaven had crowned a saint.

As a happy child, at bed-time,  
Smiles down from the topmost stair,  
"Good-bye!" she said. "Good comrades  
We shall be again, somewhere."

Brave soldier still in the contest,  
Girding thy sword the while,  
Dost long for the old-time kinship—  
For the old-time, wondrous smile?

When the battle roars around thee,  
With a sudden joy shall thrill  
Thy soul to a holy presence;  
For ye shall be comrades, still!

—Woman's Journal.

### LEISURE FROM SELF.

The gentle serenity, the leisure from herself which allowed Lucy Stone to listen to others, won the hearts of women everywhere. No more attractive pattern of a life, in this respect, can be given to women who enter reform work. To be as ready to hear as to speak, to be as courte-

ous to the yet unknown follower as to the distinguished leader, to be easily approachable, is the *sine qua non* for the one who would win great causes.—Mrs. H. B. Kells.

### A VIRGINIA WOMAN'S SUCCESS.

Mrs. Arthur P. Davis, well known in Washington as Miss Lizzie Brown, has entered the post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University. She will attend the advanced lectures on mathematics. She will pursue graduate courses in astronomy and physics. She will be a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Being a woman, she will not receive the customary \$500. If she obtains the Johns Hopkins degree, she will be the second woman to do so, Miss Florence Bascom being the first. Mrs. Davis is a Virginian, and is about thirty years old. She graduated from the Washington High School at fifteen, then from the Normal School, and became a public school teacher at eighteen. Entering the scientific school of the Columbian University, she soon attracted attention by her proficiency in mathematics. Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the Nautical Almanac Office, employed her to read his proof-sheets and to verify his problems. She passed a competitive examination for a place in the Nautical Almanac Office worth \$1,200 a year. She distanced her competitors, all college men, answered every question, solved every problem, and the examiners were so enthusiastic they gave her 100 *plus*, denoting that she was more than perfect. In addition, Prof. Newcomb gave her the contract for calculating the ephemeris of the sun. She invented and copyrighted a Washington-Greenwich table, which is now used in the Nautical Almanac Office. She kept up with her class in the Columbian University, and graduated with honors in 1886.

Next she married, resigned her place in the office, and went to California with her husband. She retained and still holds the contract for calculating the ephemeris of the sun. She also calculates the orbits of the comets discovered by Prof. Newcomb and by Prof. Barnard, of Lick Observatory.

Now Mrs. Davis returns East with three small children, one not yet three months old. She will live near the University with her little ones. Her husband, Arthur Powell Davis, has charge of work for the geological survey in California, which will keep him in the field most of the time during the next two or three years. He is in cordial sympathy with his wife's plans, and will coöperate with her in every way possible while she is taking the course requisite for the degree.

The work of Mrs. Davis affords an excellent refutation of the arguments advanced to prove the inferiority of the feminine brain, and the incompatibility of maternity with high mental attainments. F. M. A.

MISS CLARA BARTON, president of the American National Red Cross, has appealed to Congress for funds with which to aid in taking care of the 30,000 hungry, sick and homeless people on the Sea Islands.

The *Journal of Education* says:

In the death of Lucy Stone, America loses one of the most interesting personalities of the past half century, Boston one of the ablest and wisest champions of women's rights and opportunities, and teachers one of their best friends. The *Woman's Journal* has been a power in the community such as no other reform organ or champion has been for forty years, and its breadth, balance, and intensity have been largely due to her.

MISS HARRIET HOSMER, the sculptor, who has been at the World's Fair, expects to visit the midwinter fair in San Francisco, at which her colossal statue of Queen Isabella will be a prominent attraction. While at the Fair Miss Hosmer took part in the dedication of the only thing to the memory of the Spanish Queen on the grounds—the little pampas grass pavilion in the California Building. The dedication had been postponed all summer, awaiting Miss Hosmer's return from Rome.

The Bath (Me.) *Daily Times* says:

Lucy Stone smiled on her death-bed when she heard that New Zealand had conferred the right of suffrage on women. It seems a pity that her death could not have been cheered by the knowledge that the enlightened cause for which she fought so long and so faithfully was nearer victory in the land in which she lived. Still, the good time is surely coming when we shall not class our Lucy Stones with our Guiteaus and our Prendergasts by an absurd political disqualification.

MISS ELLA KNOWLES, who missed by a few votes being elected attorney general of Montana, was afterwards appointed assistant attorney general. A few weeks ago she was sent to Washington on important business relating to Montana's school lands, which was pending in the Interior Department. About \$200,000 was involved in this litigation. Miss Knowles had to make a presentation of the State's claim before six heads of law divisions. Finally she got it before First Assistant Sims, and secured a decision in favor of her State.

MISS ALZADA LOTZ, of Bent County, Colo., has commuted her homestead entry and paid the \$200. The *Business Bulletin* of Colorado Springs says: "The young lady is but twenty-three years of age, but is possessed of true Western grit and perseverance. For six months she carried the mail a distance of thirty miles over a thinly-settled country. She is intelligent and handsome, and knows more in a minute than some town dudes do in a month who stand on street corners and argue that women should not be allowed to vote."

## VICTORY IN COLORADO.

The greatest victory yet won by woman suffrage, because won by popular vote, has been achieved in Colorado. Telegrams from Denver, dated November 8, announce that the constitutional amendment has carried in that State by a majority of 5,000. The leading mining towns, except Leadville, supported the cause by a generous vote. Denver, under the influence of the saloons, gave a small adverse majority. But the plain people were with us, and Colorado women are enfranchised by the votes of the men of Colorado. The credit of this great victory belongs exclusively to no individual or party. But it is largely due to the unselfish energy, eloquence, and organizing ability of Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman. This brave and earnest worker, without salary or compensation, for the past six weeks has made a continuous series of addresses, not only in the cities, but in the mining-towns of the Rocky Mountains. Herself a Western woman, fully comprehending the character of Western men, young, beautiful, and intellectual, she has completed the work of conversion initiated in 1875 and 1876 by the heroic labors of Margaret W. Campbell and her husband, John B. Campbell, and seconded in 1877 by Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony.

The Colorado campaign for woman suffrage began in 1875. The American Woman Suffrage Association, appreciating the fact that Colorado would come into the Union in 1876 as the "Centennial State," appointed Margaret W. Campbell its agent and representative. Mrs. Campbell possesses in an unusual degree the apostolic fervor and self-devotion which characterized Lucy Stone. Her husband gave up his artist work, and together they set out, with a horse and light carriage, on their apparently hopeless mission. In advance of the constitutional convention, these moral pioneers, making their headquarters in Denver, spent months in visiting the secluded mining-camps of the Territory, penetrating even to Gunnison and Silverton, climbing the snowy ranges and descending the almost inaccessible gulches of Uncompahgre and the San Juan. Then, when it met, they attended the constitutional convention, and secured three important concessions: 1, school suffrage for women; 2, a provision that the first Legislature should submit woman suffrage to the voters; 3, that any future Legislature might extend suffrage to women, subject to popular ratification or rejection. It is under this last named provision that the vote has just been taken.

In 1876 the Legislature submitted the amendment. In 1877 my wife and I canvassed the State. We held meetings in Pueblo, Canon City, Fort Collins, Del Norte, Big Thompson, Nevada, Greenwood, Saguache, Rosita, Little Arkansas, Greeley, Golden, Black Hawk, Longmont, Boulder, Central, Cucharas, Loveland, Coal Creek, Silver Plume, Georgetown, Trinidad, El Moro, Colorado Springs, and other places which I do not now recall, closing with mass meetings in Denver. The campaign awakened intense interest. The people gathered for miles to the

meetings. But the hour had not yet come—the party machines were against us. The vote was 6,612 in favor of woman suffrage, and 14,953 against it.

The beauty and majesty of the Colorado mountains made a profound impression on Lucy Stone. She took a deep interest in the campaign which has just closed. The last letter but one that she ever wrote was to an influential Colorado woman, asking her to befriend Mrs. Chapman, and after she became too weak to write, she sent Mrs. Chapman a hundred dollars, with an affectionate message. Let us hope that she is rejoicing with us over the victory.

Years ago Henry Watterson said to me in Louisville: "Woman suffrage will come, if ever, on a wave of popular discontent. With 50,000 Democratic majority in Kentucky and 50,000 Republican majority in Massachusetts, you cannot hope to succeed, because people are satisfied with the *status quo*." In Colorado, man's extremity has been woman's opportunity. The Populist uprising has broken the party machines, and ideal justice has come to the front.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## MRS. DE VOE IN KANSAS.

Editor Woman's Column:

After the grand opening convention at Kansas City on September 1, it was my privilege to take a tour through the eastern and northern counties of Kansas. After mingling freely with the people, I have high hopes that the suffrage amendment will carry in 1894. Taking into consideration the high mental and moral standing of the people of Kansas, coupled with a knowledge of the good that is the result of woman's participation in municipal affairs for the last seven years and her keen intelligence and determination to use the power that even this limited suffrage has given her in the State, I feel that my hopes are well grounded.

Eight campaigns have been fought for woman suffrage in the United States, and eight defeats have we sustained. Colorado will vote this fall on a constitutional amendment, and from the reports of Mrs. Chapman, who is now in the midst of the campaign, the prospects for victory are flattering. Kansas will, next year, make a second attempt to give woman unlimited suffrage. The good and true men and women of that enterprising Commonwealth are beginning early, and will work earnestly to break through the lines where twenty-six years ago the leaders of this reform suffered their first defeat.

The people of Kansas feel the hard times as keenly as those of any other State, and yet, in the twenty meetings which I held in September, they contributed, in collections and pledges, nearly nine hundred dollars to the campaign fund. Now, in the face of financial depression, with a long, cold winter coming on, this, to my mind, indicates something of the moral and intellectual grandeur of those people. The women of Kansas are not "feeble imbeciles," but earnest, thoughtful, intelligent beings, with quick discernment, ready to do and anxious to work for equality.

The Equal Suffrage Association of Kansas is doing a grand work, and is officered by wise and popular women. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, whom all honor for her real worth, stands at the head. Never before have we had such favorable conditions for a successful campaign. Friends of woman suffrage, write to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, treasurer, or to Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president, both of Salina, Kan., words of good cheer, of sympathy, practical words which will plainly mean how much money you will contribute to help float our banner, so that every voter who beholds it will be lifted up to a higher sense of good manners in political affairs. It seems to me this splendid showing of beautiful giving on the part of the Kansas people will touch the fountain of true nobility and generosity in the heart of every suffragist throughout this broad land. I am proud of Kansas, and feel sure you will agree with me that she is worthy of our best and most earnest effort.

EMMA SMITH DE VOE.

Harvey, Ill.

## A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Miss C. Spence, vice-president of the Council of the Women's Suffrage League of South Australia, was among the speakers at the Governmental Congresses in Chicago, which she came from the antipodes to attend. She will soon visit Boston. She comes with cordial letters of introduction from Lady Colton, president of the South Australian Women's Suffrage League, as well as from distinguished friends in this country. She will be the guest next week of Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, 195 Broadway, Providence, R. I., in whose care letters to her may be addressed. The question in which Miss Spence is especially interested is Proportional Representation; but she speaks also on charities, peace, suffrage, the single tax, the "boarding-out" system of dealing with orphan children, a work with which she was closely connected in Australia; and she has lectures on "George Eliot," "Elizabeth and Robert Browning," "Our Mother Tongue," "Novels relating to the Future," etc., etc. It will be a rare opportunity for Suffrage Leagues and Women's Clubs to secure an able lecturer from the other side of the world.

## A SHAME TO MASSACHUSETTS.

At a memorial service for Mrs. Lucy Stone, in Des Moines, Ia., her old friend and co-worker, Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell, said:

Our grief is for ourselves and for the bereaved family, not for her. She needs no tears of loving friends. No mourning would be acceptable to her. She has earned the right to rest from her labors, and it may be truly said that her works do follow her.

We are both grieved and sorry for the State of Massachusetts, the birthplace of Lucy Stone, the State that has within its borders Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill to remind it of the struggle for principle in which the nation had its birth; the State where so many noble men and women have been born and reared; the State of all others that should have made haste to establish equal rights and welcome its daughters to all the privileges



enjoyed by its sons. That State must now bear the shame and disgrace forever of leaving Lucy Stone to die disfranchised, after nearly fifty years of earnest effort on her part to have the principles for which the War of the Revolution was fought applied to women.

She loved its every hill and valley; every little brook; every tree and flower; every foot of ground over which her feet had trod in her eager, earnest work for the uplifting of humanity. It seems to me that the very walls of that old State House must echo back to the lawmakers the yearly appeals Lucy Stone has made there for justice to women.

How well I remember her serene face when she said, after her petitions and those of thousands of women in the State, had been voted down: "Gentlemen, you are making history. God reigns, and there will be a day after to-day."

#### STATE REGULATION OF VICE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., has adopted the European system of State-regulated vice in its most objectionable form, by licensing houses of ill fame, and subjecting the women who inhabit them to compulsory medical supervision at the expense of the city, in the avowed hope of rendering self-indulgence hygienically "safe" for dissolute men.

Constant efforts are being made to introduce this bad system in one or another of our American cities, in spite of its notorious failure in Europe. England repealed it in 1886, by a heavy Parliamentary majority, after seventeen years' experience had shown it to be as futile hygienically as it was obnoxious morally. Norway has abolished it within the past year. Denmark has done away with it everywhere except in Copenhagen and two other cities; and a bill condemning the whole system passed the popular branch of the Danish Parliament by a large majority, and failed in the upper house by only six votes. Colmar in Alsace, Figueras in Spain, and a number of cities in Holland have lately abandoned it. It has been abolished throughout Switzerland, except in Zurich and Geneva, and is the object of a vigorous and growing opposition there. In Belgium, one of the strongholds of State regulation, several cities have abolished it entirely; and the complaints against it are such that the government has lately appointed a commission of investigation. Attempts to introduce the system in America have generally failed. St. Louis tried it some time ago, but it proved so unsatisfactory that a few years later the city council repealed it with only one dissenting vote. The experience is everywhere the same; the increase of vice consequent upon fancied security more than neutralizes any good effects from the imperfect medical supervision, and the result is not an improvement, but an actual deterioration in the public health.

Science has as yet discovered no means by which a community can be generally addicted to vice without suffering from the natural results. The only way to avoid the consequence is to avoid the cause. Paris, the head centre of "regulation," where it has existed in full force for more than a hundred years, is notori-

ously worse scourged than any American city by the class of maladies against which this legislation is designed to guard. Lecoq, the head of the Paris police devoted to this department, and himself a strong advocate of "regulation," published a book a few years ago in which he confessed that it had entirely failed to protect the public health. He said it was because sufficient powers were not granted to the police. But the French "police des mœurs" have much more arbitrary powers than any American city would be willing to grant to its police. They are authorized to arrest any woman on suspicion; are not required to prove her guilt, but only to swear that they suspect her; and the whole burden of proving her innocence is thrown upon her. Of course this gives the police a wide field for blackmail. There have been repeated arrests of innocent women, both married and single; and the general outcome has been such a series of blunders, conflicts, and scandals that the municipal council of Paris has repeatedly recommended the abolition of the whole system. It is no time for America to adopt this vicious legislation when even Europe is growing disgusted with it.

The objections to State regulation of vice are clear.

1. It is a violation of individual liberty. The women in the State-licensed brothels are practically slaves, and are treated as such wherever the system prevails. As one prominent European regulationist has expressed it with cynical frankness, "A woman who sacrifices her modesty, sacrifices also her liberty. She is no longer a person, but a piece of property belonging to the government."

2. It discriminates unjustly between men and women. Men of bad life are allowed to go free, while women of bad life are subjected to a peculiarly odious form of medical and police tyranny, and are deprived of the most ordinary rights, not only of citizens, but of human beings. If any discrimination were to be made, there is more sense as well as more chivalry in the law of Wyoming. There, male and female *habités* of houses of ill fame are regarded as guilty of the same offence, but the man is liable to a double fine, as being generally the stronger and the richer offender.

3. It falsifies the public conscience. Much may be said of the low moral tone of our own large cities; but it does not compare with the brutalizing effect on the public mind of a long-continued course of "regulation," by which the State-licensed brothel finally comes to be looked upon as just as much a matter of course as the post-office or the public library, and as no more an object of disapproval than these. The opponents of "regulation" have printed some of the applications made to the city authorities of Paris for permits to open a brothel. They are edifying. The applicants give such assurances of their high moral character that one might suppose they were seeking to be appointed to the post of a Sunday school superintendent. One widow mentions her piety as among her qualifications, and adds that as she has a family of children, she en-

treates "*M. le Prefet*" to grant her request, and thereby give her "the means of honestly supporting and educating them."

4. It is a failure, even on the lowest utilitarian plane. Eminent medical specialists in Europe, who confess that they care nothing for the moral aspects of the question, denounce the whole system as a gigantic sanitary delusion.

5. Any official sanction of vice by the government is iniquitous *per se*. If it is indefensible to license race-tracks and gambling (as New Jersey has just declared, amid general public approval), it is certainly indefensible to license brothels.

In the war of the Chouannerie, between the Republicans and the Royalists of La Vendée, many cruelties and perfidies were committed on both sides, but Jean Chouan himself always kept faith. It is related that some Republicans once surrendered to a party of his men, on the promise that their lives should be spared. Another party of Chouans, coming up, declared that the promise should never have been given, and that the prisoners ought to be killed in spite of it. The proposal met with considerable favor, and voices from several parts of the crowd called out to put it to vote. But the redoubtable guerilla leader put a prompt stop to the debate by saying resolutely and with scorn, "Never, while I am your captain, shall we put it to vote whether we will do a dishonorable thing." A distinctly dishonorable proposition is not a thing to be weighed, considered and put to vote, but one to be summarily thrown out. It is discreditable that such a project as the Cleveland one could even be seriously discussed in an American city. That it has been seriously discussed in others, and has actually gone into effect in Cleveland, is a striking object lesson on the need of suffrage for women. But, unless we mistake the temper of the people of Ohio, and that of the women of Cleveland in particular, this evil system will have as short a lease of life in Cleveland as it had in St. Louis.—*Woman's Journal*.

The *Woman's Journal* of Nov. 4 contains the National Franchise Report in full.

Lucy Stone was one who broke the alabaster box of precious ointment. Its perfume filled the house. It is not strange, then, that many ministers last Sunday, in the spirit of Jesus' injunction, should have told what she did for a memorial of her.—*Christian Register*.

The *American Cultivator* says:

It will not do to say that Lucy Stone was born a generation too soon. This generation would not be so pleasant for all women as it is had she not lived. We may rather use Hans Christian Andersen's fable, and say that forty or fifty years ago she was deemed an "ugly duckling," and only in her later years did the world realize that among the quacking politicians who derided her queer notions she would one day be seen by all to be more beautiful and beloved than they all.

**Position Wanted.**—By a lady who worked for some time with Wendell Phillips, also with John J. Stevens, and who is an experienced bookkeeper and cashier, a position for bookkeeping or general office work. Best references for ability and trust. Address HELEN MAR, 50 Hereford Street, Boston. Reference, T. W. Ripley, 138 Congress Street, Boston.

"*Die Frau*, a Monthly for the Women of Our Time," has just appeared in Germany, edited by Helene Lange, and published by W. Moeser, Berlin. Judging from its first number (October), this new periodical gives promise of being an addition to journalism, as well as of lending a hand in the advancement of women.

Woman suffrage has a way of enlisting excellent writers in its service. We note that the best editorial writer of Chautauqua County, by all odds, Ben S. Dean, of the *Jamestown News*, is the only male delegate sent by the Political Equality Club of that city to the November State convention at Brooklyn. Over a dozen ladies go as delegates.—*Le Roy (N. Y.) Times*.

The *New England Journal of Education* says: "Miss Anna Barrows, of the North Bennet Industrial School, has made such a success of cooking as an educational force, as well as an industrial activity, that her work deserves study, and commands the respect of the most devout student of pedagogy as well as of specialists." Miss Barrows has reserved more time than formerly for lecture engagements, and may be addressed at the School of Domestic Science, 40 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Mayor Matthews, of Boston, has appointed as a board of visitors to the public institutions Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Thomas F. Ring, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans (all of whom were on the special committee of investigation into the public institutions last year), ex-Alderman Lewis G. Farmer and Mary B. O'Sullivan. Mrs. Evans was for five years a member of the board of directors of the Boston reform schools, and at one time acting secretary. She is interested in many charitable associations, and is an active worker in the Associated Charities. She was one of those who made the investigation at Deer Island a year ago last June. Mary B. O'Sullivan was born in St. John, N.B., and educated in St. Vincent's Convent. She has been a school teacher, and has written to a considerable extent for various magazines. It will be an excellent thing to have women on the board. Other cities would do well to do likewise.

In its account of the recent great meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn, in favor of better municipal government, the *Springfield Republican* says:

Kate Upson Clark said she had never sympathized with the "shriekers" who want to vote, but she does want a good government. It strikes an observer that it would be a much more dignified way to go the polls and vote for Schieren than to "shriek" at others in the endeavor to make them do it, and when one thinks of it, it would take much less time and energy to do that than to have to go through all the trouble of holding meetings, getting out leaflets and talking to voters—and then with only slight chances of any success, after all. If these interested and enthusiastic women had the right to vote just at this time, they would be very glad of it, and it is certainly very unbecoming in Mrs. Clark to refer to those who have tried so hard to give women the power to help themselves in such an extremity, as "shriekers."

## THE SPIRIT STAYS.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

The bonny face of Lucy Stone has vanished alike from the editorial rooms in Park Street, Boston, from the platforms where impartial legislation is demanded, and from the lovely suburban home at Dorchester which she both enjoyed and adorned. A singularly fresh and animated nature, filled with bonhomie and bearing itself with a simplicity that was grace, was the characteristic of Mrs. Stone. Even while pouring hot shot of argument and sarcasm into the enemy's camp, she never lost the appearance of the Scotch gude wife, her native born charm of good will and loveliness.

It has been, indeed, astonishing, since the death of this active-minded woman, to read some of the comments which in this year of grace 1893 would make her life and labors the synonym of a lost cause. "Woman suffrage," say some of these almost amusing non-observers, "is farther off now than when Mrs. Stone began to work for it." "Women have been accorded almost everything by way of justice that they have asked for," and so forth and so forth. Prithee, gentle critics, who asked for, and have never ceased to demand, these just laws? Who but Lucy Stone, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Grew, Lucretia Mott and others less distinguished? Until these women began to make their claim that husband and wife, mother and father, widower and widow, should be equally considered by American statute law, and that much of the existing anachronisms of the English common law should be wiped out, no man moved for equalizing legislation—though a number were quick to do so once these clear demands were sounded. That laws have been made which give woman her own wages and her separate property rights, and which permit her entrance into many occupations unheard of until recently for her, is true—but as yet, in this State, no married mother is the natural guardian of her children when her husband dies, as the law makes *him* the guardian, whether she dies or not. He can leave them by his will quite away from her, into other hands, and can dispose of his minor children in his or her lifetime, precisely as he pleases, without any power on her part to have it otherwise. He may send them across seas or to undesirable care in their infancy. So long as she lives peaceably at home with him they are his and not hers. When she gets a divorce, the children and their earnings are still his. Under exceptional circumstances, such as tender years or frail health, the temporary custody will be awarded to the mother, but this is done solely for the benefit of the child, and not in recognition of the natural right or affection of the mother. And this until the tender age of seven years, when the father resumes his common-law rights over them, if not a confirmed drunkard or notoriously vicious man. Let no one say, while this inequality exists, and a "widow's incumbrance" is still the term used to designate a wife's right to one-third of her husband's real estate (while he possesses the right, at her death, to all of hers), that, either in property or in the ownership of children, men and women before the law are as yet regarded as equal by justice. It may yet await the vote of woman to make them equal.

But the most amusing part of these published reflections on the "lost cause" that Mrs. Stone represents, is the grave summing up that the voting by women is farther off than when this agitation began. Farther off! when all roads are leading to it. When school suffrage is an actuality in twenty-two States, and municipal suffrage marks the State of Kansas, and has been legislatively granted in Michigan; when equal suffrage comes before

the people of Colorado this fall, and has held an unsullied record for over twenty-three years in the Territory (now State) of Wyoming. When the vast host of Women's Temperance Unions are putting it forth in their publications and at their meetings, South as well as North, and have their officers especially to work for it and for the education of the people in this regard. If any intelligent proportion of American women hesitate to insist on their rights under the Declaration of Independence to-day, to take a part in choosing their law-makers and their tax-makers, it is because they wish that the unintelligent and the indifferent vote that so conspicuously defeats the best ends of manhood suffrage may be eliminated from the voting of women. Yet many of these, also, are coming to feel that the responsibility of staying outside in a self-governing community is, perhaps, greater than the responsibility of coming in. No fear of publicity, it may be said, or of an orderly line at a ticket office of any kind whatsoever, keeps the conscientious American woman of to-day away from any place where she desires to go.

## A WOMAN AS LAND COMMISSIONER.

Niss Nellie M. Emerson, of San Francisco, was appointed a Commissioner of the United States Court of Land Claims a few days ago. The position is to some extent judicial. Commissioner Emerson will take testimony as an examining officer, and will decide whether the statements made before her are relevant, competent and material, or the opposite. Miss Emerson's appointment came about in this way. When Attorney Thomas Ball, of Virginia, was in California last summer, Miss Emerson proved herself a very valuable assistant to him in his investigations under the Indian depredations act. Together they made a tour of inquiry from Eureka to Los Angeles, and when Mr. Ball returned to Washington he carried with him a high opinion of Miss Emerson's abilities. Miss Emerson was born in Oakland, Cal., went through the Oakland High School, and took additional courses in Maine and in Boston. She is an expert with the typewriter, and for several years she has conducted a typewriting business in San Francisco. The *Daily Call* of that city, from which these facts are obtained, commends the appointment, and rejoices that a daughter of California is the first woman to hold the office.

The report that the woman suffragists of New York worked for the election of Isaac H. Maynard is wholly unfounded, so far as the State Suffrage Association is concerned. A small clique of indiscreet persons, who are not in sympathy with the State Association, and who have not worked with it for years, sent around a circular letter in favor of Maynard, to the annoyance and regret of the great body of New York suffragists. No association, organized for a serious purpose, should be held responsible for the action of erratic individuals who do not belong to it.

The *Woman's Journal Parlors*, 3 Park St. may be rented at easy rates for classes, small parties or readings. Both rooms, including use of camp-chairs and gas, in the evening, or on Sunday. One large room on any day excepting Monday and Tuesday afternoons.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

In the British House of Commons, on Nov. 16, woman suffrage was carried, over the opposition of the government, by the decisive vote of 147 to 126.

The parish councils or local government bill being under consideration, Mr. Walter McLaren moved to insert in the bill a provision enfranchising women who would be entitled, if they were men, to vote in local government and parliamentary elections.

Henry Fowler, president of the local government board, opposed, for the ministry, Mr. McLaren's motion. Women already possessing the right to vote on local affairs (*i. e.*, single women and widows), he said, would have also the right to vote for parish councillors. The multiplication of amendments threatened to prolong the debate indefinitely, and to suffocate the bill.

The House then divided on Mr. McLaren's motion, which was carried, 147 to 126.

The announcement that the government had been defeated on the woman suffrage question by a majority of twenty-one was greeted with ironical cheers from the Unionists, and shouts of "Resign!"

Among those voting against the government were James Stansfeld, former president of the local government board; Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites; John Long, advanced Liberal; John Burns, the labor agitator; Edward Blake, the Irish Nationalist from Canada, and William O'Brien, anti-Parnellite.

Single women and widows have exercised municipal suffrage in England since 1869, with good results; and there is no reason to suppose married women would vote less sensibly than single ones.

### THE COLORADO CAMPAIGN.

The *Woman's Journal* of Nov. 18 devotes much space to a comprehensive report from the secretary of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, describing how the victory in that State was won. It is instructive and inspiring. She says:

"One strong point of the campaign was the absolutely non-partisan stand which we have been able to maintain throughout. We have never committed ourselves in any direction, not even by sending speakers to political platforms. This did not prevent the Populists and Republicans, however, from advocating our cause everywhere, and we have made many friends by sticking closely to a non-partisan basis of action.

"Another great feature of the campaign has been the strong support we have received from prominent politicians, lawyers and ministers throughout the State. Nearly every minister of any prominence in Denver, Pueblo, Leadville and many other towns has preached in our favor from one to three times, and many of them have spoken from our platforms. From the leaders of the Populist and Republican parties we have received help that can never be estimated nor forgotten by the women of Colorado."

### THE TALE OF THE KIND LITTLE BOY.

BY MRS. ELIZA SPROAT TURNER.

Once there was a little boy whose mother had brought him up to be kind. He used to give his kittens a bath every day, to keep them from being sick, and because he knew they would enjoy it when they had once formed the habit; and he fed his rabbits on cake instead of cabbage, because he knew that it was nicer. He even pulled the earthworms out of their very narrow holes, and pushed them into the much larger ones he had made for them. And when his pets died under his treatment, as they generally did, he always made funerals for them, so that, as his mother observed, their loss was his gain, as the obsequies cultivated his sensibilities.

One day he took a fancy to catch and cage a skylark.

"Oh, no," said his aunt. "It is almost impossible to tame a lark."

"He could, if anybody," said his mother. "He has such a magnetic nature!"

"Besides, I never had a bird," said her son. "I know I should be so fond of it!"

"It will break its wings, beating against the bars," expostulated his aunt.

"I am willing to risk that," said the brave little boy.

"Why can't you be fond of it out of doors?" suggested his aunt.

"But taming things makes them more lovely," persisted the kind little boy. "I'm made so that I like them best when I am their benefactor; those strong, independent creatures that can take care of themselves don't appeal to my affections at all."

"They enjoy life more," said the unsympathizing aunt.

"You don't understand my child," said the mother. "It's his noble disposition, that would rather give than receive. And

even if now and then he makes a mistake, they ought to see that he does it all for their good."

"For all that," said the aunt, "I wouldn't let him cage a skylark."

"I will, I will, I will!" cried the kind little boy. "I will be kind to it, if I have to kill it!"

The more fully the returns from Colorado come in, the larger the majority for woman suffrage grows. Three cheers for Colorado!

Mrs. Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," is taking a post-graduate course in social economics at the University of Michigan.

Colorado defeated woman suffrage in 1877 by 8,000 majority. In 1893 she has adopted it by 6,000 majority. Yet some people continue to say that the equal suffrage movement is going backward.

Mrs. Lydia Bradley, a wealthy and public-spirited woman of Peoria, Ill., has offered to give the city 100 acres as the permanent site for the State Fair, provided the city will maintain the property as a park between the fairs.

Now the Political Equality Clubs are busy sewing on to their equal suffrage flags a second star for Colorado, beside the star of Wyoming. While they are about it, they may as well prepare a third star for Kansas, to be added next fall.

The gains for women in the colleges continue. On Oct. 27, the authorities of Dublin University, Ireland, announced that hereafter the junior fellowship of the University will be open to students of both sexes on the same conditions.

MRS. GRAFTON ROSS, an English woman, has invented a tool for killing obnoxious weeds in gardens. It is a hollow piercer, through which poison is conveyed to the very heart of the root of a stubborn weed, causing it to shrivel up in a very short time.

At Westfield, Mass., on election day, Miss Gaylord of the Normal School faculty chaperoned about fifty of the normal girls while they made a thorough inspection and took copious notes on the Australian method of balloting. When young women are thus trained in practical politics, they will soon wish to be voters.

"MARION HARLAND," who went abroad a few weeks ago, has undertaken an interesting pilgrimage, for which she has been planning for twenty years. With her grown-up son she proposes to journey through the Holy Land from Jaffa to Damascus, and thence to Beyrout. She will wear the costume of the country, and will seek to gain an intimate knowledge of life and customs among the Bedouins, the Druses of Carmel, the lepers, the inmates of a harem, and other peculiar people. The journey has been laid out and provided for in detail by Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the *Christian Herald* of New York.

DANGER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The mayor of Allegheny City, Pa., has been making an energetic effort for the suppression of disorderly houses. On the other hand, the vicious element there is trying to have them licensed. The *Pittsburg Post* says:

In view of the attempts being made to run the disorderly houses out of Allegheny by Mayor Kennedy, there is talk over there of putting an ordinance into council's licensing such houses. Ex-Councilman E. J. Bubb, of Allegheny, speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"I believe that will be the only solution of the trouble. It is impossible to get along without them. There have been such women ever since the early Bible times, and there always will be. If the houses are closed up, the evil will break out in worse form. What is needed most is to suppress those houses of which Mrs. Graham's is a type. Innocent girls are lured there. They are regular toboggan slides to sin, and one of them will work more harm than a dozen houses where vice is openly displayed.

"Just before I left the council, I had a bill prepared to license them, and also to prevent them from selling liquor. The ordinance provided that such houses should be conducted on certain lines, and be under the inspection of the city physician. As it is now, these places are a source of corruption, and blackmail is levied on them every day. If they were regularly licensed, they would be out of reach of unscrupulous police officers, and could not be bled at regular intervals as is frequently done. If they are driven out of one place, they will appear in another. The only thing that can be done is to regulate the evil and keep it in proper bounds."

It is hardly worth while to argue with any one who thinks it is impossible for a community to get along without disorderly houses. The point of view is too different. Our country has at all events been able to get along without licensing them and giving them official sanction. And, whether regarded from the hygienic or the moral standpoint, America has thus far got along much better without "regulation" than Europe has got along with it.

A point that cannot be passed over without notice, however, is the claim that the existence of licensed houses would be a protection to innocent girls. One of the worst features of the European system is that it fosters the "white slave trade," and practically secures police connivance and aid for those who make a business of entrapping innocent girls for the licensed houses. The facts brought to light by Mrs. Josephine Butler and the "British and Continental Federation," bearing upon this point, show a state of things existing all over Europe which to American women is almost incredible. In our own country, if girls are often led or driven into sin by their own folly or by low wages and bad social conditions, at all events the government lends no direct influence to bring them to such a life, or to prevent their escape from it if they wish to reform. It is not so in Europe.

Girlhood is nowhere so safe as in America, because here there is a good deal of genuine respect for women, and a decided public sentiment on the side of virtue. The worst possible service that could be done American girls would be to intro-

duce a system which inevitably breaks down all respect either for morality or for women. All the good citizens of Allegheny and of Pittsburg, and especially the women, should be on their guard and oppose the efforts to bring in this evil legislation.—*Woman's Journal*.

THE MICHIGAN DECISION.

We have received a full report of the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, setting aside the municipal woman suffrage law as unconstitutional. Its perusal will not increase the respect of its readers, or of the public, for the decision, or for the five conservative gentlemen who, as judges, concurred in it. They expressly admit that municipal suffrage is constitutionally under legislative control, and that school suffrage by women (already pronounced constitutional) is legal. They also expressly recognize school suffrage as one part of municipal suffrage. Yet they set aside full municipal suffrage as unconstitutional on the ground that the State constitution provides that "in all elections male citizens shall be the electors," while they reaffirm the right of the Legislature to make women voters in school district elections—a distinction without a difference.

Years ago, a leading lawyer of Grand Rapids expressed to the writer the opinion that the exercise of school suffrage by women in Michigan, if contested, would be declared unconstitutional. "But," he added, "if their school suffrage, which is one department of municipal suffrage, is held to be constitutional, then their full municipal suffrage must also be so held. The two must stand or fall together." But these judges now decide that women may vote for some but not for all municipal officers.

Under the existing State constitution of Michigan, no further extensions of suffrage to women by the Legislature can be had until at least three new judges are elected, which will take six years. They are chosen for terms of ten years, one at each biennial election, unless sooner removed by death, impeachment or resignation. Meanwhile there still remains one opening—presidential woman suffrage. Under the Federal constitution, the supreme law, each State appoints, "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," the electors of president and vice-president. Presidential woman suffrage by act of Legislature should be the next object of the suffragists of Michigan.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

"CHIVALRY OF WOMANHOOD."

The *Boston Traveller* says:

There were people who never looked upon Lucy Stone for the first time without some ejaculation of surprise. "Why, she does not look at all as I had supposed she would!"

"Hasn't she a kind, motherly face, and such a gentle voice!" were among the expressions often heard. Indeed, people who had been prepared by popular but unthinking comment to regard Lucy Stone as chief champion of "woman's rights," the haranguer in public places,

were never prepared for the effect when brought face to face with the woman whose countenance has often been called "a benediction" by her friends.

Motherliness was the key-note to her character; that sort of motherliness which cannot centre and content itself within the small, and, alas, often selfish bounds and ambitions of its own immediate brood, but which, by force of outlook and opulence of temperament, must reach out and link itself with all the weak, wronged and ailing things of the earth.

In looking back, we must perceive that this chivalry of womanhood was not born with the age or cause for which Lucy Stone worked. It has existed here and there throughout the ages in every part of the world's history, and it has often served as the corner-stone upon which were built the virtues that have canonized many of the saints of early and mediæval Christendom. It is only the more expansive thought and opportunities for a larger outlook upon life's inequalities which make the same type of woman become Altruist to-day, and prompt her to take on the aspect and assume the labors which often place her at a disadvantage among her more conservative sisters.

IS IT RIGHT?

The fundamental principles of a system of Government like that of New Zealand are that

Every one who has to obey the law shall have a voice in making it, and that

Every one who has to pay taxes shall have a voice in saying how those taxes shall be spent.

To carry out these principles, our own country has given a vote to every one over twenty-one years of age, excepting criminals, lunatics, idiots, aliens, and women.

IS IT RIGHT that your mother, your sister, your wife, or your daughter should be classed with criminals and lunatics, or treated as aliens from a foreign country?

Many women have to pay taxes on real or personal property.

IS IT RIGHT that their money should be taken, and no representation given them?

IS IT RIGHT that while the loafer, the gambler, the drunkard, and even the wife-beater has a vote, earnest, educated and refined women are denied it?

IS IT RIGHT that the saloon-keeper, whose hope of gain lies in tempting your brother or son to indulge in habits that may prove his ruin, should have a vote, while your mother, sister, or wife, whose life is thereby made miserable, should be helpless in altering the law?

IS IT RIGHT that the "dude," the "masher," whose chief occupation in life seems to be to act as a tailor's block, smoke cigarettes, and suck the end of a cane, should have a vote, while a woman who earns her own living, and, it may be, toils hard to maintain her family, is denied it?

IS IT RIGHT that a capable woman, who farms her own land, should be thought unfit to use a vote that is given to the most ignorant of her hired men?

IS IT RIGHT that an educated woman who can be trusted to teach a school, can not be trusted with a vote that is given to the boys she has educated before they have her years of knowledge?

IS IT RIGHT that a naturalized Chinaman and every other foreigner should have a vote, while women born in this



country, educated in its schools, and with a sincere love for their native land, are without a voice in the laws under which they live?

IS IT RIGHT that a mother who has trained her family in the fear of God, and who prays daily that they may be delivered from evil, should be thought unworthy of a vote that is freely given to the blasphemer, the liar, the seducer, and the profligate?

If you do not think it right that these things should be, will you help us? There are many ways in which you can help. Among others, you can try to educate your friends in this matter, and, especially, you can ask your representatives in the Legislature and in Congress whether they will support woman suffrage, irrespective of party politics.

Remember, it is no new thing. It has been before the country for forty years. Many thousands of women have petitioned for it.

IS IT RIGHT that Legislatures should set questions of party above questions of justice?

#### A BRAVE WOMAN.

Lady Henry Somerset's paper, the *Woman's Herald*, of London, gives a sketch of Mrs. Lucy Stone's early life, under the heading, "A Study in Bravery." To those who knew her well, her courage was one of her most remarkable qualities, it was so quiet, so simple, so wholly free from bluster, and yet so absolute.

Chinese Gordon held that all men are frightened when in danger, the only difference being that some have self-command enough not to yield to their fear. He wrote to his sister, "I have not a bit of faith myself in the calm, unmoved man. I think it is only that he does not show it." No doubt this is true of most courageous persons; but there are a few who are born fearless, and Mrs. Stone was one of them. With her, as with Sir Walter Raleigh, it seemed to be a special grace of nature. I think she literally did not know what fear meant, on her own account.

Physical courage is more rare among women than moral courage; but she had both in perfection. I have heard her say that in the mobs and other dangers of the anti-slavery times, she was never conscious even of a quickened heart-beat. In all the emergencies of a long life, in accidents, alarms of fire, of burglars, etc., we never saw her fluttered. It was not that she subdued her fear; she really was not frightened. She thought this was mainly a matter of physical health, and attributed it to her having been brought up on a farm. Instead of taking credit to herself for courage, she merely congratulated her-elf upon having "good calm nerves." But with her the courage remained after the physical strength was all worn away.

Once, years ago, the house caught fire. Some clothes had been hung too near a gas stove, to dry. They took fire; the rubber tube that connected the gas jet with the gas stove was burned away; and when Mrs. Stone smelt smoke and came to see what was the matter, the room was

burning, and the escaping gas was blazing up right against the wall. Of course the handle of the gas-jet was red hot. Without hesitation Mrs. Stone took hold of it and turned the gas off, burning her hand severely, but saving the house. It was the same with her in great things as in small.

When she was a child, as she went through the pastures one day, she came upon a large black snake asleep on a rock in the sun. Most little bare-footed girls would have given it a wide berth, or made off at the top of their speed. It never occurred to little Lucy to run. Picking up the heaviest stone she could lift, she went softly up to the snake, and dropped the stone squarely upon its head, crushing it to pieces. The incident was typical. Her whole life was devoted, in one form or another, to "bruising the serpent's head." ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### NEW ZEALAND HUMANITY.

A recent number of the *New Zealand Mirror* relates that at the petty sessions court several persons were summoned to show why they should not have their certificates allowing them the control of domestic animals cancelled. These cases, which have not been heard from for many years, have this year cropped up in considerable numbers, much to the regret of the better class of people. The possession of these certificates has very properly been refused to those who have shown the old aptness for cruelty, now supposed to have been eradicated by long culture of the young in better sentiments. The jury was empanelled in the usual manner in such cases, half of men and half of women, all of whom were known to be clear of any charge of ill-treating animals.

#### THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL OF CANADA.

A notable meeting of about 2,500 women was held in Toronto, Oct. 27, to organize a National Council of Women for Canada. Almost every branch of women's philanthropy or advancement was represented. Mrs. Macdonnell, provisional president of the Women's Auxiliary of Canada, acted as chairman, and Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women, addressed the meeting. She dwelt particularly upon the good results growing out of organized effort among women, the awakening of a sense of personal responsibility, of an interest in public affairs and reforms, and of "a spirit of broad love and charity." Three addresses were presented to Lady Aberdeen; one by Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, from the Canadian Association for the Enfranchisement of Women; one by Inspector James L. Hughes, president of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of Toronto; one by Mrs. James Forster, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Toronto.

Lady Aberdeen was elected president of the National Council. Other officers are as follows: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Macdonnell, Toronto, and Mrs. John Macdougall, Montreal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, To-

ronto; recording secretary, Mrs. English, London; treasurer, Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton.

A few days later, a meeting was called by the Countess of Aberdeen to organize a Council or Federation of Associations of Women for Toronto. About forty associations of women were represented, and a Council was formed with Mrs. Grant McDonald as president.

It is intended that local councils shall be organized in all the cities of the Dominion. F. M. A.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

A large number of Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at the office of the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Price of Single Leaflets, 10 cents per hundred of one kind, at *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* Office, or 15 cents, postpaid, by mail.

Price of Double Leaflets, 20 cents per hundred of one kind, at *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* Office, or 30 cents, postpaid, by mail.

Sample copies of forty Leaflets sent by mail for 10 cents.

#### SINGLE LEAFLETS.

- Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
- Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.
- Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.
- A Plea for Universal Suffrage, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
- Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.
- More Facts from Wyoming.
- Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
- Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.
- The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.
- Clergymen for Woman Suffrage.
- Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.
- Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.
- Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.
- Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.
- How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.
- Prof. Carruth on Suffrage.
- A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.
- The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.
- Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.
- Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.
- Independence Day for Women.
- How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
- Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

#### DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

- No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
- The Advancement of Women, by Mary A. Livermore.
- Woman Suffrage Essential to Pure Government, by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar.
- Woman Suffrage Essential to a True Republic, by Hon. George F. Hoar.
- Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
- Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.
- Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.
- Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
- Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.
- Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
- Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
- Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
- The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.
- Suggestions of a Line of Study.
- Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.
- Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
- A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.

Last week the WOMAN'S COLUMN received 150 new subscribers.

Young Mr. Harshbarger, who made himself conspicuous in the last Ohio Legislature by his opposition to the school suffrage bill and his discourteous remarks about the women who advocated it, has failed of re-election. Ohio women are rejoicing.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and her daughter, Mrs. Stanton-Blatch, of England, are engaged on a book entitled, "Babies: Their Past, Present and Future." It will contain hints to mothers, suggestions concerning the education of children, and much curious historical and ethnological information.

The men of Wyoming adopted full suffrage for women in their State constitution after they had had twenty years' experience of it as a Territory. The men of Colorado have just done the same thing without previous experience, on general principles of even-handed justice. "Blessed are they who have not seen, and yet have believed."

MRS. MATILDA GROSS MACCONNELL has given the city of Pittsburg, Pa., five squares of ground for a public park. She is the third woman in the city who has given land for park purposes, thus helping to remove from Pittsburg the stigma of being, perhaps, the only town in the country devoid of open squares, plazas or public lawns. Yet these public-spirited women cannot vote.

MRS. MARY E. LOUD, of Chelsea, Mass., has a beautiful wild garden, which has won the commendation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This garden is only thirty feet by twenty, with a strip of three feet around the margin and a small patch in the centre laid out in grass. In this comparatively small space, Mrs. Loud has grown more than a hundred species of native plants. The selection has been so made that some flowers are in bloom the whole season, beginning with hepatica triloba, the wild columbine, some of the early crowfoots, blood-roots and violets, and closing at the end of the year with various goldenrods and asters. Some of them are grown expressly for their rarity, while common but beautiful things, like the ox-eyed daisy, also find a place.

DR. S. ELIZABETH WINTER, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and former resident physician of the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and Nurse School, sailed a few days ago for India. Dr. Winter goes to Kolahpur, Southwestern India, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to take charge of a woman's hospital, all the patients to be natives. Dr. Winter, although a young woman, has had a wide and successful hospital experience, after which she passed a term as resident physician at the State Asylum for the Insane at St. Peter, Minn. The Philadelphia Ledger says: "She is a typical American, full of energy and equal to any emergency—qualities of great value when general hospital duties call for prompt, intelligent surgical or medical skill."

#### IT SURVIVES COLD WATER.

At first the movement for woman suffrage was regarded as a mere crotchet, if not a craze. As it grew, there used to be floods and torrents of ridicule poured over it. But there never was a movement worth thinking of or worth striving for in this world that had not to take its baptism of fire in the way of ridicule and sarcasm. Some of our ancestors, as Julius Cæsar tells us, had a way of flinging their newly-born children into cold streams and rivers, under the impression that those who did not survive were not worth the bringing up; and so we may say of movements like this, if they cannot survive their immersion in the cold waters of contempt or the heated geyser-streams of ridicule and sarcasm, they are not worth the trying to bring up. This movement has got over all that. Since those early days it has been steadily growing, broadening, deepening, taking hold of society, of intelligence, and of intellect everywhere throughout the country.—Justin McCarthy, M. P.

#### ANGLO-ARMENIAN GAZETTE.

We have received the first two numbers of the *Anglo-Armenian Gazette*, a monthly paper started in London. It aims to make known to English-speaking people the present status of the Armenian question, and to secure the carrying out by Turkey of the reforms in its Armenian provinces which were promised by the treaty of Berlin. It is well edited, and is a valuable source of information regarding a very interesting nation about whom too little is generally known.

The Armenian question has already been referred to in these columns as one which shows the need of having the more humane half of the human family more fully represented in public affairs. The injustices and cruelties inflicted by the Turkish government on its Christian subjects have long been a scandal to Europe. At the Berlin Congress, it was agreed that the necessary steps to remedy the misgovernment of the Christian provinces of Turkey should be taken without delay. The six principal nations of Europe formally undertook to see it done. Fifteen years have passed, and nothing has been done about the matter; the plundering, imprisoning and torturing of innocent people still goes on, as it has gone on for centuries.

Agrippa d'Aubigné relates that when the persecution of the Huguenots had risen to such a height as to make armed resistance a necessity, Coligny, toward whom the eyes of all his co-religionists were turned, hesitated to give the signal. It was his wife, Charlotte de Laval, who decided him. He woke in the night and heard her weeping. She told him she could not sleep for thinking of the blood of their own people, who were being slaughtered daily, and that if he let it go on, he would be "the murderer of those whom he did not prevent from being murdered." The admiral set before her the possible consequences of a civil war to herself and their children, and told her he

would give her three weeks to think the matter over. She said she did not need three weeks; the delay had already been too long; and she added, "Do not make yourself answerable for the deaths of three weeks more." The European powers that signed the treaty of Berlin are responsible for the deaths of those whom they do not prevent from being murdered, while year after year drags on and the provisions of the treaty are not carried out. If women were trained to understand public questions, and if their wishes in regard to them were counted, we believe that a pressing question of humanity would not be so long postponed to considerations of diplomacy. Meanwhile, the *Anglo-Armenian Gazette* will do good service in calling public attention to what Mr. Gladstone well calls "the horrors that prevail in Armenia." It may be ordered from the Proprietor of the *Anglo-Armenian Gazette*, 3 Plowden Buildings, London, E. C., England. Price, \$1 25 per year.

A. S. B.

#### MISS EASTMAN ON LUCY STONE.

Miss Mary F. Eastman spoke eloquently of Mrs. Lucy Stone at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston last Tuesday. She said that all the glowing tributes the press had paid to Mrs. Stone were not only pleasant to read for her sake, but also cheering because it showed the dawning of a brighter and broader day when a woman such as Mrs. Stone had the recognition that she deserved. She dwelt on the fact of Mrs. Stone's so rarely speaking of herself and what she had done, and of her constant, unflinching devotion to the one idea. She was like a motherly woman who led by the hand a little waif, unkempt, wild, strange, that no one wanted, but she held it all the closer, and cared for it, saying, "Do you not see the world of promise in its eyes?" It seemed a pity that Lucy Stone was born into a hard place, a prison as to chances, and bound about with superstition, so that the whole tide of her great soul was forced back upon itself; but she said, "I shall lead my large life somehow, somewhere, at any cost." Out of a narrow door she sought the light, and no pity was needed for her after her purpose had once flowered. Hers was always a successful life, in that from the first it was always lived on the highest plane. Miss Eastman spoke gratefully of Mrs. Stone's uncompromising quality, her unpaired, unmodified statement of the whole truth. She bettered Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase of "a government by the people," saying that it had not even come until women should have an equal right in it. Miss Eastman said that many grieved that Mrs. Stone did not live to see the fruition of her work, but it would not be possible for any of us to see or measure its full fruition in the ever-growing opportunities, the broader, finer living that had come because of her. Miss Eastman closed with a tribute to the beauty of Mrs. Stone's personal life, and the strong sympathy and chivalrous devotion of her husband.

C. W.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

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### NEW YORK WOMEN VOTE.

New York women voted for school commissioners in the counties of Albany, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Niagara, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Richmond, Saratoga, Schoharie, Schuyler, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming and Yates. Returns are still coming in, and it is not yet possible to estimate the full numbers. But for the action of Chief Justice Joseph F. Barnard and Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, women's votes would have been refused in almost every case. Chief Justice Barnard, the most experienced Supreme Court Justice in the State, who has been thirty years on the bench, told the inspectors to comply with the law and take the women's votes, and the Attorney General gave the inspectors similar advice. In Nonturn, Allegany Co., 1,100 women voted, and all over that county women were registered in large numbers. In Mt. Morris, 1,500 women registered, and at other points every woman in the place put her name on the list.

Many contests before the courts will doubtless result from this new exercise of suffrage. Not only has the case of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage been appealed, but others have arisen. In Kingston there will be a contested election case. Luther L. Stillman, Republican, defeated Edward Drake, Democrat, by 74 votes. Drake will contend that Stillman is illegally elected because 138 women cast their ballots for him.

### A CHIVALROUS BROTHER.

Mrs. E. B. Grannis, of New York, editor of the *Church Union*, and president of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, enjoyed the unique privilege of casting a ballot by proxy at the recent election. For eight years Mrs. Grannis has regularly appeared at the polls to offer her vote, and has as regularly been courteously refused. This year her brother, George C. Bartlett, offered to remedy the injustice of the law so far as was in his power, by sharing his political rights with his sister. He has determined that, until she can vote in her own right, he will cast a ballot for her every other year. The generosity of this

decision is the greater inasmuch as Mr. Bartlett is a Democrat and Mrs. Grannis a Republican. This year Mrs. Grannis made up her ballot with the names of candidates, chiefly Republicans, whom she knew to be in favor of giving the franchise to women, or to be on the right side of moral questions. Then Mr. Bartlett put the ballot in the box for her. The object lesson given by this brother and sister ought to cause an "arrest of thought."

### A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.

The following was among the resolutions adopted by the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association at its tenth annual meeting:

Whereas, there are in this Association women of all political parties, but who are a unit in their demand for the ballot, and who are working together for their common cause; therefore, be it  
*Resolved*, That we declare the settled policy of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association to be now, as it has always been heretofore, that the suffrage amendment work shall be conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis, and we hereby declare that any deviation from this settled policy on the part of the speakers or workers while under the auspices of the Amendment Campaign Committee is without the warrant or approval of this Association.

### CIRCULATE SUFFRAGE PAPERS.

During the coming month the greatest service that can be rendered to the woman suffrage cause is to increase the circulation of its newspapers. The *Woman's Journal*, Boston, is offered for the first year, on trial to new subscribers, at \$1.50. In addition, it will send to each such subscriber, whose name reaches it before January 1, 1894, a copy of the Memorial number, containing the biography and memorial services of Mrs. Lucy Stone; and a cabinet photograph of her.

A copy of "The Heavenly Twins," by Mme. Sarah Grand, is offered as a premium to any one sending two new subscribers to the *Woman's Journal* at \$1.50 each.

A cabinet photograph of Mrs. Stone is offered as a premium for five new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*.

MISS KATE F. PIERCE, of Weymouth, Mass., won the prize lately offered by the *Boston Post* for the most artistic and sensible design for a bathing costume. Miss Pierce early showed an interest in physical culture, and studied the question of hygienic dress. She devised a number of improvements in dressmaking, and many of her gowns, patterned and worn by herself, have been adopted by several modistes. She took a five years' course of study at the Normal Art School of Boston, winning high honors, and is now teacher of drawing in the Danvers (Mass.) public schools. She has lately turned her attention to literary work, writing character sketches and illustrating them.

MISS MATTIE IRWIN, of Ellendale, North Dakota, has been commissioned a notary public.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE spoke of Lucy Stone before the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York City, the other evening. It was an eloquent and touching tribute to her friend and fellow-worker.

The Political Equality Club of Meriden, Conn., has subscribed for 198 copies of the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* to be sent during the coming year to influential persons in Connecticut. This is a good example for other clubs.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. PALMER, of Philadelphia, has invented a trunk that can be raised to any desired height for convenience in packing and unpacking, doing away with the back-breaking and the kneeling positions necessary in packing ordinary trunks.

Miss Helen Reynolds, Secretary of the Colorado Woman's Suffrage Association, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Much interest is exhibited already among women who formerly cared very little for suffrage. Now that the right to vote is conferred upon them by their brothers, they accept the situation, and are ready to join leagues or political clubs to fit themselves to vote intelligently."

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, of Beeville, Bee County, Tex., has 800 colonies of bees, devoted entirely to queen-rearing. She is the most extensive breeder of queen bees in the world. She is a woman of thirty-eight, and has eight children, with whose help she does all the work in her apiary. She has sold over 4,000 queens this year, and expects to sell 5,000. Some single queens are valued at \$100 each.

The *N. Y. Outlook*, after reviewing the outcome of the recent State elections, says:

These results, remarkable as they are, may attract less attention from future historians than the outcome of a non-partisan ballot in Colorado, which has received but an obscure line in most of our Eastern dailies. In the latter seventies, the woman suffrage proposition was submitted to the voters of Colorado, but was defeated by a majority so overwhelming that suffragists in the East questioned the wisdom of now inviting another test of strength. Yet the advocates of the change claimed that there had been a revolution in public sentiment, and on election day they made this claim good. Fully five-sixths of the counties gave majorities for equal suffrage, the aggregate majority reaching to the neighborhood of six thousand. The Equal Suffrage Association, at their meeting held in Denver the day following the election, adopted resolutions thanking the leading Republican and Populist papers, the trades-unions and the ministers, for help rendered during the campaign. The last-named resolution read in part as follows: "We thank the churches of this city. There is hardly a minister of prominence who has not nobly aided the cause of women's rights from the pulpit."

## THE PILGRIM MOTHERS

Exotic blossoms! brought to grace  
Old Plymouth's rocky glen;  
Proud mothers of a noble race  
Of stern and stalwart men;  
Strong was the trust with which ye braved  
The dangers of the sea,  
And strong the unseen power that saved  
The mothers of the free!

When swiftly o'er the smiling deep,  
The fragile *Mayflower* flew,  
While stars their solemn watch would keep  
On yonder fields of blue,—  
Full oft your forms, as slight and fair  
As any flower of spring,  
Were meekly bowed in trusting prayer  
To Heaven's exalted King.

Cold was your greeting from the shore  
That seemed in dreams so fair;  
The wintry tempest's sullen roar  
Sang ye a welcome there;  
The Indian peered above the hill,  
With wonder in his eye;  
The noisy sea-birds answered shrill  
The tempest-spirit's cry.

Oh, Pilgrim Mothers! few the lyres  
Your praises to prolong,  
Though fame embalms the pilgrim sires,  
And trumpets them in song.  
Yet ye were to those hearts of oak  
The secret of their might;  
Ye nerved the arm that hurled the stroke  
In labor or in fight.

The fire of freedom warmed each breast,  
Through many a weary day,  
Where pillowed soft in dreamy rest  
Our infant fathers lay.  
Ye taught them, when their simple prayers  
Were breathed beside your knee,  
The lessons that in after years  
Were bulwarks for the free.

Ye taught to spurn the tyrant's claim,  
And bow to God alone;  
Ye kindled in their breasts the flame  
That trembled in your own.  
In after years flowed purple gore,  
And fields were strewn with dead—  
Firm hands the starry banner bore—  
Aggression trembling fled!

Oh, Pilgrim Mothers! though ye lie  
Perchance in graves unknown,  
A memory that cannot die  
Hath claimed ye for its own.  
A sacredness to that bleak shore.  
Your dust shall aye impart;  
Your requiem, the ocean's roar—  
Your shrine, a nation's heart!

—N. Y. Evening Post.

## "THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

The wide public attention aroused by the latest English novel, "The Heavenly Twins," by Madame Sarah Grand, is an evidence of the general interest now felt in the woman question. The *Woman's Journal* says:

No book since "Robert Elsmere" has aroused so much discussion as the story published under the queer title of "The Heavenly Twins." The twins, Angelica and Diavolo, are a pair of *enfants terribles* whose amusing escapades enliven a sorrowful book; but they are only subordinate characters, a sort of chorus and interlude. The main narrative is the story of Evadne Frayling. In brief, it is as follows:

Evadne, a beautiful and gifted girl, grows up in a highly conservative English family.

"Her father was ready to resent even the up-

ward tendency of evolution, when it presented itself to him in the form of any change, including, of course, changes for the better, and more especially so if the change threatened to bring about an improvement in the position of women, or increase the weight of their influence for good in the world. The mere mention of the subject made him rabid, and he grew apoplectic when he reflected upon the monstrous pretensions of the sex at the present time. But the thing that roused his scorn and indignation most was when a woman ventured to enter any protest against the established order of iniquity. He allowed that a certain number of women must of necessity be abandoned, and raised no objection to that; but what he did consider intolerable was that any one woman should make a stand against the degradation of her own sex. He thought that immoral."

Evadne's parents regard her as a perfectly conventional and satisfactory young lady, because she is of a silent turn; but she is a great reader and a strong thinker, and under her silence cherishes many unconventional ideas. At nineteen she falls in love with a middle-aged military man, of good position but bad morals. He tells her father about his "wild oats," but her father thinks them no objection, and assures his daughter that her lover is all that could be wished. When she returns from church on her wedding day, Evadne receives a letter enlightening her as to her husband's past. She says nothing; accompanies him to the railroad station, and while he has gone to see after seats in the train, she quietly disappears. She investigates the story she has heard; finds it true; and sends word to her parents that she has been inveigled into marrying under false pretences, and that she will not live with her husband. To a relative who says she should forgive him, Evadne answers:

That is the mistake you good women all make. You set a detestably bad example. So long as women like you will forgive anything, men will do anything. You have it in your power to set up a high standard of excellence for men to reach in order to have the privilege of associating with you. There is this quality in men, that they will have the best of everything; and if the best wives are only to be obtained by being worthy of them, they will strive to become worthy. . . . You think I should act as women have been always advised to act in such cases, that I should sacrifice myself to save that one man's soul. I take a different view of it. I see that the world is not a bit the better for centuries of self-sacrifice on the woman's part, and therefore I think it is time we tried a more effectual plan. And I propose now to sacrifice the man instead of the woman.

Evadne's father storms, her bridegroom sulks, her mother writes imploring letters. Evadne answers:

You would not counsel a son of yours to marry a society woman of the same character as Major Colquhoun, and neither more nor less degraded, for the purpose of reforming her, would you, mother? I know you would not. And, as a woman's soul is every bit as precious as a man's, one sees what cant this talk of reformation is.

Major Colquhoun says he is disposed to let Evadne have her own way:

"I don't care much myself for a young lady who gets into hysterics about things that other women think nothing of."

"Oh, don't say think nothing of, George," Mrs. Frayling deprecated. "We lament and deplore, but we forgive and endure."

"It comes to the same thing," said Major Colquhoun.

At her mother's urgent entreaty, Evadne finally consents to live in the same house with her husband in order to save appearances. He agrees to the arrangement, partly because he is much afraid of being laughed at if it becomes known that his bride has left him for such a reason, partly because he fully expects that Evadne will end by falling in love with him. He gains a step in rank; becomes a Colonel; is ordered to Malta with his regiment; and then follow lively and graphic descriptions of the life in a garrison town, and the people, good, bad and indifferent, with whom Evadne is brought in contact. She hears the woman ques-

tion discussed from every point of view. She goes on reading and thinking, and developing her own opinions.

Her husband watches her with interest and amusement. By way of experiment, he places among the books in her room Zola's works, and a quantity of other French novels of the unsavory type. Some time after, he asks if she has read them. She answers that she has. He says, "Well, what has struck you most in them?" She answers, "The suffering, George—the awful, needless suffering!"—puts her head down on the table, and bursts into tears. Her husband goes out in silence; and when she returns to her room, she finds that all those books have been taken away.

Col. Colquhoun shows her so much kindness and consideration that she feels very grateful, and is induced to promise that during his life she will not join societies, make speeches, or publish books over her own name on any unconventional subject. She soon comes to feel this promise a great constraint. She is much stirred by the fate of one of her friends, Edith Beale, a Bishop's daughter, an exceptionally spiritual, pure and beautiful girl, who falls in love with a dissolute man of rank, and marries him, despite Evadne's remonstrances, declaring that she can "save him"—a view in which her parents concur. Her husband soon ceases to care for her, and both Edith and her child become the victims of a ghastly disease. Edith dies insane; and the child survives, a terror and affliction to the family. This part of the book has been criticised as going beyond the bounds of good taste; but it is far less objectionable than that common but detestable type of novel in which a good girl marries a reformed rake and finds him a model of all the virtues ever after—as in F. Marion Crawford's last book, which has been so generally praised by the critics. A bit of the author's grim humor is shown just here. Angelica, one of the terrible twins, happens to be at the house when the facts regarding Edith come to light. She hurls the family Bible in the face of Edith's unworthy husband, and breaks the bridge of his nose. The Bishop afterwards takes her to task, saying:

"You have grievously injured a fellow-creature."

"Oh, 'fellow' if you like, and 'creature,' too," said Angelica; "but the injury I did him was a piece of luck for which I expect to be congratulated."

"You took the sacred Word of God," the Bishop began—

"Because of the weight of it," Angelica interrupted again. "Figuratively, too, it was most appropriate. I call it poetical justice!"

Evadne, bound by the promise she has given her husband, feels herself in the intolerable position of being obliged to see suffering and injustice without doing anything to help. She tries in desperation to banish thought; shuts her eyes as far as possible to all painful facts; and takes refuge in the sort of religious exercises which soothe the mind without stirring it. She becomes to all appearance a mere society woman. In consequence of this repression, her mind almost gives way. When, after some years, Col. Colquhoun dies, she is on the verge of insanity. She afterwards marries an excellent and thoroughly congenial husband, but the mental trouble is not cured. Before her first child is born, her husband finds her on the point of taking poison, for fear the child may be a girl and may some day encounter Edith's fate. The fancy passes, and Evadne's reason seems restored; but the reader is left in doubt whether her mind will finally recover its tone, or will end by becoming permanently unhealed.

This is a mere outline of the main thread of a story which is full of picturesque interludes and pungent discussions. The book is marked by more ability than prob-



ability. A girl so young as Evadne could hardly have undergone the shattering of her love-dream without more agitation and anguish. She repudiates her bad husband with almost as much composure as she might have shown in sending a piece of damaged goods back to the shop. The varieties of feminine human nature are so infinite that is not safe to say, "No woman would ever do thus and so." But it is in the last degree improbable that a girl of Evadne's strong character, after being deeply in love, and being so horribly awakened, could at once bring herself with cheerfulness and even glee to live under the same roof with the man, and to meet him every day as a friend.

Evadne is too hard, cool and philosophical as a girl, and too morbidly-sensitive as a woman. It is reversing the usual order. Many a thoughtful and tender-hearted girl has been driven to the verge of distraction by brooding over the sin and suffering of the world. But, in a healthy nature, self-command grows with years. The mature woman turns her strength to fighting these evils, instead of raving against them or speculating vainly as to why they are permitted. The unsolved problem will always be a source of distress to earnest and conscientious minds, if they cannot attain to religious trust. The old Sphinx, when any one could not answer her riddle, ate him up at once and was done with it. The modern Sphinx may gnaw at him for a life-time. But, with sound health and good sense, a woman need not let herself be driven insane. It was not as if Evadne had been condemned to do nothing. There are a thousand avenues of useful activity beside making speeches or writing over one's own signature; and a woman of Evadne's intelligence would have found them. It is not likely, moreover, that such a woman would ever have made the hopeless attempt to get rid of the problem by shutting her eyes to it, or have allowed religious feeling to be to her only a "sacred anodyne" instead of a sacred stimulant.

The most unsatisfactory parts of the present book are where it touches on religion. It is hardly worth while to show up either sham love or sham religion except for the purpose of bringing out the worth and beauty of the real thing; and in the case of religion, this is not done at all adequately. But the showing up, if one-sided, is able, and has much truth in it.

There is also something of a tendency to over-exalt women at the expense of men—the natural back-swing of the pendulum after it has swung so long and so far the other way. The author might study with profit the last words of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." Bernick says:

Gather close around me, you true and faithful women. I have learned this, in these days: it is you women who are the pillars of society.

Lona answers:

Then you have learned a poor wisdom, brother-in-law. No, no; the spirits of Truth and of Freedom—these are the pillars of society!

But it is ungenerous to dwell upon flaws in a book which is thoroughly sound and sensible in its main teachings on the woman question. It pleads the cause of equal rights with rare vigor and ability, and it will do more good than a thousand sermons. It treats important moral questions with force, and from a thoroughly clean and righteous standpoint; and it is getting a wide hearing from people who would never read the sermons.

We have had in literature abundant descriptions of the feelings of an honorable man who discovers that he has married a bad woman. Since women began to write, we have had a few attempts to show the feelings of an honorable woman who discovers that she has married a bad

man. Among these were "The Fate of a Fool," by Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis. and "Reginald Archer," by the author of "Emily Chester." But neither of these commanded anything like the attention aroused by "The Heavenly Twins."

#### SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

In that beautiful old town of Beaufort, S. C., where the glorious "Red Cross Princess," Clara Barton, has her headquarters for the dispensing of relief to the sufferers by cyclone and flood, resides one whose life, in a more circumscribed sphere, is as wholly devoted to the help of the needy as Miss Barton's own. She belongs to one of South Carolina's most distinguished families, the Barnwells of Beaufort, who trace their lineage to a Norman baron who fought with the Conqueror at Hastings. A more recent ancestor was famed for his prowess in the wars with the Indians in the early settlement of our State, where he won the soubriquet of "Tuscarora John." The grandson of the Indian fighter, Robert Barnwell, received sixteen wounds before he was seventeen, in his country's service, yet lived to take a prominent position in the Legislature. He prayed that his "children should be earnest servants of Christ," and to-day this prayer is notably answered in the devoted lives of his descendants, Eliza and Charlotte Barnwell, sisters. These two were in Europe some years ago, for study and treatment, both being invalids. They spent many months in a beautiful health resort in the Black Forest of Germany, and were treated by an eminent physician there. When they regained some degree of health, they began to help the doctor in his surgical operations by rolling bandages or assisting in the nursing. Both of these ladies developed an unusual talent for nursing, and became such good angels to the people of that place that, when they started on their homeward journey, their carriage was wreathed with flowers, and a chorus of blessings mingled with the farewells to the "good little Americans." Miss Eliza Barnwell, assisted by her venerable "Sister Martha," has for the last two seasons turned her home into a house of refuge for poor gentlewomen, providing them a comfortable home at a nominal rate of board. She calls her place the "Joseph Walker Home," after her pastor. Her personal charities are not confined to this "Home," but embrace children adopted, maintained and sent to school. All this had been strictly private until the late flood and cyclone at Beaufort so crippled her resources that she plucked up courage and had a circular printed to send around in letters, hoping by this means to get help from friends.

Miss Charlotte Barnwell is connected with an institution in Baltimore, where she makes and applies plaster jackets to patients suffering from spinal curvature. She gives her work in charity, but the King's Daughters and other beneficent organizations furnish the funds to carry on the work.

I am glad to chronicle a small victory

for woman suffrage in the following from the *Charleston News and Courier*:

A debate before the Irving Literary Society of Sumter, on the question, "Should women be allowed to vote?" resulted in the affirmative side being adjudged victors.

The society "decided that the affirmative had proved conclusively that woman suffrage would be a powerful factor in elevating the ballot system of this country."

#### NATIONAL W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE DEPARTMENT.

All workers for suffrage for women are reminded of the manual, "Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents," issued by the department. It can be obtained by sending postage to Louise C. Purington, M. D., 3 Park Street, Boston; also, a Literature List. Copies have again been sent to the State Superintendents, together with the following additional suggestions for the year 1893-1894:

1. Work to have a superintendent appointed in every county or district in your State.
  2. Unite with other organizations in asking for municipal and school suffrage, as a first step.
  3. Keep the subject before the people in your State W. C. T. U. papers; also in local papers. Ask the National Department to aid you in furnishing supplements.
  4. Send items regarding your work monthly to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*, 3 Park Street, Boston.
  5. Employ one of our lecturers, or State or local talent, in the lecture field, and get the subject before the people in conferences, discussions, etc.
  6. Get the Y's and the L. T. L. to debate such subjects as "Equal Wages for Equal Work," "Municipal Affairs," "Legal Status of Women," etc.
  7. Help Kansas just now in her Woman Suffrage Amendment Campaign, with your sympathies, contributions, efforts and prayers.
  8. Signalize this year by holding *Lucy Stone Memorial Meetings*, and thus advance the cause to which her life was devoted. Material can be found in the *Union Signal* of Oct. 26, and in the *Woman's Journal* and the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*, Boston, of Oct. 21 and 28.
- LOUISE C. PURINGTON, *Nat'l Supt.*  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Associate.*

A correspondent writes from California to the *Christian Register*:

Last September, Rev. Lila Frost Sprague, wife of the pastor, preached for the first time in San Francisco. Mrs. Sprague brought her calm, sweet personality into this service; and all who participated will recall it with pleasure. On another evening Rev. U. G. B. Pierce and his wife, Rev. Florence L. Pierce, spoke on "Faith and Hope" and Mr. and Mrs. Sprague on "Charity." We do not now recall any other occasion when two married couples, all four ordained ministers, have participated in the same service. As if to round the occasion into perfection, Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, of London, who had arrived from the East the evening before, spoke of charity, with pathos and hope that could only be born of such a life-work as she has known.

MRS. JULIA B. NELSON, president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, will give a month's lecturing free of charge during the campaign for the woman suffrage amendment in Kansas.

James North writes from Boulder, Col., to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman and Mrs. S. S. Fessenden did yeoman service for the cause in our woman suffrage campaign. If they will settle in Colorado, it will not be long before they are each sent to Congress."

MRS. FRANCES J. PARKHURST, whose death is announced, had been for seventeen years matron of the city almshouse at Worcester, Mass. She was widely and favorably known among charity officials all over New England, and was respected and beloved by those in her charge. She was fifty-nine years old.

MRS. CHARLES FAULKNER and daughters have contributed funds for a bronze tablet to mark the site of Griffin's Wharf on Atlantic Avenue, where the tea was thrown overboard into Boston Harbor in 1773. The tablet will soon be put in place under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution.

DR. ELLA F. SWINNEY, formerly of New York, who has spent many years in Shanghai, China, in establishing a Woman's Hospital, was the guest of honor at a reception given recently by Dr. Phoebe Waite, Dean of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. There were at least fifty women physicians among the guests. Dr. Swinney will soon return to China.

Commenting on the passage of the woman suffrage amendment in the English House of Commons over the opposition of the government, the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

The defeat of the English ministry on a clause of the parish councils bill is not serious, because it was agreed at the outset that it should be treated as a "non-contentious measure." In fact, this bill is drawn on the lines of one brought in by the Tories. The proposal was to admit to a vote for the council all women who if men would be entitled to vote for members of Parliament; a very wise and indeed almost necessary provision, considering the nature of the affairs with which parish councils are to be called on to deal.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* says:

Civilization is having no back-set in Colorado, so far as the rights of women are concerned. There the mothers and wives and sisters are moving steadily on. The amendment to the State Constitution, granting the right of suffrage to women, not the meagre right to vote in matters of education, but in all that the term right of suffrage for men embraces, was carried by a substantial majority. Colorado now has the proud distinction of being the first State in the Union thus to gracefully yield to the inevitable. Some of the recent Territories, notably Wyoming, came into the Union with a woman's suffrage constitution, but Colorado is the first to recognize and correct the error. It is a proud distinction. It is likewise an example which other States must sooner or later follow. The idea that women must share the burdens of government, and none of the honors, is a decayed idea, most cherished where men are the most savage.

## WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. E. B. Perkins was lately ordained to the Congregational ministry at Clark, Neb.

Revs. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright were installed as pastors of the Universalist Church of the Reconciliation in Greenpoint, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 24. They propose to take a second church under their care in South Brooklyn, and will alternate in their two pulpits. Revs. Mr. and Mrs. Wright both graduated from St. Lawrence University, and were ordained last March in the Universalist church in Morrisville, Vt.

When the Woman's Home Missionary Society met in national convention recently in Toledo, O., the women occupied all the Methodist pulpits of the city on Sunday.

The *Western Christian Advocate* believes women should not keep silence in the churches. It says:

The heroic manner in which Mrs. Russell B. Pope, Coshocton, O., took hold of the church services on the "off Sunday," when Dr. Pope was away at Conference, is worthy of all praise. It shows, too, what a church left alone can do to make that Sunday an inspiration instead of a loss. Hurrah for Sister Pope!

The women of the New Church (Swedenborgian) are wheeling into line. A goodly number assembled at the rooms, No. 16 Arlington Street, Boston, last week, to listen to a paper by Mrs. Dickinson, of St. Louis, Mo., on Woman Suffrage. The dreaded subject was presented with so much gentleness and ability that many present were persuaded to entertain the idea. It may turn out that they are entertaining an angel unawares; for, according to Swedenborgian doctrine, "Angels are truths."

D. B. Nichols writes us from Mission Hill, S. D.:

"We have just closed one of the best meetings of the Yankton Congregational Association that I have been privileged to attend. This Association embraces the southeastern portion of South Dakota, reaching as far north as Howard in Miner County, and as far west as the western line of Bon Homme County, the Missouri River being the boundary line on the south. This is the first meeting of the Association that Mission Hill has been permitted to welcome. The pastor of this church, who is thoroughly in sympathy with all parts of the women's work, being chairman of the programme committee, determined at this meeting to give the women an equal share in the programme.

"The opening sermon, which was fine in thought and delivery, was preached by Rev. Alice Huntley, of Wessington Springs. Mrs. A. E. Thomson presented the American missionary work among the freedmen of the South, and captivated the audience by her graphic presentation of the subject, her logic and eloquence. We were favored also with the presence of Mrs. H. S. Caswell, of New York, editor of the *Home Missionary*, and secretary of the women's department. Any one who has listened to her word pictures of the

Home Missionary work in the New West will go ten miles to hear her again, and regard it as no hardship. With us also were Miss Lillian Joseph, who has just returned from five years' service in missionary work in Syria, and the lady evangelist Henry, who has come to our State under a call from the Home Missionary Society, to help the small churches as she is needed. One lady delegate said pleasantly to me, after listening to some of the inspiring and helpful words of the women speakers, 'Look out, or the women will get ahead of you men as expounders of the truth!' I replied that it would give me the greatest joy, for this had been my thought when this programme was arranged."

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, Mrs. Eliza M. Hickok was ordained at the Unitarian Church at Sharon, Mass. The exercises included invocation and Scripture reading by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer; sermon by Rev. Grindall Reynolds; ordaining prayer by Rev. E. A. Horton; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Carlos C. Carpenter; charge to the minister by Rev. Mary T. Whitney; concluding prayer by Rev. R. W. Savage. Mrs. Hickok's services as pastor of the Sharon church are highly appreciated.

At Le Roy, Medina County, Ohio, Miss Cornelia A. B. Andrews was ordained on Oct. 25 as pastor of the Universalist churches of Le Roy and Huntington. A friend writes: "The weather was beautiful, and Nature seemed to smile a benediction. The ordination services were solemn and impressive, yet with a note of rejoicing running all through them—rejoicing that the time has come when women can, without hindrance, take up the work Christ gave to them when he sent a woman to tell the disciples that he had risen from the dead." The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Andrew Willson, of Ravenna, Ohio, from Rom. 1:16. The ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. O. G. Colegrove, of Kent, Ohio, and the fellowship of the convention was conferred by Rev. Dr. H. L. Canfield, State Superintendent.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles, although not fully recovered from the effects of the recent railroad accident, has returned to her church in Pomona, Cal.

Rev. Amanda Deyo, who has been pastor of the Universalist Church at Scranton, Pa., for several years, recently accepted a call to a pastorate at San Diego, Cal.

The *Union Signal* relates that at a recent meeting of ministers it was soberly suggested by one of them that the husbands of wives of talent be paid sufficient salary to put extra help into their kitchens, so that their wives might devote their time to helping their husbands in church work. It is a good suggestion, so far as it goes, and shows that the duties of ministers' wives are becoming somewhat appreciated.

F. M. A.

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# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WOMEN AS LIBRARIANS.

A large number of young women are becoming interested in the comparatively new field of work opened by the demand for trained assistants in libraries, and many would enter the training classes if the demand were greater than it is. The Library School at Albany, N. Y., was the pioneer in this branch of education. Its first class was formed in 1887. The school has since been transferred to the State Library in Albany, and continues to increase its work. The success of this school led to the formation of training classes in library science at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, and the Armour Institute in Chicago, all of which are directed by graduates of the Library School. In the class at Drexel Institute, sixteen young women are enrolled. There is also a training class connected with the public library of Los Angeles, Cal. The Albany Library School stands to these classes in the relation of a college to a high school. The standard of admission is higher, and the course longer and more severe.

### WOMEN'S POLITICAL SUPERIORS.

The political superiors of women have again been manifesting their superiority. This time it was in the Italian and French Chambers of Deputies. In Italy, all the ministers resigned. When their resignations were announced, we are told:

Sig. Giolitti spoke amid a tumult of interruptions and insulting epithets. Addressing Señor Imbriana, a radical member, he said: "Your language suits you. Your insults do not soil the points of my boots." The chamber was in an uproar, the members yelling and acting like madmen. The excitement was intensified by the action of the extremists, who, rising from their seats, waved their hands in the air, and, with clenched fists, threatened Sig. Giolitti with physical violence. While all this uproar was going on, Sig. Giolitti, pale and trembling, stood surrounded by a circle of his friends, and it was evident they feared the excited extremists would try to carry their threats of violence against him into effect. There was seemingly no chance of order being restored, and Pres. Zanardelli declared the chamber prorogued.

The legislators of France have also been indulging in "scenes of tumult."

Only suppose a similar scene had taken place at a meeting of the Board of Lady Managers. Suppose the ladies had "yelled and acted like lunatics," had "waved their hands in the air, and with clenched

fists threatened" Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer "with physical violence," while a ring of her friends stood around to guard her, and after a prolonged exchange of "threats and insults," the meeting had had to be adjourned in disorder! If such a thing had happened in the Woman's Relief Corps, or the Charity Club, or the Woman Suffrage Association, or even in an obscure sewing circle among women entirely untrained in public affairs, newspapers all over the country would be quoting it as proof that women are not fit to vote. But when it is the picked statesmen of two highly civilized nations who make such a spectacle of themselves, none of these papers quote it as proof that men are unfit for politics, nor do they make any remarks about "the excitable sex." Undoubtedly there is a good deal of human nature in women, but there seems to be plenty in men as well.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

### WELLESLEY GIRLS REJOICE FOR COLORADO.

Prof. Ellen Hayes, of Wellesley College, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Some of your readers have probably already seen accounts of the reception which the Wellesley students gave to the good news from Colorado. Of 622 who were interviewed, 506 declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage. The result of this canvass of the college was at once expressed in a telegram to the Woman Suffrage Association of Colorado: 'Five hundred Wellesley women rejoice in the granting of suffrage to the women of Colorado.' This little item might be sent to certain dark corners of Boston where the belief is entertained that 'interest in woman suffrage is dying out.' If Massachusetts wishes her women to cease to want what belongs to them as intelligent citizens, she should legislate that college girls shall not study 'past politics or present history.'"

### CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Our friends are invited, before getting their Christmas presents, to examine a collection of choice books for sale at the office of the WOMAN'S COLUMN. There is no better present than a good book. You can thus supply yourself with acceptable gifts for your friends, and help the suffrage cause at the same time.

The women's gymnasium at Charlebank, Boston, closed its third year recently, with a gratifying record. During the season, 142,721 girls have attended it.

It is understood that the park commissioners are well enough satisfied with the results to add bathing facilities to the existing plant. There is also under consideration a plan to keep the gymnasium open through the winter, and to fit the track, by spraying, for women skaters.

Chicago has thirty police matrons, with a head matron over all. They have cared for 35,119 women and girls during the past year.

A correspondent of *Zion's Herald* thinks that "women as pastors would solve many of the difficulties of 'pastoral supply' in our rural communities."

Furman University, the great Baptist institution at Greenville, S. C., has opened its doors to women who wish to pursue special studies or to stand for degrees. Progressive views regarding the education of women are gaining wonderfully in Southern colleges.

Nearly 11,000 women have registered in Boston, a substantial increase over last year. The woman in Deerfield, Mass., who sued the assessors for refusing to register her, has obtained \$42.04 damages, and now all the other Deerfield women are registering.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Leagues are reminded that each auxiliary League or Club is entitled to choose from its own members one member of the State Executive Committee. When the member representing any League cannot be present at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, it is very desirable that the League should send a proxy.

MRS. EMMA P. EWING gave a series of lessons in making bread, muffins, gems, griddle cakes, etc., of corn meal, in the Iowa State Building of the World's Fair during October, which attracted large audiences, and aroused such an interest in the preparation of corn as human food in a plain practical manner, that in recognition of her services the Iowa Columbian Commission, by a unanimous vote, presented her a valuable gold medal engraved with an appropriate inscription.

MRS. ADELIA GATES, whose life and travels are described in "The Chronicles of the Cid," has had a career which would be remarkable if it were not that of an American woman. She never considered herself too young or too old to do anything which she thought worth while. Born in New England, she went through the experience of a Lowell mill hand, district school teacher and general houseworker. At thirty she began Latin, to fit for college, while earning the necessary money by two years' hard work as a maker of bird cages. At fifty she became a professional flower painter, and at sixty-three began her travels. She managed to go everywhere and see everything, on slender means. She made her way to Sahara, the Holy Land, Iceland, Egypt, and all over the continent. When her money was almost gone, she was contented with a deck passage on any sort of a boat, a third class passage on a train, or a single pony and no baggage when other travellers needed a caravan. She naturally saw and learned more than ordinary travellers. The "Cid" is the Arabic name for mistress.

# LIBERTY.

From the Armenian of Michael Nalbandian.

[Michael Nalbandian, a distinguished Armenian patriot, journalist and poet, was thrown into prison by the Russian Government for his political opinions, and died there of lung disease contracted in the prison. After his death, this poem was found written on the wall of his cell. It is forbidden in Russia to possess a picture of Nalbandian, but portraits of him, with these verses printed around the margin, are circulated privately. The twenty-fifth anniversary of his death will be celebrated in Russia this year.]

When God, who is forever free,  
Breathed life into my earthly frame—  
From that first day, by His free will  
When I a living soul became—  
A babe upon my mother's breast,  
Ere power of speech was given to me,  
Even then I stretched my feeble arms  
Forth to embrace thee, Liberty!

Wrapped round with many swaddling bands,  
All night I did not cease to weep,  
And in the cradle, restless still,  
My cries disturbed my mother's sleep.  
"O mother!" in my heart I prayed,  
"Unbind my arms and leave me free!"  
And even from that hour I vowed  
To love thee ever, Liberty!

When first my faltering tongue was freed,  
And when my parents' hearts were stirred  
With thrilling joy, to hear their son  
Pronounce his first clear-spoken word,—  
"Papa, Mamma," as children use,  
Were not the names first said by me;  
The first word on my childish lips  
Was thy great name, O Liberty!

"Liberty!" answered from on high  
The sovereign voice of Destiny:  
"Wilt thou enroll thyself henceforth  
A soldier of fair Liberty?  
The path is thorny all the way,  
And many trials wait for thee;  
Too strait and narrow is this world  
For him who loveth Liberty."

"Freedom!" I answered, "on my head  
Let fire descend and thunders burst;  
Let foes against my life conspire;  
Let all who hate thee do their worst:—  
I will be true to thee till death;  
Yea, even upon the gallows-tree,  
The last breath of a death of shame  
Shall shout thy name, O Liberty!"  
—Alice Stone Blackwell, in Boston Transcript.

## THE CLEVELAND SCANDAL.

It appears that the State regulation of vice was adopted in Cleveland, O., not by the city government, but by the Director of Police, on his own authority and without any legal warrant. He has not issued formal licenses to keepers of disorderly houses, but has required all women of bad life to report at his office for registration, and thereafter to bring weekly certificates of health. There is much indignation among the better class of citizens. At a recent Ministers' Meeting, the subject was discussed, and Rev. Dr. Mitchell voiced the general sentiment of the meeting when he said, "It is a humiliation and a disgrace to our city to have such an arrangement made and carried into effect by the Director of Police, who has no authority to do such a thing. It would be still more disgraceful to allow him to continue."

On Nov. 20, a mass meeting of women was held to protest against the action of the Director of Police. The Cleveland *Evening Post* says:

The representative women of Cleveland are not satisfied to let Director Pollner

try his scheme any longer. They want the system abandoned.

The women expressed their sentiments at a mass meeting held in the Sorosis rooms in city hall yesterday afternoon. The rooms were filled with ladies. It was a representative body, and they represented the thought and feeling of the female population. The meeting was called jointly by Sorosis and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. N. Coe Stewart was made chairman, and Mrs. C. E. Wyman, secretary of the meeting.

After prayer by Rev. Marion Murdock, of Unity Church, addresses on the moral aspect of the question were made by Mrs. W. P. Southworth, Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Mrs. E. O. Buxton, Rev. Florence Buck, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Dora Webb, Mrs. Dr. Shepherd, Mrs. H. E. Hammond, Mrs. W. G. Rose, Miss Mary Ingersoll, Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Judge Sampson, and an address on the medical aspects of the question by Dr. Martha Canfield.

The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, State regulation of vice, which destroys both home and country, is an insult to every good man and woman and a disgrace to our city, as immoral in principle and unjust in application; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, women of Cleveland in mass meeting assembled, protest against this regulation plan as proposed in the registration of fallen women. We protest against treating women alone as guilty parties, while the keepers of vile houses and the men who frequent them go free. We protest against the city of Cleveland adopting a system that has been abolished in England, condemned in her colonies and in all European governments where it has been tried except France. We ask our responsible city officials to abolish this system that is bringing to us remonstrances from the good people of New York, Boston, Chicago, Toledo and San Francisco, and that the city ordinances regarding vice be enforced.

The statement that the system has been abolished in all European countries except France is a little too sweeping. It has been abolished in England, Norway, Italy, and throughout most of Denmark and Switzerland, and is the object of a growing opposition in the countries which still retain it.

One of the Cleveland papers says the sharp criticism passed upon the Director of Police "seems only to have whetted his determination to keep right on as he has begun;" that he decidedly does not propose to change; that he is "thoroughly convinced that up to date it has been productive of good results;" and that some St. Louis doctor told him the system did much good while it prevailed in St. Louis. If "regulation" worked so well in St. Louis, how did it happen that the city council repealed it with only one dissenting vote, and that it has never been re-introduced there?

It is obvious to the best men, and to nearly all women, that a system which brutalizes the public mind and corrupts the public conscience would not be justifiable, even if it could be shown to promote the public health. The reverse has been shown conclusively. But there is a class of men who are so bent upon making it "safe" to break the Ten Commandments that they refuse to be convinced by the clearest evidence. At the recent great convention of the British and Continental Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., called attention to the fact that in India "regulation" had been condemned

as useless by official after official for many years past, but each fresh set of officials had said, "Let us try it again."

The *Philanthropist* says:

The St. Louis experiment was adopted by a trick in the municipal council, and initiated by a German official. The Cleveland police director, who usurps the prerogative of Ohio legislators, is, we understand, a German brewer. He should be promptly restrained, and if he refuses to abandon his illegal and disgraceful scheme, he should be removed from the office which he abuses.

Of course, if women could vote, it would be as much as any man's political life was worth to introduce such an ordinance in any American city. It has often been shown that women need the suffrage for their own sake. It is becoming more and more clear that they need it also for the sake of the community.—*Woman's Journal*.

## FOOD EXPOSITION IN RHODE ISLAND.

The first Food Exposition ever held in Rhode Island has just closed at Infantry Hall, Providence. The leading feature was the Domestic Science Department, organized and maintained on a purely business basis, by Mrs. Marion A. McBride, of Boston.

Cooking by electricity was done on a larger scale than ever before shown in New England, and was pronounced a great success. The electric oven baked bread, cake and meat, the broiler cooked the most delicious steak, chafing dishes cooked eggs to perfection, and many other novel utensils were in daily use. The Aladdin oven was prominent, also gas stoves of the best designs, loaned by the Providence gas people through the courtesy of George M. Ashley. The finest of cooking utensils were used and exhibited, being of granite iron ware, aluminum, Imperial iron ware, and indurated fibre.

A course of lectures was given by Miss Anna Barrows, principal of the cooking school of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Boston, Miss Anna Rugles, principal of the Providence School Kitchen, Mrs. D. A. Lincoln, author of the Boston Cook Book, Miss Elizabeth K. Burns, one of Miss Barrows' pupils, and Dr. Helen Putnam, of Providence, who gave two very valuable lectures, with demonstrated dishes, on cooking for the sick.

Among the special guests of this department were the Collegiate Alumnae Association of Brown University, women undergraduates of Brown, the Rhode Island Woman's Club, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the State Board of Education, the School Committee of the city (for the public schools took their regular lesson here) and the nurses from the Rhode Island Hospital, under the leadership of their Superintendent, Mrs. Snow. A large reception committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles Norton, acted as assistants to the manager every evening, when informal receptions followed the lecture or demonstration. Domestic Science will be studied somewhat in Rhode Island this season, and the study of cooking has been made compulsory in the Providence public schools.



## CONNECTICUT'S EXPERIMENT.

A correspondent writes from New Haven to the *Watchman*, the Baptist paper of Boston:

Connecticut is considerably interested in its new experiment. It has ventured to hold out the ballot to woman cautiously and tentatively, and woman in very encouraging numbers has taken the ballot and has voted it with energy. To be sure, her privilege only extends as far as the school election as yet, but the wider privilege will surely come in time. It is gratifying to note that many of the best women of the State have overcome their timidity, have faced the ridicule which some daily journals have seen fit to manufacture for them, and have gone to the polls in the same womanly way in which they would perform other duties, public or private. The scandalous and disgraceful conditions existing in some of our public schools, notably in Waterbury, prove that it is high time for woman's clear voice to be heard. The first and hardest step having already been taken, we may expect a steadily increasing number of women voters in our State.

## HOW COLORADO WAS CARRIED.

Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis, of Colorado, contributes to the *Woman's Journal* this week a full and extremely interesting account of the large part played in the recent campaign for woman suffrage in Colorado by the Knights of Labor and by local societies of women. Mrs. Curtis thinks these two forces, which contributed powerfully to the victory for equal rights, have received less credit from Eastern papers than they deserve. She says:

"Too much cannot be said in their praise. Certainly no class of persons ever worked more heroically for liberty. They worked, too, amid the heaviest discouragements, for Colorado was undergoing the most fearful panic in her history. Yet in spite of all unfavorable conditions and discouraging circumstances, the State league raised sufficient money to carry on a vigorous campaign and pay both the salaries and expenses of a number of speakers. A house-to-house canvass was carried on nearly all over the State. Where so many showed heroism and extraordinary zeal, it seems unfair to single out any for personal mention, yet I can not keep my pen from tracing the names of a few. The Reynolds sisters, Helen and Minnie—whom I cannot picture as separate from a yellow badge bearing a black streamer for dear Lucy Stone—these girls did a prodigious amount of work; Helen especially drudging like a zealot over an immense correspondence that was always stirring up the embers in some distant part of the State. Mrs. Louise Tyler also surmounted many discouraging obstacles, and was of immense service to the cause. The world knows of the splendid services of Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman; but Mrs. Barry Lake, of St. Louis, has not been given the credit she deserves. She canvassed the State under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, sometimes mounting upon a boot-black stand in the open air and addressing hundreds of miners when the crowd proved too large for any building in the vicinity. Her influence in the mining camps was very great."

## A WOMANLY REFORMER.

Col. T. W. Higginson, in *Harper's Bazar*, says of Mrs. Lucy Stone:

Her mere presence refuted all the popular impressions as to the unwomanly and shrieking qualities of the reformers. Like Lucretia Mott, who preceded her, she had merely to stand upon the platform to make such impressions ridiculous. "I saw for the first time Lucy Stone," wrote a lady once, after straying into a woman suffrage convention. "What business had she there—that fresh, round, rosy little woman, whose very aspect suggested a husband and a baby—what had she to do with that crowd?" That she was in fact the leader of the crowd, and the person who made it dangerous, if it was so, did not occur to the critic.

It is a fact not yet mentioned, perhaps, by her eulogists, that when the husband and the baby became actually added to the circle, she was so wholly absorbed in the new duties as at first to subordinate reform to their imperative demands. For a year or two she was hardly seen at any meetings, and with reason. "Do you suppose," she said to a friend, "that I am going to give up the care of my babies for all the reforms in the universe?" Her friend and now sister-in-law, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, was somewhat similarly preoccupied, and great were the rejoicings among the daughters of the Phillis. One of them, who has since grown wiser, wrote and printed in a book in 1864 the opinion that the brothers Blackwell had silenced their wives more effectually by marrying them than all other influences could have done in a lifetime. But it proved that the two brothers had not accomplished this result, any more than they desired it; and the two feminine reformers finally reappeared upon the scene with daughters to carry on their work. It is always dangerous to boast of having silenced reformers; they are apt to return after temporary absences, bringing their sheaves with them.

To the marriage institution she held firm allegiance, and was strongly opposed to the free-love doctrine, so called, when there was an unsuccessful attempt to interweave this with the woman suffrage movement.

Throwing herself first into the anti-slavery agitation, then into that for the rights of women, she cheerfully spent her whole life in the harness, and died in it, still cheerful. Great were the changes which she saw, and part of which she was. College after college was built or opened for women all over the land; law after law was relaxed for them; suffrage itself, the last stronghold, began to yield. She lived to see school suffrage extended to women in twenty-one States of the Union, municipal suffrage in one, full suffrage in another. In all these changes, she knew, or might have known—though little she cared for it—that her personal influence had contributed a potent share.

## BOSTON WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

A lecture on "The Women of Armenia" will be given by an Armenian gentleman at the regular monthly meeting of the Boston Woman

Suffrage League, at 3 Park Street, Monday, Dec. 4, at 7.30 P. M. An opportunity will be afforded after the lecture to ask questions. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest. The public are invited. Admission free.

## A NOBLE LIFE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Daily Journal* says:

The recent death of Lucy Stone, whose life was devoted to a perpetual championship of the rights of her sex, directs attention to the achievements of that good woman, and of those who have co-operated with her. In her early life she was the subject of sneers and jeers, and of blind and bitter contumely, for no other reason than that she believed and insisted that woman was compelled to submit to unreasonable and unjustifiable wrongs. For nearly half a century, her voice and pen were ably used in a righteous effort to arouse the American people to a sense of the wrongs heaped upon American women.

And she lived long enough to see the abundant fruits of her labors. When she first began to talk and write, strange as it may appear now, it was regarded as a disgrace for a woman to speak in public. The holy Scriptures of eternal truth were quoted, as they are yet by some, to prove woman's inferiority, and slavish subjection to man: It was held then, as it is yet by some, that woman is to be seen, but not heard, that she might listen, but must not talk outside the precincts of her own home, that she must obey, but never command or even suggest.

A great change has taken place, though the full measure of simple justice has not yet been reached. Still it is considered no crime to burden her with taxation without according representation. But she is heard and heeded as she has never been before. She may speak in public, and write books, and for the newspaper press. Her voice is heard in the church, and is beginning to be heard in the State. In a number of States she is accorded suffrage in a modified form, and in two of them it is nearly complete. She presides over public meetings, and expresses her views on moral, social and economic questions. Her rights have been recognized to some extent, and the enlargement of her powers is being seriously considered. Great progress has been made along the line, and long before the close of her long life, Lucy Stone saw her work prospering, results multiplying, and growing in strength and importance. She lived long enough to enjoy the universal respect and esteem of her countrywomen and countrymen as well. And though she sleeps in her New England grave, her words live after her, and will continue to live, and continue to accomplish results deemed impossible when she took the platform as champion or equal rights nearly fifty years ago.

Nineteen years ago two graduates of Mt. Holyoke founded the Huguenot Seminary at Wellington, Cape Colony, under urgent appeals to open an institution which would give the girls of South Africa some of the educational advantages of their American sisters. The faculty now numbers twenty, and more than a thousand young women, descendants of Dutch, French, and English settlers, have gone out from the school. The standard of education has been gradually raised until the pupils compete successfully at the government and University examinations at Cape Town. The school is self-supporting, and supports some missionaries whom it has trained.

Mrs. KATE UPSON CLARK regrets exceeding that a characterization of woman suffragists as "shriekers" should be seriously attributed to her. In a recent speech, she did allude by this term to a certain faction, but in a purely humorous sense, which the reporters failed to convey. Mrs. Clark is and always has been a suffragist; has done much work for the cause, and hopes to do much more before she dies.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* (Boston) of Dec. 2 are a biographical sketch and portrait of Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, of New Orleans; *Russian Women in Swiss Universities*, by Louise Nydegger; *The Forces that Carried Colorado*, by Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis; *Industrial Schools for Southern Girls*; *College Women*; *Women in the Churches*; *Newspaper Women*; *Educational Notes*; tributes to Mrs. Lucy Stone; *The Charlesbank Gymnasium*; *Work of an Alabama Girl*; an extended report of the annual meeting of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association; and the weekly *New York Letter*, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. Five cents per copy.

HELEN KELLER, the gifted blind, deaf and dumb girl who learned to speak while in the Perkins Institute, and whose friends in Boston are a host, will spend the winter at Hulton, Pa., with her teacher. Having raised funds to educate poor little Tommy Stringer, she is now working to establish a free public library in her native place, Tusculum, Ala. There is no library in the town, and a large proportion of the three thousand inhabitants are poor. Land has been given for a site, and now Helen appeals for books, and for money to erect a building. The list of contributors to the building fund will be kept and published in her father's paper, the *North Alabamian*. Mrs. Charles E. Inches, 386 Beacon Street, Boston, will acknowledge, and, when desired, send for contribution of books. Boston ought to be able from its surplus of books to stock generously the Helen Keller Public Library.

LADY ABERDEEN, wife of the new governor-general of Canada, is a direct descendant of Robert Bruce. She was born in 1857, the youngest daughter of Lord Tweedmouth. She passed much of her youth in the Scottish Highlands, and was often the child companion of Mr. Gladstone. In 1887 she married the Earl of Aberdeen. They have had five children, of whom four are living. She has become widely known for her charities and philanthropy, as is her husband. The Countess organized the Haddo House Association, now numbering 6,000 associate members, whose object is the elevation of working women. She has also devoted much time and labor to ameliorating the condition of women in Ireland, and was the prime mover and organizer of the Irish Village at the World's Fair in Chicago. Before leaving for Canada, the Countess of Aberdeen accepted the honorary presidency of a committee which is being formed in Scotland for presenting a gigantic memorial to the Prime Minister in favor of woman suffrage.

## "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

# Boston Tea Party.

In accordance with the last expressed wish of Lucy Stone, the 120th Anniversary of the historic and world-famous "Boston Tea Party" of 1773, when the patriots of Boston emphasized their assertion that "taxation without representation is tyranny," by throwing overboard three cargoes of British tea in Boston harbor, will be celebrated under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association by

## A TEA PARTY IN FANEUIL HALL, Saturday, December 16,

from 5 to 9.30 P.M. From 5 to 7 o'clock, tea and refreshments will be served from tables presided over by various well-known ladies, and the occasion will be delightfully social and informal. From 7.30 to 9.30 P.M. there will be addresses by several eloquent and distinguished speakers, among whom we are permitted to announce Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Wendell Phillips Stafford, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer. The hall will be beautifully decorated, there will be choice

### VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

and we confidently anticipate one of the most brilliant and successful occasions we have ever had. The recent glorious victory in Colorado, whereby woman suffrage has been engrafted in the Constitution of the State by a majority of over 7,500; the passage, in spite of government opposition, of an amendment enfranchising women in Parish Councils elections, in the British House of Commons; and the adoption of full woman suffrage in New Zealand, are significant evidences of the rapid spread of our movement over which we may well rejoice; and loyalty to the dear leader whose happy suggestion and earnest wish it was that we should observe this historic occasion, demands that we should not only recount our triumphs, but should renew our protest against the ancient wrong which the revolutionary fathers would not tolerate, but which still continues in over forty States of this Union. This year also marks the 25th anniversary of the formation of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

### PRICE OF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TICKETS are now for sale at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, and as the number is limited, early application should be made by those who do not wish to be disappointed.

ANNA D. HALLOWELL,  
JUDITH W. SMITH,  
AMANDA M. LOUGEE,

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ABBY E. DAVIS,  
FRANCIS J. GARRISON,

Committee of Arrangements.

### TEACHERS' WAGES.

The New England *Journal of Education* is authority for the following statement:

There are but 185 male teachers in Boston's public schools to the 1,372 women pedagogues. The average salary of the men per month is \$246.06; that of the women, \$70.69.

Yet, in the face of this discrimination against women teachers in salaries, there are people in Boston who complacently aver that all the rights for women for which Lucy Stone zealously labored have been granted save the right to vote.

### MORE WOMEN FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD.

In view of the fact that half the children in the public schools are girls, that nearly all the teachers are women, and that women have some special qualifications for dealing with women and children, it would be useful and sensible to have more women than at present on the Boston School Board.

When the Republican and Democratic parties this year agreed to nominate the same ticket for school committee, it was a source of regret to many friends of the schools that among the ten candidates on the union ticket there was only one woman. When Mrs. Emily A. Fifield was nominated the last time, although she was on the ticket of only one of the great parties, she received more votes than any other candidate—more even

than men who had secured the joint nomination of both Republicans and Democrats. After so emphatic a testimony by the people to her eminent fitness, the politicians could hardly do less than renominate her this year. But no other woman is nominated with her.

I hope all those who regard it as important to have more women on the board will cast a vote, not only for Mrs. Fifield, but also for Mrs. Esther F. Boland, who is the only other woman in nomination this year. Mrs. Boland has been nominated by the Prohibitionists and the Independent Women Voters. She is well qualified for the position. She is the wife of a physician, the mother of children, and an exceptionally intelligent and clear-headed young woman, with executive ability enough for six. We may not succeed in electing her this time; but if she runs ahead of her ticket, the politicians will see that the people want more women on the board, and will govern themselves accordingly in their nominations next year.

A. S. B.

**German Governess.**—A German lady, from Hanover, wishes a situation as governess. Teaches German and English branches, and Kindergarten. Would take entire care of children, if not too young. Address BERTHA K. DONSTRUP, 28 John Street, Providence, R. I.

**Position Wanted.**—By a lady who worked for some time with Wendell Phillips, also with John J. Stevens, and who is an experienced bookkeeper and cashier, a position for bookkeeping or general office work. Best references for ability and trust. Address HELEN MAR, 50 Hereford Street, Boston. Reference, T. W. Ripley, 138 Congress Street, Boston.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### THE OLD SOUTH REFUSED.

The trustees of the Old South Church have refused the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association the use of it for the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, on Dec. 16. The historic church is freely rented for meetings on a great variety of other subjects, and there is every reason to believe that the refusal in this case is due to pure prejudice against the modern application of the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Mr. F. J. Garrison writes: "To this complexion has it come at last, that the Old South Church closes its doors to a celebration of the Boston Tea Party, in which such eminent citizens as the Governor-elect of the Commonwealth (Mr. Greenhalge), the military historian of Massachusetts (Col. Higginson), the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (Mrs. Howe), and the woman (Mrs. Livermore) who was one of the prime organizers of the first great Sanitary Fair of war days, are to participate and speak; a celebration, too, suggested and inspired by Lucy Stone, who, as was well said at her funeral, has taken her place as one of the founders of the true republic. Let the public show their opinion of such narrowness and bigotry by thronging to Faneuil Hall, which has been granted by the city for this occasion, and which, next to the Old South, is the most fitting place for it. The eloquence of the speakers will not be lessened by the closing of the Old South's doors."

### THE HARVARD ANNEX.

It is difficult to say whether the friends of the higher education are to be congratulated or condoled with upon the action just taken in regard to the Harvard Annex. It is proposed to name the Annex "Radcliffe College," for the first woman who ever made a gift of money to Harvard, and to ask the Legislature to authorize Radcliffe College to grant degrees. The president and fellows of Harvard are made the board of visitors of the new college, an arrangement which it is stipulated that the president and fellows may terminate when they please; and no instructor or examiner is to be appointed or retained at Radcliffe College without their approval. On the other hand, the president of Harvard is to countersign the diplomas granted by Radcliffe College, and affix to them the Harvard seal, if au-

thority to do so be granted him by the Legislature.

At first sight, this seems unsatisfactory. So far as appears, the students of Radcliffe College will not have the full Harvard degree, and what is worse, they will not have the full Harvard instruction. A Harvard professor, in case he has any time and strength left, after his main work of teaching the young men is performed, may devote it to teaching the young women, if he chooses. Some professors will choose to do so, and some will not. There is no hint of co-education. When the elective class in Sanskrit at Harvard consists of one young man and the same class at Radcliffe College consists of one young woman, the Sanskrit professor will still have to give every lecture twice over, each time to an audience of one, as actually happened a few years ago. And of course he will have to be paid more for giving the lecture twice than for giving it once. Thus, instead of receiving the same instruction as the young men at the same cost, the young women will continue to receive a portion only of the same instruction, and at a higher cost.

The managers of the Annex have shown so much wisdom and discretion in their course hitherto, that, if this is all they asked, it is probable they knew it was all they could get at present. Regarded as a finality, it would be decidedly unsatisfactory. But if it be the entrance of the camel's nose, it may be a legitimate cause for rejoicing. The smallness of the present concession is shown by the fact that the measure passed the Harvard board of overseers without opposition. A. S. B.

### IT WORKS WELL.

A despatch from Topeka to the Kansas City Times says: "Judge Riner, of Wyoming, who is presiding over the United States circuit and district courts in this city, believes in equal suffrage. In Wyoming, he says, equal suffrage has proved a great success by purifying politics. Politicians who are inclined to use corrupt and disreputable means to accomplish a purpose have been suppressed, and only honest men can be elected to office, because as soon as the women find out that a candidate is dishonest they proceed to fight him regardless of politics. The percent. of women who vote, Judge Riner says, is as large as that of the men."

There has been a large registration of women this year to vote for school committee in Fitchburg, Mass.

Municipal Suffrage Leagues for women have been organized in the wards of Grand Rapids, in Sparta, Casnovia, White Cloud, Newaygo, Hastings, Bay City and Saginaw, Mich. A large number of women's organizations have made the study of municipal government a part of their winter programme.

Are you wondering what to give your friend for Christmas? Make her—or, still better, him—a present of a year's subscription to the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

The Working Women's Protective Union of New York has during the past year aided 740 women by giving them advice or employment, and has adjusted 457 difficulties with employers.

MISS GERTRUDE MITCHELL, of Liverpool, 18 years of age, has achieved the first place in all England and Wales in the examinations for the Queen's scholarship. Her triumph is gained over 4,750 competitors.

MISS SARAH WENTWORTH, who superintended a model kitchen at the World's Fair, has been invited to take charge of the cooking for 2,000 persons at the huge Illinois Insane Asylum at Kankakee.

MISS ALICE B. GOODLEY, of Media, Pa., has passed the preliminary examination before the bar examining board, and has registered as a law student in the office of ex-Judge John M. Broomall.

DR. MARY A. SUGANUMA has been granted permission by the Japanese government to practise as a physician in Nagasaki. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman who was graduated from a medical college in Ohio. She became a Japanese subject on her marriage with Mr. Suganuma, a government official in Osaka. Dr. Suganuma is the first woman physician permitted to practise in Japan.

The daughter of the late Professor Windscheid, the famous German authority on Roman law, has been graduated from the University of Heidelberg with the degree of Ph.D. Fraulein Windscheid is the first woman to be admitted to the old seat of learning with the privilege of taking her degree. She passed a brilliant examination. The University, it is said, will probably be opened to women before long.

Several newspapers have asserted that the newly-enfranchised Colorado women will be able to vote for State officers only, and that, in order to enable them to vote for federal officers, a change of the U. S. Constitution would be necessary. There is no foundation whatever for this statement, and it is difficult to see how such a mistake arose. The U. S. Constitution leaves the States free to fix their own qualifications for suffrage, except that it forbids them to disfranchise anyone on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It furthermore provides that in each State those persons who are entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature shall be entitled also to vote for members of the U. S. House of Representatives. The women of Wyoming have voted for President of the United States and for all federal officers ever since Wyoming was admitted as a State; and the women of Colorado will do the same.

TO MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGISTS.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, the following committee was chosen to draw up a provisional plan of work for the coming year, to be submitted to the Association at its annual meeting on Dec. 15: Miss Blackwell of Boston, Mrs. Blood of Winchester, Mrs. Smith of East Boston, Mrs. Davis of West Newton, Mrs. Brown of Waltham. This committee is anxious to prepare as good a plan of work as possible, and will be grateful for suggestions. Anyone who has ideas as to new lines of work, or as to ways of pushing the old lines more effectively, is earnestly requested to send such suggestions to the chairman of the committee, that they may be incorporated in the report.

Under the new constitution, each auxiliary League or Club is entitled to send to the annual meeting one delegate at large, and one more for each twenty-five paid-up members. In the election of officers, the delegates present from each local League will cast the full vote to which the organization represented by them is entitled. This is in the interest of fairness to the more distant Leagues, which may not be able to send full delegations. The president of each League is *ex-officio* a vice-president of the State Association, and each League chooses from among its own membership one member of the State executive committee.

Each League is invited, as usual, to send a five-minutes' report of its work, to be read at the annual meeting by a representative from the League, if possible; if not, by some one else. *It is important that a copy of every such report, or a summary of its chief points, should be sent to the secretary, Mrs. O. Augusta Cheney, Natick, Mass., or to me, several days in advance of Dec. 15, in order that a condensed account of the year's work by the Leagues all over the State may be compiled and be in readiness for the reporters at the annual meeting. We shall not have half so good a report in the daily papers if this is not done. Notice of this has already been sent to each League, but attention is called to the matter again, because of its importance.*

The morning meeting on Dec. 15, in the parlors of Park Street Church, will be devoted to the reading and discussion of the plan of work, the election of officers, and the reading of as many reports from the Leagues as time will permit. At 2.30 P. M., in the same place, there will be addresses by good speakers, and the remaining reports from the Leagues will be taken up. The Tea Party on the evening of Dec. 16 will be devoted to addresses, music, refreshments and enjoyment, and promises to be a brilliant affair.

There will undoubtedly be a crowd at the Tea Party; there always is, on such festive occasions; but we would urge upon all who are really interested the importance of attending the business meeting and taking a part in planning the real work of the coming year. Mrs. Lucy Stone, being unable to be present at the suffrage convention in Washington last

January, sent a little note of greeting, in which she said:

Wherever woman suffragists are gathered together in the name of equal rights, there am I always in spirit with them. . . . We may surely rejoice now when there are so many gains won and conceded, and when favorable indications are on every hand. The way before us is shorter than that behind. But the work still calls for patient perseverance and ceaseless endeavor. The end is not yet in sight, but it cannot be far away.

Let us then gird ourselves anew for this "patient perseverance and ceaseless endeavor," and take up the work at the annual meeting as if she were still in spirit with us.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WOMEN AND PRIZE-FIGHTS.

Prof. E. D. Cope, that pseudo-scientific opponent of equal rights for women, has discovered a new argument against woman suffrage. In an article in the *Open Court* on "The Effeminization of Man," he declares that the laws against prize-fighting are "preposterous," and that the public sentiment against it "shows how widely the effeminization of man has proceeded in this country." "Of course," the astonishing professor continues, "it is impossible for an effeminate man, as it is for a woman, to understand how a man can receive blows without becoming angry"—as if the chief objection to prize-fights were the supposition that the combatants lost their tempers! After considerable discourse on the advantages of this manly sport, and the perils to the republic that must result from its discouragement, Prof. Cope says, in conclusion: "I leave to the imagination of my readers what would be the effect of woman suffrage on the situation." And this he evidently regards as a clinching argument against equal suffrage.

THE ANNA ELLA CARROLL FUND.

Editor Woman's Column:

Last year the attention of your readers was called to the urgent need of help for the noble woman who planned the Tennessee campaign, so decisive for the success of the Union armies at the time of our civil war.

The testimony given by Benjamin F. Wade, chairman of the committee for the conduct of the war, and of Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, who received the plan from Miss Carroll in person, places its authorship beyond all controversy, and it was so acknowledged by military committees both of the Senate and the House. Scott testified that the plan had saved the country millions of dollars, and secured the triumph of the Union cause. Yet this great national benefactress has been left unrewarded, and dependent, through years of illness in extreme old age, on a sister who has heroically struggled for her support, and who would have sunk under her hopeless burden had it not been for the invaluable though limited aid secured to her through your columns and those of the *Woman's Tribune* of Washington, and from private individuals interested in the case.

It is time now for a new effort in her behalf. She is nearly 79 years old, and has been confined to her bed by paralysis for many years. Three or four times she has seemed at the point of death, but the wonderful vigor of her natural constitution has carried her through, leaving her at each successive attack on a lower level and in a more helpless condition.

At present her sister, who, owing to severe illness, lost her government position as clerk in the Treasury, is wholly absorbed in the arduous nursing required.

Last year, in response to our appeal, a lady nobly offered to be one of five to contribute \$100 a year for the remainder of Miss Carroll's life. No others volunteering, she generously sent the \$100 at the time of Miss Carroll's last severe attack. It carried her through, and was an aid of incalculable value. But the burden continued. Miss Carroll is now very low, and the need is great. Cannot the other four be found to comfort the last days of our national benefactress by immediate help? Miss Carroll's address is 718 Twenty-First Street, Washington, D. C.

S. ELLEN BLACKWELL,  
1710 F Street, Washington, D. C.

THE WOMEN OF ARMENIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Boston Woman Suffrage League was held Monday evening at 3 Park Street.

Mr. A. Abovian gave a very interesting lecture on "The Women of Armenia." This is a mountainous country of Western Asia, lying around Mount Ararat, and watered by the Euphrates, Tigris, Araxes and Choruk. According to tradition, it was the site of the Garden of Eden; but Turkish misgovernment has turned the earthly paradise into a hell. The speaker described the beauty of the country, the variety of its products, the skill of the women in making silks, cotton and woollen cloth, carpets and embroidery; their dress, education and singular social customs; the elaborate marriage ceremonies, including some strange rites derived from heathen times; the poetic spirit of the people, and their wild legends. Armenia is full of folklore; the woods, mountains and lakes are peopled with spirits; even the flowers have spirits. The women are the custodians of the folk poetry. Specimens were given of the stories told around the fire on winter nights. A curious custom forbids a young wife to speak to her husband's parents or to any men until a year or more after her marriage. She must not even speak to her husband except when they are alone. Amusing illustrations were given of the pantomime to which the poor bride is reduced when she wants to have wood or water brought in, or to call the family to dinner. The form of life is patriarchal. The grandfather conducts the family prayers. After his death, this office passes not to the eldest son, as in most Oriental countries, but to the grandmother. All her descendants, even men of fifty or sixty years of age, must obey her. When she walks abroad, the men bow down to her and the younger women kiss her hand. She sits in the public assembly of the village, and takes part in the discussion of public questions. The Armenians are one of the most ancient races in the world. Their country is mentioned by Xenophon and Ezekiel, and in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Assyria. All the nations that surrounded them have passed away, but they remain, though their country has been harried with fire and sword for centuries. The speaker ascribed the per-



manence of the Armenian race to the virtue of their women, and the exceptional purity and stability of their family life. Even in their heathen days, polygamy was unknown among them. They have been a Christian nation for more than 1,500 years, and have undergone perpetual persecution for their faith from the surrounding Oriental peoples. The atrocities of the Turkish rule under which they now suffer are beyond description. A few months ago, a young man who had fallen under suspicion from the government fled and hid himself. The Turkish police came repeatedly to his mother's house and tortured her to make her tell where her son was hidden; but she did not know. At last, in despair, she filled her house with straw, set it on fire, ascended to the roof and perished in the flames, saying that it was better to fall into the fire than into the hands of the Turks. The Turkish prisons are overflowing with innocent persons, men, women and children, upon whom all sorts of cruelties are inflicted. In answer to questions as to what Americans could do to help Armenia, Mr. Abovian said a society had been formed last summer, including a number of influential Boston people, for the study of Armenian literature and the collection and diffusion of information on the Armenian question. It was not political in its aims; but if American public opinion could be awakened in behalf of the Armenians, it would help them to secure from Turkey the reforms promised by the treaty of Berlin. Their demands are moderate. They want only freedom of religion and of education, and security for their lives and property and for the honor of their families.

#### FRANCES WILLARD ON MRS. STONE.

Frances E. Willard contributes to Lady Henry Somerset's paper, the *London Woman's Herald*, an appreciative sketch of Mrs. Lucy Stone. Miss Willard says: "From my earliest recollection I have known of her character and work, for she was a student in Oberlin College when my parents were there, and I used to hear my mother speak of the independence of character of Lucy Stone, which led her to decline on graduation day the honors she had earned, because the essay she had written was to be read by the Professor of English Literature instead of by its author." Miss Willard gives an outline of Mrs. Stone's life, and says: "As a pioneer in the most unpopular of all reforms, Mrs. Stone has perhaps suffered more than almost any of her associates. When the 'woman movement' has moved on to victory, and no artificial limitations hedge her from helping humanity to the limit of her power, the name of Lucy Stone will stand beside that of John Hampden in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Miss Willard, in the same article, says:

If there is a man living to-day who deserves the grateful acclaim of enlightened womanhood, it is Henry B. Blackwell, who, by his powers of speech and pen, might have won for himself a place in the Senate, but who for nearly forty years has been the chivalrous comrade of Lucy Stone in all her difficult and heroic task. We often read of men as "indulgent husbands," the very term being by its implications a degradation to the husband and the wife to whom it relates, for if he is "indulgent" then he is master, and there is no possibility of equal-handed justice between two persons when one is "indulgent" and the other "indulged." The phrase is offensive to thoughtful women,

or ought to be. No one would scorn its application to himself with stronger emphasis than Henry B. Blackwell, nor will any doubt this who read the protest which he united with Mrs. Stone in making at the time of their marriage. This protest was widely copied and derided by the press, but the laws against which it was directed have been mostly repealed, replaced, or greatly modified since 1855.

#### "BEAUTIFUL SANITY."

At a recent memorial service for Mrs. Lucy Stone, Rev. Charles G. Ames said:

Among the hundred things that might be said, I want to speak of one quality of Lucy Stone, which was the condition of many others. She was a person of extraordinary sanity. Dr. Bartol described Starr King as "that healthy man—nothing the matter with him!" This phrase goes very far. Most of us have more or less the matter with us; our machinery rattles and goes out of gear; we are easily unbalanced; we lose self-possession under the pressure of distracting influences. But she was calm amid all distractions; self-possessed, because having a sound mind happily encased in a sound body. And self-possession means so much! Whatever measure of wisdom was given to this woman, whatever measure of power, whatever quality of virtue, she had it all with her; she could utilize it on any occasion; she could throw the whole of that fine force into anything she did; she had it all at command. This is what I mean by her extraordinary sanity, which was something indeed to covet. One consequence was that she got the full benefit of something which we largely miss. Her moral sense went into all her life. It shone inside her intelligence like a central lamp, and illuminated her very reason. It helped her to see the right unobscured by anything else. No matter how clear a man's intelligence is, if his conscience is demoralized, there will be a bar of cloud across the sun. She was sane in that respect, because her reason held her conscience, so to speak, in its very heart. This enabled her to throw her best self into the movement she represented. Her whole being was present in every speech she made, in every article she wrote, in her very countenance, luminous as the sunlight. And we who looked and listened, loved! We loved because we could not help it. Hatred, scorn, contempt, were conquered by her personality. Opposition went out ashamed of itself, or those who came to scoff remained to pray.

This beautiful sanity was worth more to the cause than all her arguments. It compelled respect. It protected the reputation of the entire movement.

If a white-robed angel were sent on a mission from the skies, and left to walk through the darkest passages of the earth, that angel would come out of all the smutch white-robed and unstained still. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, there is a scene in which the vile ones throw mud at the pure; but no mud can cling; for purity is its own protection. I think, though Lucy Stone's sensibilities as a woman might be hurt by ridicule and caricature, she was just as fearless in the midst of any exposure as that angel might be in the slums of the North End. This was a part of her sanity.

Let us say again that every such life enriches the world; it remains as a permanent inspiration for us all. Many good lives are lived—God knows how many. We continually discover, with glad surprise, that there is more good in the earth than we had thought. All around us, unrecognized until they vanish, are men and women who walk as in His sight and by His guidance. So this compound of sweetness and light, this beautiful sanity in the heart and life of the woman

whose memory we celebrate, is something to put into our thanksgiving on this occasion and all the rest of our lives.

And we, too—shall we ever learn how to render good for evil, how to let our light shine even amid clouds and darkness, and how to bestow our service where it is most needed?

And will there be successors to such a life? Yes, multitudes! Those who rise up and call her blessed are many, and they have caught something of her spirit. There are young women now walking in flowery paths where she walked along stony ways, with bleeding feet, that her sisters might have happier days. They will not forget it; they will not be ungrateful. They will catch the inspiration of her courage, her faithfulness; and whatever battles are yet to be fought, they will help fight them. She will have successors who will not only cherish her name and keep her memory green, but will take up and carry the burden from which she has been released. Blessed name, blessed memory! She has gone to

"Join that choir invisible  
Whose music is the gladness of the world."

#### WOMEN WHO HAVE NO TIME.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania W. S. A., Miss Jane Campbell said:

There is another class of women who are really disheartening, the women who believe that suffrage should be exercised by women, and yet will not lift a finger to aid in effecting this great reform. This is a large and constantly growing class. Too logical, too clear-minded not to recognize almost at a glance the justice of the claim made by women for the ballot, yet without the moral stamina to take up arms like a valiant soldier and fight for the right. This is truly the disheartening class of women. We see them all around us, and we hear on every side this excuse or the other for their supineness. They have no time; and yet they belong to this literary society or that charitable organization, or the club that cooks dinners for poor people, or the society that makes aprons for the needy. Yes, they can find time for all this, while the work that is waiting for them, the work that will help all women, help wives, help mothers, help little children, especially little girls, help wage-earners, is almost at a stand-still because there is so much to do, and so few to do it. These blind, misguided women cannot see that had they the power to cast a little piece of paper quietly in a box, on a certain Tuesday, they could effect directly what they want in the way of municipal reform, which would be much more dignified, much more to the point than the work of all the associations in the country combined, organized for the purpose of influencing voters to carry out any needed reform.

I am convinced, were women to stop immediately all work in organizations, even charitable ones, and firmly resolve to work for suffrage alone, that suffrage would be given to us in an incredibly short space of time.

#### CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Our friends are invited, before getting their Christmas presents, to examine a collection of choice books for sale at the office of the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*. There is no better present than a good book. You can thus supply yourself with acceptable gifts for your friends, and help the suffrage cause at the same time. Come in and look at them.

MISS JENNIE H. SUMNER, of Uxbridge, Mass., was recently examined and granted a certificate by the Board of Registration in Pharmacy.

The total number of women registered in Boston to vote at this year's school election is 10,313. Those newspapers which are always prompt to mention any decline in the registration of women are invited to note this increase.

MISS SPENCE, of South Australia, will leave Boston on Monday for a tour of meetings in New York. On Jan. 11, she will return to this city to speak before the Round Table Club, and can then accept a few more lecture engagements in this vicinity. Her address meantime will be the Margaret Louisa Home, New York City.

FRAU OLGA WISSINGER FLORIAN, a Vienna artist, received a medal at the Columbian Exposition. Frau Florian paints figures and landscapes. She received honorable mention at Paris in 1888; a diploma of honor in London in 1891; the Ottoman Medal for Arts, and the Golden Bavarian Medal for Arts and Sciences. She is a member of the Munich Society of Arts, and one of the Committee of the Society of Women Artists in Vienna.

MISS FRANCES JOHNSON, of Washington, D. C., who assisted in photographing the Annapolis students at the World's Fair, has been engaged as an expert to assist in making the photographic illustrations for the report of the United States Government. She has already made several hundred negatives of various sections of the buildings, and she works on an equal footing with the men in charge, among whom is T. W. Smillie, of the Smithsonian Institute, the first authority on scientific photography.

MISS KATHERINE DAVIS, who had charge of the model home at the World's Fair, where the experiment was made to show how far \$500 a year would go toward providing for a family of five, is now at the head of the College Settlement at Philadelphia. She is giving a course of lectures on "Household Economics" at the Philadelphia Seminary. This school teaches the girls the fundamentals of housekeeping, not merely cooking, but all that concerns the house and its hygienic requirements.

DR. JAMES E. RHOADS, president of Bryn Mawr College, lately resigned on account of failing health, and the trustees elected Miss M. Carey Thomas, Ph.D., the accomplished dean of the faculty, president of the college, her appointment to take effect at the close of the present academic year, September 1st, 1894. Miss Thomas took the degree of A.B. at Cornell University in 1877. During the following five years she studied at the Johns Hopkins University and the Universities of Leipzig and Zürich. From the last-named University she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *summa cum laude*, in 1882, and in 1883 she studied in the University of Paris. In 1884 she was elected dean of the faculty of Bryn Mawr. Miss Thomas has taken an important part in the organization of the college, and it will no doubt continue to prosper under her administration.

"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

1773—1893.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAST EXPRESSED WISH OF LUCY STONE, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association invites all men and women who believe that "taxation without representation is tyranny" to unite in celebrating the 120th Anniversary of the

BOSTON TEA PARTY OF 1773,

When the patriots of Boston proclaimed their determination to resist such tyranny by throwing overboard three cargoes of British tea in Boston Harbor. To this end we shall hold

A TEA PARTY IN FANEUIL HALL,  
Saturday, December 16,

from 5 to 9.30 P. M. From 5 to 7 o'clock, tea and coffee, salads and other refreshments will be served from tables presided over by Mrs. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT, Mrs. MARY B. SCHLESINGER, Miss ANNE WHITNEY, Mrs. EMILY A. FIFIELD, Mrs. FANNY B. AMES, Mrs. ANNA D. HALLOWELL, and other well-known ladies, and the occasion will be delightfully social and informal. From 7.30 to 9.30 P. M. there will be addresses by several eloquent and distinguished speakers.

COL. T. W. HIGGINSON will preside,

and among those who have promised to speak on the occasion are

Hon. F. T. GREENHALGE, Governor-elect of Massachusetts;  
Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE,  
WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD, Esq., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the eloquent young lawyer who won a large majority for woman suffrage in the Vermont Legislature;  
Mrs. CARRIE LANE CHAPMAN, who has just returned from Colorado, and will tell how the woman suffrage amendment was carried in that State;  
HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Esq.;

Rev. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, of Providence, R. I.;

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ROGER WOLCOTT will also be present.

The hall will be beautifully decorated. There will be choice

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

and we confidently anticipate one of the most brilliant and successful occasions we have ever had. The recent glorious victory in Colorado, whereby woman suffrage has been engrafted in the Constitution of the State by a majority of over 7,500; the passage, in spite of government opposition, of an amendment enfranchising women in Parish Councils elections, in the British House of Commons; and the adoption of full woman suffrage in New Zealand, are significant evidences of the rapid spread of our movement over which we may well rejoice; and loyalty to the dear leader whose happy suggestion and earnest wish it was that we should observe this historic occasion, demands that we should not only recount our triumphs, but should renew our protest against the ancient wrong which the revolutionary fathers would not tolerate, but which still continues in over forty States of this Union. This year also marks the 25th anniversary of the formation of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

PRICE OF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TICKETS are now for sale at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, and at the OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE, corner of Washington and School Streets, and as the number is limited, early application should be made by those who do not wish to be disappointed.

ANNA D. HALLOWELL,  
JUDITH W. SMITH,  
AMANDA M. LOUGEE,

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ABBY E. DAVIS,  
FRANCIS J. GARRISON,

Committee of Arrangements.

SCATTER THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, at its recent annual meeting, passed the following resolution:

We believe that funds cannot be more wisely used than in circulating suffrage literature; and, on account of its extreme cheapness, we urge clubs, committees and workers to sow the WOMAN'S COLUMN broadcast.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for Dec. 9 are an article on the recent movement for dress reform among the students of the University of Minnesota, by Mrs. Frances E. Russell; a memorial article on Miss Mary Yeargio, of South Carolina, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young; and reports of the annual meetings of the Kansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Suffrage Associations.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LUCY STONE.

To any one sending a new subscriber to the *Woman's Journal*, at the trial price of \$1.50, will be sent a cabinet photograph of Mrs. Lucy Stone, either the likeness taken of her as a woman in the prime of life, or that which shows her as an elderly woman in a white cap. The latter is the favorite with most people.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS.

A copy of "The Heavenly Twins," by Mme. Sarah Grand, is offered as a premium to any one sending two new subscribers to the *Woman's Journal* at \$1.50 each. This is the most remarkable equal rights novel of the year. Everyone should read it.



# The Woman's Column.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 16, 1893.

No. 50.

## The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

**Alice Stone Blackwell.**

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### LATEST NEWS FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, COLO., DEC. 9, 1893.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

Since I last wrote you, the State canvass of the suffrage vote has been held, and the Governor has issued his proclamation to the effect that women may vote in Colorado under the same restrictions as men. The law takes effect immediately, and the first collision with it is in South Denver and Globeville, where special elections were ordered on the subject of annexation to Denver. No provision having been made in either place for the registration of the new voters, it transpires that the election would be illegal, and South Denver has postponed its election until the regular spring election in April. Probably Globeville will pursue the same course. There will be no spring election in Denver, but there will be in most of the suburbs, and many other places in the State, and the women are already registering and organizing for political study. Two applications came yesterday for Mrs. Tyler to organize new leagues and get them started in the new line of work. More applications are expected, and in general over the State a good deal of interest is manifested, and most of the leagues are adopting some line of study.

One of the first results of the proclamation was the appointment of a large number of women as notaries, all of whom are now acting in that capacity. Most of these women are stenographers who find notarial power a great advantage.

The State Equal Suffrage Association has moved its headquarters to 321 Charles Block, where correspondence may be addressed. The rooms are open every day, and a constant stream of callers manifest the general interest in the new order of things. The Association has begun its regular course of study, and had an unusually large attendance on the first evening of the course, Dec. 4. A large business meeting was held Dec. 5, at which were read the reports of the Treasurer and State organizer, and of all the campaign committees. Judging from the enthusiasm with which the reports were received, the members thoroughly appreciate the hard work that has been done and the methods pursued to accomplish the victory.

The majority, 6,347, was not so large as expected, as the Mexican counties, which reserved their count until the rest were all in, sent in heavy majorities against.

Special returns from the State show that everywhere the opposition consisted of foreigners, liquor men and the gambling element, and those politicians who are dependent upon these elements for votes. The fact is established that the opposition to suffrage has its headquarters in the saloons, and that all who oppose us, of whatever cloth or occupation, ally themselves to every form of vice, prostitution, and ignorance. Suffragists would do well to recognize at once the elements of the opposition, and lose no time in classifying opponents where they belong.

The banner precinct of the State, so far as heard from, is Virginia Dale, in Larimer County, which voted 20 to 1. Timewath, in the same county, voted 12 to 1 in favor. Statistics are not all in as yet, so that it is impossible to tell which is the banner county, but it probably lies between Weld, Boulder and Misa. Greeley voted 6 to 1 in favor, and this is probably the largest ratio among the large towns.

HELEN M. REYNOLDS.

### TRUE AND FALSE SOCIALISM.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney lately said:

In hearing Mr. Brooks speak of the relation of the socialists of Germany to the movement for the equality of women, and their recognition of the broad truth that the political equality of women was the indispensable ground-work of the political, social and economic advancement of the people, I realized as never before how broad and keen was Lucy Stone's insight into the movement of her times, and how truly she saw, and how bravely she followed out her purpose to hold up this upright standard of truth and justice, around which every other movement might group itself. She saw that no portion of the human race could be oppressed without injury to all.

As Lowell says:

Laborin' man an' laborin' woman  
Hev' one glory an' one shame;  
Ev'rythin' thet's done inhuman  
Injers all on 'em the same.

Many seem to believe that society is based on the principle of a see-saw, and that if one is up, the other must be down. The caricatures were plenty as blackberries, which showed that if a woman dropped a vote into the ballot-box, the man must be cooking the dinner or tending the baby at home; that, if a woman studied Greek, her husband must give up all employment but sweeping and dusting. But the best of socialism is the experience of men educated in Father Taylor's sense of the word, by actual contact with the earnest, hardworking life of humanity, and if some of them have not yet learned their lessons aright, the wisest know it is only that which raises and benefits the whole of humanity that truly helps any.

A socialism that is false to the principles of equality is nothing but a broader and more noisy monopoly; a democracy that is buttressed with slavery is only a vulgar aristocracy; and an appeal for human rights which ignores the claims of one-half of the race is as sure to fall as an arch supported on one pier.

A cabinet photograph of Mrs. Stone is offered as a premium for five new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Mrs. ELIZA F. ROUTT, wife of ex-Gov. John L. Routt, of Colorado, was the first woman in Denver who registered to vote under the new equal suffrage law. She gave her occupation as "housewife," and her vouchers were ex-Gov. Routt and State Senator Charles Hartzell. Mrs. Routt is president of the Denver Equal Suffrage League.

Miss MYRA INGALSBY was nominated for School Commissioner by the Republicans in the Second District of Washington County, N. Y., and was elected by a large majority. Many women voted for her. In the First District, 1,000 women registered, but owing to the decision of Judge Williams against the constitutionality of the law, only 300 voted.

Miss GRACE CHISHOLM, of Cambridge University; Miss Maltby, formerly of Wellesley College; and Miss Mary F. Winston, of Chicago, have received special permission from the German government to enter the University of Göttingen with the same privileges which the men enjoy. Miss Winston and Miss Chisholm are in the department of mathematics, and Miss Maltby in that of physics.

Owing to the efforts of Judge Terrell, the U. S. minister to Turkey, women physicians are at last to be recognized as legitimate practitioners in that country. Dr. Eddy, the American woman for whom this privilege has been secured from the Sultan, passed a brilliant examination. She is the daughter of a Presbyterian missionary. She will practise in Syria.

Miss ROBERTA ACKERLY has been appointed by Hon. John Paul, Judge of the U. S. District Court of the West District of Virginia, deputy clerk of his courts at Lynchburg. This is the first instance of a woman filling such a position in Virginia. Miss Ackерly has for some years been a copyist in the offices of the Circuit and District Courts.

A large water jug and two cups of hammered silver have been presented to Mrs. Edward Roby, of Fort Wayne, Ind., by the railroad company to which she rendered such efficient service at the time of the recent train disaster near her home. She turned her house into a hospital, and with her family served as attendants. She allowed the officials to use her parlor for business meetings, and refused to accept any money for what she considered simple Christian charity.

Miss MARY SMITH, an Englishwoman, has been studying to provide inexpensive but healthy and pleasant homes for women of small incomes. She has established in Gloucestershire a number of small cottages, with all the picturesque of the thatched-cottage period, and the sanitary improvements of later days. They are tenanted, and the scheme seems likely to prove successful. Among these "inexpensive homes for gentlewomen" are some small furnished cottages rented as low as five shillings a week.

THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY.

[Written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe for the celebration of 1873.]

The streets were white with frost and rime,  
In that ungenial winter time.  
If e'er the heart of man desires  
The cup that quickens and inspires,  
'Tis when December chills the blood,  
And binds the ice-vell o'er the flood;  
And thrift and care and household arts  
Were dear to those primeval hearts;  
Yet, in the cheerless winter night,  
Comfort was sacrificed to right.

Oh! winter nights are precious now  
When, mindful of the patriot vow,  
The gathered friends may guiltless taste  
What it was virtue then to waste;  
And, rising with the wreath of steam,  
We see, in retrospective dream,  
The quaint costumes, the stiff brocades,  
Trim bachelors and blooming maids,  
And housewives in the prime of life,  
Flushed with the story of that strife.

Our thoughts the various talk suggest,—  
Th' indignant oath, the rampant jest,  
And reasons wh ch man's temper raise,  
When valiant deeds encounter praise.  
When Luxury rules high and loud,  
And Fashion's cloak is Virtue's shroud;  
When peace and plenty cease to bless,  
And Greed must ravage and possess,  
Would the false cargoes of delight  
Were hurled by patriots in their might,  
And all that tempts the nation's heart  
Swept grimly to such watery mart!

From the Empire Celestial  
A spirit divine,  
More subtle than music,  
More potent than wine!  
The Prophets who built homes of truth for the  
soul,

In their guessing and planning obeyed its control.

But Freedom more sacred;  
And Justice more strong;  
To you, this great hour,  
These duties belong.  
The shade of Confucius respected shall be,  
But we honor his truth when we scatter his tea.

Denied be the summons,  
Unburthened the ships,  
The beverage never  
Come near to our lips!  
Were we burning with fever, or fainting with  
thirst,  
With no other drink near us, we'd die the death  
first.

Ye slaves of the tea-pot,  
When Liberty calls,  
And the need of your country  
Your spirit appalls,  
Though you're shackled by custom to limit and  
ward,  
Do the brave deed again, throw the tea over-  
board!

The Empire Celestial  
Is nearer in view  
Than when our great fathers  
The cargo o'erthrew.  
Fate caught the defiance so valiantly hurled,  
And the faith of our town is the creed of the  
world!

MRS. WALLACE ON COLORADO.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, "the mother of Ben Hur," is spending the winter in Chicago. She wrote on Thanksgiving Day to the *Union Signal*: "How I rejoice over the results of the woman's suffrage campaign in Colorado; not so much that the women have the suffrage as because the whole thing shows the

progress and development of men quite as much as of women. Talk as much as we may of the progress of woman, the whole question revolves itself into this: That, until men grow just, broad and grand, they will never deal righteously with us or themselves. Hence I feel that the attitude of the men in Colorado is the most hopeful feature. It is only the beginning of the end. Let us thank God and take courage. Humanity will, in time, reach its high destiny, and vindicate its claim to divine origin."

THE TEA-PARTY TWENTY YEARS AGO.

[At the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Boston Tea-Party, held by the suffragists in Faneuil Hall, Boston, twenty years ago, Col. Higginson introduced Lucy Stone as "the founder of the feast." Mrs. Stone said:]

Col. Higginson must not give me credit which does not belong to me. The idea of the Tea Party did not originate with me. An old gentleman in Maine suggested it to our constant co-worker and friend, Margaret W. Campbell, and she to me. I said, "It is a capital idea. We will do it." And so we asked the friends all over New England, and these gathered thousands are the sympathetic answers.

The Tea Party held here a hundred years ago was very different from this. Here are the same walls and the same roof. But there is no tramp of armed men, no such eager agitation. Yet the principle involved, which made that Tea Party so worthy of celebration, hangs unsettled in the scale to-day.

If we can make it keenly felt and clearly understood, here and now, that the taxation of women without representation is as great an injustice as was that done to men in the olden days, this will be worthy to be held in grateful remembrance by our children's children forever.

How can we do it? Men look at us and say: "You all seem comfortable and contented. The government protects you; you should bear your part in the cost of that protection." The government of Great Britain said just the same to the men of the colonial times: "We protect you, and you must pay for that protection."

Women are not protected. The wrong done to men a hundred years ago, by the government of England, bears no comparison to the injustice and wrong done to women by the government of this country to-day. We are taxed, and we have no representation. We have let our goods be sold before our eyes by the order of the tax-collector, rather than even seem to submit to the unjust imposition. But we are still taxed all the same.

Great Britain never dared to do to the colonies what Massachusetts does to the women of this State to day. Every man in that old time could sell his land and give a valid title, if he put on it the king's stamp, which he could always get. But the law of this State denies to every wife the right to sell her land or to make a will of more than half of her personal property without the written consent of her husband. This consent is not in the market to be bought, and it cannot always be had. Such unspeakable humiliation the

government of England never dreamed of imposing upon any man. Why should one sane, grown person ask another what he may do with his own?

No wife here has any legal right to or control of her young children. If the government of Great Britain had ventured to interfere between any father and his legal right to his child,

A voice from people, from peer and throne,  
Would have rung in his ears—"Atone, atone!"

We have no jury trial of our peers. By the statutes of this State, the same crime is punished with a different and heavier penalty when it is committed by a woman than when it is committed by a man.

Last Monday, Dec. 8, 1873, in the U. S. House of Representatives, by a vote of 141 to 29, Jefferson Davis was restored to his political rights. But the great army of loyal women, who nursed in hospital and camp, who tore bandages and scraped lint, who worked all day and all night, over and over again, to furnish sanitary supplies to your soldier boys, are still counted politically with the fools! O men of Massachusetts, how can we make you know that the injustice and the wrong you are to-day doing to women is greater than that which your fathers resisted, and that it calls as loudly for repeal?

What more can we do? We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, and we have been spurned with contempt from the State House on yonder hill. We have sent lecturers; we have held conventions; we have scattered tracts by tens of thousands. What more can we do?

If I had my way, I would bring the 34,000 tax-paying women of Massachusetts, who pay one-tenth of the entire tax of the State, and the larger army of women who, though not directly taxed, have life and liberty to protect, and they should form a long procession. I would place Abby Kelly Foster, whose peer no one of us is, and the sisters Angelina and Sarah Grimke, those three women whose high courage in defence of a great principle made it possible for me to speak here to-night—I would place them at the door of Faneuil Hall. From there the long rank and file should stand all along up Washington Street to the Old South Church. There I would place Louisa May Alcott and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Then on, up Park Street; and there they should encircle the State House. Then down to Bunker Hill Monument, where, four deep; I would place the brave, faithful workers for woman's enfranchisement—Margaret W. Campbell, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Elizabeth K. Churchill, Mary F. Eastman, and the others not named here, but named above. Then we would follow on the long winding way around to Faneuil Hall, where Lydia Maria Child should bring up the rear, and the circle would be complete. Then I would summon the men, from Barnstable to Berkshire, and in single file they should march under the eyes of these women, whom they tax without representation, to whom they give no jury trial of their peers, whom they claim the right to imprison, fine and hang, while



they allow them no voice in the law which may work such terrible results.

The women of the old time threw away their tea. But I would live on crusts, and take a great deal of hard treatment, if only the mothers of this country could hold their little ones by the hand, whether on the highest hill top or in the lowest valley, and everywhere could protect themselves in their legal right to those children, as every father protects himself. I would take a great deal of hard treatment if thereby every wife could sell her land and give a valid title, as every man is free to do. I would take a great deal of hard treatment if the wives who have earned and who own money could now possess the legal right to will that money on the same terms that every sane man does. I would take a great deal of hard treatment if thereby the principle of "the consent of the governed" could be applied to women.

Sisters, who of you will join in a pledge that when the Fourth of July, 1876, comes, we will take no part in its centennial celebration, if at that time we are, as now, held politically below the pardoned rebels, below the enfranchised slaves, and on the same level with idiots, lunatics and felons? In that day we will fasten our doors, draw down our curtains and close our shutters. A few of the older women in every city and village, clad in black, should stand in groups on the most prominent thoroughfares. They should hold black banners, on which should be inscribed, in blood-red letters:

"We are taxed, and we have no representation. We are governed without our consent. We are fined, imprisoned and hung, with no jury trial by our peers. We have no legal right to our children, nor power to sell our land, nor will our money."

The boys who, on that day, ran shouting in their glee, would pause before that sad-faced group of matrons, to ask the meaning of it. They would be told the sober truth; they would be answered: "We are suffering at the hands of this government the same injustice which Great Britain inflicted upon the men of 1776, and a great deal more and worse besides. Go toll the bells." The boys would take their first lesson in equal rights for all human beings; and the men would have their celebration, as they have their government, all to themselves.

#### THE ABUSES OF CHRISTMAS.

While a chorus of voices are chanting the holiday joys, and the pleasant memories of childhood, I feel impelled to disturb the general harmony with one discordant note of protest and complaint.

I fain would rouse my countrywomen to the thought of the serious abuses that have grown out of the once simple customs that made Christmas one of the most charming days of the year. Amusing letters, little tokens of affection, have all given place to most extravagant presents from those who have plenty of money, and elaborate pieces of embroidery and worsted work from those who have neither time nor strength to waste. The pleas-

ure our mothers had in the give and take of a few trifles has now developed into a stern necessity, making wholesale Christmas presents as imperative as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The season is a dread to Paterfamilias, because of the terrible strain on his purse-strings, and to the women of the household, because of the labor involved. How anxious they look, as they push their way through the crowds in Macy's from day to day! And though they go home with all the bundles they can carry, there is always some one forgotten, that compels another visit to the busy marts of trade, and another appeal to the well-drained purse of some long-suffering son of Adam.

And although women seem wild with delight in spending every cent they can wring out of any one, you will hear them say, "Oh, dear me, there comes Christmas day again! I am hardly rested from last year, and now I must get presents some how for at least two dozen different friends. I can't afford to go to Tiffany's and buy beautiful presents, and so I must work early and late to make them." Who would value a present given as a necessity? It should be an offering of love, a real pleasure to both giver and receiver.

The delight of children in an ideal St. Nicholas, who puts a few little toys in their stockings, is all very well; but when the custom with a large circle of grown people becomes imperative, it is a tax on one's friendship, and an unmitigated nuisance. I spent a few weeks at a sanitarium one year, and noticed all the nervous women, whom the physicians were doing their utmost to restore to health and comfort, sitting in the parlors with the thermometer up in the seventies, working away intently hour after hour to get some satin pin-cushion and velvet slippers embroidered for Christmas. I suggested to them to throw all their needles to the winds, and go on top of the house and lie down on their cots in the sunshine. They exclaimed, "What would you do about Christmas presents?" "Give none," I replied. "There is no necessity in the case. If you wish to remind your friends of your existence, or to show that you remember them, send your card, with 'Merry Christmas, and best wishes of the season.' If you were my friends, I should rather get your cards than embroidery that had taxed your vital forces and optic nerves for weeks, in your present condition."

If you are always troubled with spasms of emotional benevolence at Christmas time, send some meat and vegetables to the poor, apples, nuts and candy to their children. The money you spend in satin, silks and bright worsteds would cheer many a fireside, and make the children inexpressibly happy.

Christmas, wedding presents, and flowers at funerals have come to be such a tax and nuisance, in their extravagance and excess, that sensible people, not wishing their friends to feel compelled to observe the custom, now say on their cards of invitation, "No presents," and "No flowers." If rich friends wish to send us a check of a hundred dollars or more, we

might receive it with pleasure, as it requires no labor to draw a check, nor privation to give of their abundance.

But a present of an elaborate piece of worsted work, say of "Rebecca at the well," over which a dear friend has strained her optic nerves for weeks, and inhaled impalpable particles of arsenic from the bright green worsteds, would give me no pleasure. On the contrary, it would be a source of sorrow every time I looked at it. I would not work a cat on the toe of a slipper for the one I love best on earth; I would rather give or take a live cat.

Standing in a book-store a few days before Christmas, one year, I heard a wife say to her young husband, "I must get a present for Lucy." "No," said he, "I have already spent much more than we can afford. Come, let us go." But she insisted, and lingered in spite of his appeals. I felt so sorry for the man, probably a clerk on a small salary, that I hurried away.

Suppose, dear ladies, you try the experiment one year and give no presents, and see what a relief it is, and what a saving to your husbands' pocket-books, as well as of your own time and temper. At all events, in these hard times curtail somewhat your expenses and labors in this direction.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in *Woman's Journal*.

#### LUCY STONE AND EDUCATION.

Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, after speaking of her early acquaintance with Lucy Stone, at a recent memorial meeting, said:

Years went by, and we found ourselves in the same town, as neighbors and fellow townswomen, and then a new interest brought us together, an interest in educational matters, for which Lucy Stone has done so much. Here she was never indifferent to anything concerning the schools, and her visits and pleasant talks to the children will be always remembered. We wish they had been more frequent. She was so glad when we had a fine new schoolhouse, with everything for the comfort of the children, although she said, "Well, I had a good time in the little old schoolhouse, too!" She did not hesitate to make a vigorous protest against placing the portrait of Daniel Webster on the school-room walls, because she thought a higher ideal should be put before the children. We should never forget all that she has brought about for higher and better education; what she has done for our daughters, that they may be educated as well as our sons, and that the same professions and employments may be open to them; and if it is now easy and pleasant for women to hold positions of trust and responsibility, it is largely due to Lucy Stone and such as she.

I may say, for this community, that we are grateful that she chose this to be her home. How we shall miss, from the streets and at the station, the familiar little figure with the happy, hopeful face and the cheerful greetings! One lady said to me to-day, "She always spoke to me when we met, and said, 'How do you do, dear?' and she had no special reason to call me dear!"

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH last Sunday evening addressed one of the largest audiences that ever crowded into the historic Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

One of the best Christmas presents to give a friend is a year's subscription to the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Mrs. M. W. Collingwood, of Plymouth, Mass., has secured about four hundred signatures to the equal suffrage enrolment.

Any person who sends a club of twenty new subscribers for the *Woman's Column* at 25 cents each, will receive the WOMAN'S JOURNAL free for one year.

Mrs. A. J. Frincke, of 841 South Washington Street, South Denver, is the first woman to be appointed a judge of registration in Colorado. She was appointed a judge in the coming special annexation election in South Denver.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, has promptly appointed six women as notaries public. They are Ada J. Coan, Ida Dannenfeld and Etta Cunningham, of Pueblo; Lillian E. McNircher and Ellen C. White, of Denver, and Minta C. White, of Del Norte.

Rev. Chas. G. Ames said, at a recent memorial service for Lucy Stone:

As to the special work of our ascended friend and sister, were I to speak only as a man or as a representative of the masculine half of humanity, I should be deeply grateful for what she has done to enrich our half of the race by giving it larger possibilities in the other half,—which is also ours. Whatever glorifies the life of women blesses also the life of man, gives him higher companionship, larger help, purer atmosphere, sweeter blessings. In the emancipation of woman from any unjust restraint, or in any forward-looking measures which may make her more truly a woman, none have a more vital interest than those who are women's associates in the collective life.

A brilliant series of Biblical Tableaux will be given in Music Hall, Boston, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Dec. 28, by the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. The tableaux will begin with a scene in the life of Abraham, and will end with the birth of Christ. Among them will be three scenes in the life of Joseph; Jephtha's daughter with her maidens lamenting; the marriage of Solomon, celebrated with all the pomp of an ancient Jewish royal wedding; the scribes reading the chronicles to Ahasuerus, etc. Many of these scenes will be exact reproductions of pictures by great masters. One hundred people will take part, assisted by a boy choir and a full orchestra. Admission, fifty cents; reserved seats, one dollar.

Miss Catherine H. Spence, of South Australia, lectured on Friday evening of last week in this city on Proportional Representation. The plan advocated by Miss Spence is substantially Hare's scheme, which was endorsed by John Stuart Mill and other eminent political economists. It would be in many respects an improvement on the present method. The plan cannot be explained at length here, but it is well worth study. Miss Spence's lecture was extremely bright and entertaining, and bristled with good points. As an object lesson, the audience voted by this method for twelve candidates, represented by twelve persons called to the platform for that purpose. Mr. Garrison personated Henry George, Mr. Blackwell Susan B. Anthony, etc. The result was both amusing and instructive.

For the Woman's Journal.

### THE COMING DAY.

BY M. C. PENNOCK.

A better day is coming, girls,  
Just wait a little longer;  
Its morning breeze now sweeps the trees,  
Its light is growing stronger.  
The car of progress rushes on,  
Fresh spoils of conquest bringing,  
And on the higher plains of life  
The birds of hope are singing.

Hark! on the zephyrs of the West  
A strong, new sound is swelling!  
Of equal rights and juster laws  
Its stirring notes are telling.  
Blind prejudice and hoary wrongs  
Are swiftly disappearing,  
And woman, pleading for her own,  
Commands respectful hearing.

Wyoming, in her mountain home,  
Her lesson still repeating,  
To Colorado, newly won,  
Displays her star in greeting;  
And both, in gold and silver decked,  
Like queens of ancient story,  
Now watch and wait, while Kansas comes  
To join them in their glory.

Across the States this spirit spreads  
Back to its primal sources,  
Where woman's rights, in modern sense,  
First mustered in their forces;  
Where Lucy Stone and Susan B.  
Led kindred souls to battle  
For woman's higher hopes and needs,  
And raised her from a chattel!

Through storms of ridicule and scorn  
They bore their cause undaunted,  
Till through the land, from shore to shore,  
Its burning truths are planted.  
Their light is shining brightly, girls;  
Each year 'tis growing stronger;  
Truth must prevail and error fail—  
Just wait a little longer!

—Woman's Journal.

### MRS. HOWE ON LUCY STONE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said, at a recent memorial meeting for Mrs. Lucy Stone:

We are gathered to-day around a memory most suggestive and precious. I think that we do well to meet together while her place among us is yet warm, while the tones of her voice and the expressions of her earnest face are scarcely things of the past. She, so real a power in the present, lives in the ideal hope which that Present held germinating in its bosom, like some wonderful plant destined to come to maturity, but of slow and uncertain growth.

This prophetic sense, which saw and laid hold upon the greatest goods of which human nature is capable, was vouchsafed to her from her earliest start in life. She dared to believe in her sex when it did not believe in itself, when it was content with a low and subservient position. She made war upon the cowardice and frivolity of women as much as upon the injustice of men. She has left us, but her work remains, builded in with the high attainments of our century.

It seems to me that we shall praise her best by laboring to promote the great objects which she had in view.

Her example appears to me faultless. All who have spoken of her have recognized the singleness of heart with which she carried on her work, dealing with the public for the public's need, not for her own glorification.

Of her wisdom, too, we can speak. How she commended her cause to the thoughtful and considerate minds, never

caricaturing her earnestness by any extravagance of word or of deed, calm as well as impassioned, soaring above mean irony, and meeting rude argument with a sweet humanity!

I say, to praise her, we must take up her work in her spirit, and follow it with her steadfastness. And we must make it our business to show the society of our time the close relation in which woman suffrage stands to all the progress which is held dear to-day. Now the higher womanhood is constantly asserting itself by benevolent interference with social wrongs, by setting up everywhere the standard of purer motives and loftier hopes. Now, moreover, it refuses to remain hampered by political disability, because the side of human nature which it represents cannot properly be longer subordinated to the representation of masculine will and physical force. Lucy Stone has left us this task to accomplish, and has shown us how to set about it.

How happily did the prophetic sense of which I have spoken manifest itself in the trials of her last illness! Her mind was of a very practical cast, and in her many days of labor, her eyes were always upon her work. But when her work was taken from her, she saw at once the heavens open before her, and the eternal life and light beckoning her to go up higher. With a smile, she passed from the struggle of earthly existence to the peace of the saints made perfect. Here she was still debarred the right to cast her ballot at the polls. And lo! In the blue urn of heaven, her life was received, one glowing and perfect vote for the rights of women, for the good of humanity, for the kingdom of God on earth!

There is no question that woman suffrage, around which the elections in Colorado turned, has been carried by a substantial majority. Kansas will vote on the question next year, and will undoubtedly record the same verdict.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

The *Post* now awaits substantial action by one of the political parties in Idaho looking to the conferring of the franchise upon the women of our State. Colorado at the recent election decided to give women the franchise, and now we want Idaho to be next. The right of suffrage, which has generally been withheld from women while other long-denied rights have been accorded them, constitutes an element of reserved force that will probably prove to be one of the most valuable possessions of the country. Nor can the States wisely afford long to delay bringing that force into action.—*Montpelier (Idaho) Post*.

Some of the speakers at the (suffrage) convention have shown a decided disposition to condemn the masculine half of American citizenship with great severity. Others have expressed themselves with marked moderation and good sense. The interests of men and woman are not antagonistic, but identical. They are not foes, but helpmates, each the complement of the other. The progress of manhood means the elevation of womanhood. The wiser and better the women of a nation are, the greater the advantage to their brothers, their husbands and their sons. An abiding settlement of the woman suffrage question can only be reached by recognizing these fundamental truths.—*N. Y. Press*.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Some newspapers have lately declared that the woman suffrage movement is "advancing backward," and that there is less interest in the question now than there was forty years ago. Forty years ago, women had school suffrage in only a single State, Kentucky. To-day they have school suffrage in twenty-one States, municipal suffrage in Kansas, and full suffrage in Wyoming and Colorado.

Forty years ago the woman suffrage question was not before a single State Legislature. Look at the legislative votes of the past year:

The Colorado House voted 39 to 21 and the Senate concurred in favor of enacting a statute granting full suffrage to women, and it was carried by popular vote by 6,347 majority. The Kansas House voted 94 to 17 and the Senate 32 to 5 in favor of submitting a similar amendment, which is now pending. In Arizona, a full suffrage bill passed the House 17 to 6, and was lost by 2 votes in the Senate. In Maine, a municipal suffrage bill passed the Senate 16 to 13, and was defeated in the House by 9 votes. A full suffrage amendment passed the Minnesota Senate 31 to 19. It came up in the House so late that it could only be passed by suspending the rules. The House voted 54 to 44 to suspend the rules in its favor, but failed to do so for want of the necessary two-thirds. In North Dakota, a full suffrage amendment passed the Senate 20 to 9, and the House 33 to 22, but was afterwards reconsidered in the House and lost. In Illinois, a bill to repeal school suffrage failed, no one voting for it but the mover; and a bill to extend township suffrage to women passed the Senate 27 to 11, and failed by a small majority in the House. In Michigan, a municipal suffrage bill passed the House 57 to 25 and the Senate 18 to 11, and was signed by the governor, but was set aside by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. In California, a school suffrage bill passed the Senate 31 to 6, and the House 42 to 27, but was vetoed by the governor. In New Mexico, full suffrage passed the House by a large majority, but did not reach a vote in the Senate. In Nebraska, full suffrage was defeated in the House by the close vote of 46 to 42; and municipal suffrage passed the House 45 to 36, and was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, 17 to 15. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, municipal suffrage was defeated by 9 votes, the smallest majority against it in any previous year having been 49.

In Arkansas, school suffrage passed the Senate, but was laid on the table in the House. In New York, a bill enabling women to vote for county school commissioner passed both branches. A school suffrage bill passed both branches of the Connecticut Legislature by a large majority, was signed by the governor, and is now law. In Nova Scotia full suffrage

was lost by three votes. In New Zealand full woman suffrage was carried, signed by the governor and is now the law. In the British House of Commons, suffrage was extended to all women, both married and single, by the Parish Councils Bill, against the opposition of the government, by a vote of 147 to 126. In Vermont, where, in the constitutional convention of 1870, a proposition for woman suffrage received only a single vote, a municipal suffrage bill passed the last House 149 to 83, and was lost in the Senate 18 to 10. In the South Carolina Senate, suffrage came up for the first time, and came so near passing that a change of four votes would have carried it. Kentucky and West Virginia have granted women enlarged property rights. Pennsylvania has made women eligible as notaries public. The New York Legislature, by a unanimous vote, has made mothers equal guardians of their children with the father. The large vote of women at the Illinois school elections, and at the Kansas municipal elections, has attracted wide and favorable comment in the press.

The convention of National Republican Clubs at Louisville adopted a woman suffrage plank, 350 to 120. The New York State Grange passed a woman suffrage resolution, 152 to 2. The World's Congress of Representative Women at Chicago was a wonderful success. Last, but not least, the Wyoming House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, after twenty-four years of experience, declared that equal suffrage works well, and advised all other States to adopt it.

In the passing away of Lucy Stone, the beloved pioneer of woman suffrage, who ever since 1847 has been its main stay and unflinching champion, the cause of equal rights in Massachusetts and throughout the Union has suffered an irreparable loss. But the universal tributes of the press to her memory, and the wide knowledge thus given to the world concerning her great work and her eloquent life, have given a new impetus to the movement, and have enabled her perhaps to slay more opponents by her death than she could have done by her life. Let all those who held her dear show their regard for her memory in the way that would have pleased and touched her most—by doing their best to help forward the good cause she loved so well.

### THE REFUSAL OF THE OLD SOUTH.

Any manifestation of ultra-conservatism is apt to react in favor of progress. This has been eminently the case with the refusal of the trustees of the Old South to rent the historic church to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. When this action called out criticism, Dr. Green was interviewed by the *Advertiser*, and declared that the trustees' refusal had nothing to do with the fact that the applicants were suffragists. The criticism continuing, the Boston *Herald* came out with an editorial acknowledging that the trustees had refused the church because the applicants were suffragists, and declaring that the trustees had done right, because "the Old South celebrations have always been those in which all citizens could unite," and on the woman suffrage question the

community is divided into two parties, "both equally honest, and both equally patriotic and sincere." The *Herald* says: "The woman suffrage movement is a political movement, and no politicians of any party have ever been given the use of the edifice." But the Old South has been granted for tariff-reform meetings; and tariff-reform is a political movement, and one on which public opinion is as much divided as it is on the woman suffrage question. The *Herald's* explanation does not square with Dr. Green's, and neither one squares with the facts. Honest conservatism, frankly avowing itself, is respectable, but it loses all dignity when it dodges and proffers lame and contradictory excuses.

All the white-ribbon sisterhood of the world are celebrating to-day the twentieth anniversary of the crusade, which began at Hillsboro, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1873.

MRS. MARY COWDEN-CLARKE, compiler of the Shakespearian Concordance, is living in Italy. She is eighty-five years old, and was lately described as a "prosperous gentlewoman."

MISS HELEN NICOLAY, daughter of the Lincoln biographer, is a clever amateur artist, and her delicate little landscapes are always well hung at picture exhibitions. Miss Nicolay is also an invaluable assistant to her father, and helped with the seven-times-read proofs of the Lincoln biography.

Immediately after suffrage was given to the women of Colorado, the sixty-eight leagues of the Equal Suffrage Association resolved themselves into leagues for political study. The book selected is John Fiske's *Civil Government*. Male voters who are not familiar with this book will do well to follow the example of the women of Colorado, and by study make themselves better fitted for the duties of election day.

MRS. LIVERMORE gave up a \$200 lecture engagement and travelled all night in order to reach home in time for the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party by the friends of woman suffrage, but she was too ill to be present. Col. Higginson, in making this announcement at the meeting, said the incident illustrated not only a woman's self-sacrifice, but the value sometimes placed upon a woman's services.

MISS MARGARET IRWIN, one of the Assistant Labor Commissioners of England, reports that in the tailors' workshop of the Co-operative Society of Glasgow, the women were lately taking work at less wages than men, in work usually done by men. The men struck because their demand that the women should be dismissed was not granted. The Tailors' Union made peace by arranging that the women should be paid the same wages as men.

## HOW COLORADO WAS CARRIED.

At the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 16, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman told how woman suffrage was carried in Colorado.

After a graceful allusion to Faneuil Hall as an appropriate place in which to celebrate a new advance of the principle that taxation without representation is tyranny, Mrs. Chapman said:

I am here to-night, not to give you any eulogy upon Colorado, but to tell you something of the methods by which that campaign was carried. I suppose this invitation was given because we have always hitherto been obliged to draw our lessons from defeat. Nine times our question in the form of an amendment has been submitted in various States, and each time it has been defeated, and after each defeat we have always come together as brave as ever, and have said that if we had only done this or that or the other, perhaps we might have won. But so many have been our defeats that all our enemies and many of our best friends had come to believe it impossible to carry this question by a popular vote at the present time. But it has been done, and the Governor of Colorado has issued his proclamation, the first in the history of the world, announcing that the women of the State, by the will of the men, are voters, and shall enjoy all the political rights and privileges of other citizens.

And now all good suffragists want to know what were the influences that made the difference. It was largely because Colorado lies next door to Wyoming. All over Colorado there are people who have at some time lived in that neighboring State. The interests of the two States are very similar. Both are mining and cattle-grazing States. Many people in Colorado are interested in mines and in cattle-raising in Wyoming, and the people pass back and forth from one State to the other. Miners employed in one State one year go to the other the next. So in every town in Colorado you find some reputable, respectable persons, probably a man with his wife and family, who have lived in Wyoming, and everywhere they are pointed out as the representatives of this idea of equal rights. They are there not to talk of the theory of woman suffrage, as we do in the East, but to tell the actual facts of the experiment in that State. It was this influence, I believe, more than any other, that won us Colorado. Many of the people who went out to speak for us acknowledged that they had been converted by Wyoming.

The next influence was the fine condition of organized labor. You will remember that away back in 1820, when the first organization of laborers was effected in this country, they made out a platform, published at that time and ratified by 600 American papers, and one of the planks in that platform was, "We believe in the equal rights of women with men in all particulars." That plank has been handed down through many of the more intelligent labor organizations from that time to this. I believe we never have recognized the influence of the labor organizations in this direction half so kindly and graciously as they have recognized us. The men of Colorado say that that State, in proportion to its population, is better organized than any State in the Union. Moreover, many of the members of these labor organizations had lived in Wyoming. The Farmers' Alliance and the Grange also, for the same reason, are even more strongly in favor of woman suffrage there than in the East, and these two great organizations were to be found in every part of the State.

The Populist party was formed princi-

pally from these two organizations, which had been trained in equal rights principles. Hence they began at once to advocate woman suffrage. The Republicans followed suit; and the Democrats, not to be outdone, endorsed it in many of their conventions. To have woman suffrage so generally endorsed by all three parties, in their county conventions, gave us a political prestige which we had never had before.

Yet, with all these influences upon our side, we never could have won had not Colorado had the Australian ballot. In the nine States where our question has been submitted, we never before have had a fair chance. In South Dakota, on election day, I saw long lines of Russian voters brought up to the polls, not one of whom could write his name, and a ballot was put into the hand of each by the "boss," and in every case it was a ballot against woman suffrage. In Colorado, we had in the main an honest election. All the corruption that there was, was against us, of course. In the large cities this corrupt element was organized in a way in which I wish our suffrage friends would learn to organize. They would be a great power.

With all this sentiment already existing all over the State, the only thing that was necessary was to gather it up and organize it. This was done by a systematic plan. A meeting was held in every county in the State where there was population sufficient to warrant it, and a league was formed there, with an executive committee of seven. This committee always consisted of four men and three women, or three men and four women; and right here is a lesson for every State in the Union. We shall never carry woman suffrage anywhere until men and women learn to work together. I do not know that this criticism applies to Massachusetts, but it does to many of our States. Our women seem to say to the men, "We are running this association. We shall be very glad of your help, but we do not want to have you hold any of the offices, nor take the lead in the matter at all." In Colorado, fortunately, the women did not make this mistake. They were very glad to have the men take the lead in the campaign. Men always have more political influence than women, because they are voters. The men took the lead in the associations, and it was because they did that at last we won.

The women in each locality were canvassed, and a week or two before the election a petition from a large majority of the women was published in the papers, asking the voters to vote for equal suffrage.

The men were also canvassed, and were classified as opposed, doubtful, or in favor. The opponents were let alone, and the doubtful were labored with. The editors of all the newspapers were seen, and the press of the State was on our side.

These were the influences in our favor.

As the influences against us, we had, first, the brewers and saloon-keepers. Although there was no effort made on the part of the workers for woman suffrage to attack them, and although there never has been any very extensive temperance movement in Colorado, yet the liquor interest seemed to feel instinctively that the women were their enemies, and they organized against us, sending their people out over the State, raising money, printing circulars, and putting up placards in their saloons, urging their customers to vote against equal suffrage.

As an auxiliary to this force, in the cities, they organized the Germans against us. Of course there were a large number of Germans who cast their votes for us and were our friends; but, as a nationality, they were organized and did all they could in opposition to us.

Then, strange as it may seem, our third enemy, and one that did a great deal of work against us, was the Young Men's

Christian Association of Denver. The only excuse I can make for them is that they were all very young, and will live to see the time when they will know better.

COL. HIGGINSON: Very young, and not very Christian. (Laughter.)

MRS. CHAPMAN: Then, too, we had the usual remonstrance from Boston. We always find it in every campaign. It is very strange that out of the old Cradle of Liberty should come a remonstrance against equal rights.

But we are now on the winning side, and, strange as it may seem, each of these four opposing forces worked in our favor. As you know, in Colorado the people are almost unanimously in favor of the free coinage of silver. They have much the same feeling against what they call "gold bugs" that I imagine the people in the early days had against the suffragists. About the only "gold bugs" in Colorado, very fortunately for our cause, were the great English brewers of Denver. They had repeatedly argued for the gold standard used in England. The people of Colorado, on account of the silver question, are very ardent haters of England; and when they found that the brewers had come out against woman suffrage, they said, "Well, perhaps England is trying to defeat this thing too, and if so, we are going to vote in favor of it."

When the Germans were organized against us, the Americans said, "A pretty state of affairs this, for people who were born in another nation, under another flag, and who to-day have their allegiance with that country and not with ours, to try to regulate the destiny and stop the progress of American liberty!" So that made votes for us.

Then in the West there is a more extensive, or at least a bolder, opposition to Christian orthodoxy than at the East. So, when the Young Men's Christian Association—very young, and very unchristian, as Col. Higginson has said,—began to preach to the people that Paul said women should keep silence, and that equal suffrage was in opposition to the Bible, it stirred up all the unorthodox, and they came out and talked for us and voted for us, to "down" the Young Men's Christian Association.

But the remonstrance from Massachusetts did us the most good of anything. I do not suppose remonstrants ever go to a woman suffrage meeting; but, if there were any here to-night, I could give them some very good advice; and that is that in their future circulars—for in the past these have always been very similar—they should make a change. They have always quoted the pernicious influence of woman suffrage in Wyoming. But when they send a circular of that nature to a State that lies next door to Wyoming, this is unwise. For in every town there are people who have lived in Wyoming, and who say, "Why, this is an abominable lie!" The result is to win votes for suffrage. This circular was received everywhere and read, and people said, "Who are the authors of this thing?" And so strange a thing is fame to-day that the people of Colorado—because our country is so tremendous in its extent—had never heard of the Boston remonstrants. And they all said, "We recognize the ear-marks of this thing, and we know who got it out. It was nobody but the brewers of Denver!" (Great laughter.) And so again this remonstrance did us good, and all the influences turned in our favor.

The best thing you could do to carry woman suffrage in your State would be to import a few hundred people from Wyoming and plant them in all your cities and towns. Next, go to your labor organizations. Get all the friends of equal suffrage together, and organize them into a strong band that can dictate terms to political parties and to candidates, as our enemies do. And finally—I am afraid you will not think I am in earnest, but I



am—I believe the greatest objection in Massachusetts to woman suffrage is the fact that you have more women in this State than men. They tell me there are 80,000 more women than men in Massachusetts. In Colorado there are 88,000 more men than women. This is very unfair both to Massachusetts and to Colorado. If some of your women would only leave Massachusetts, so that the men could not say equal suffrage would give more power to women than to men, the question might be carried. So I am going to follow the example of Horace Greeley, and say, "Go West, young woman; go to Colorado!" There you will find a superb climate, unsurpassed scenery, and a brave and intelligent people, who will give you a most hospitable welcome, and, best of all, who will crown you with the sovereignty of citizenship.

#### THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

The 120th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party was celebrated in Faneuil Hall by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association on Dec. 16. The meeting was a great success, although the weather that evening was about as bad as it could possibly be. The fog was thick enough to cut with a knife, the streets were perilously icy, and a heavy downpour of rain took place just at the time when the audience was assembling. Nevertheless, the historic hall was well filled, and would undoubtedly have been crowded to its utmost capacity if the weather had been better. The Boston *Globe* said:

Boston Harbor was left out in the cold and the rain last night. The tea was all carefully garnered in the Cradle of Liberty. It got into hot water there, but it was only to be brewed into cheering, steaming cups to invigorate the large assemblage of guests of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The Tea Party held in Faneuil Hall last evening did more than rake over the ashes of the past. It stirred into flame the live coals that are at work to-day burning away the prejudices against equal rights for men and women. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the formation of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, and from five to seven there was an old-fashioned Tea Party among the modern rebels, with new-fashioned addenda in the way of decorations and music, etc., to bring the affair fully up to the times.

The hall was tastefully decorated with tri-colored bunting and martial pennants interwoven with yellow, the suffrage color. The motto, "No Taxation Without Representation," shone in gold letters on a blue background stretched along the back of the stage, upon which were gathered the Fadette Orchestra, a band of girls in white, who played delightful music at intervals.

In front of the speaker's desk stood Miss Anne Whitney's bust of Mrs. Lucy Stone, and a fine portrait of her, on each side of which loving hands had placed beautiful flowers. Her familiar face seemed to smile serenely down upon the assemblage, and to be at home among the portraits of George Washington, John Hancock, and other old worthies that gazed from the walls.

Wide-spreading ferns adorned the tea tables, which were presided over by matrons of distinction, and waited upon by a large number of remarkably lovely girls, looking prettier than ever in their quaint muslin kerchiefs and aprons.

Several patriotic songs were well sung by a chorus of fourteen young men.

Col. T. W. Higginson, who had occupied the chair at the celebration twenty years ago, presided admirably on this occasion. There were addresses by Governor-elect Greenhalge, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, Wendell Phillips Stafford, Esq., and Henry B. Blackwell; a poem by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and letters of regret from Gov. Russell, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar and others. Mrs. Livermore and Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer were both kept away by illness. A full report of the addresses is given in the *Woman's Journal* of Dec. 23.

#### PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS.

What does it mean "not to care anything about politics?" Politics means the life of the city, of the State; and whoever boasts that she cares nothing about politics, dares to declare that everything beyond the personal interests of herself, her family, and immediate circle of friends, is for her a matter of indifference. Now it has sometimes happened that men of large minds have been so absorbed in intellectual questions as to become indifferent to contemporary events. It is said that Goethe refused to interest himself in the French Revolution, which he pronounced an affair of small importance in comparison with the speculations of Lamarck on the origin of species. The intellectual foresight of the poet-philosopher was far-reaching and profound. But his elegant indifference leaves him a relatively unnoisy and uninspiring figure beside the philosopher Fichte, who did not hesitate to abandon the still air of delightful studies, to strike a blow against Napoleon at Jena.

Let Milton answer whether scholarship should lead to or away from patriotism! Our own scholar-poet, Lowell, has told us the place of the scholar in politics. Perhaps the greatest recorded instance in history of personal indifference to contemporary politics is the story of Archimedes at the siege of Syracuse, too absorbed in a geometric demonstration to avoid the death blow dealt by a brutal Roman soldier. Yet Archimedes was only indifferent to his personal safety. Throughout the many days of the siege, the main defence of the city had been found in the war engines constructed by his genius, and which he offered as his special contribution to the cause of independence.

I have never heard women say that they did not care about politics because they cared so much about science or literature. But the other day, in Brooklyn, one of the ladies who had come together in council to work for the election of an honest mayor, took occasion to declare that she was not one of the "shriekers" who were clamoring for a vote, but she did want to have good government. But why should she care for this, if she believed it improper and unfeminine for women to "meddle with politics"? What to her should be unfaithful mayors, or corrupt rings, or oligarchic bosses? What interest could she logically have in the emancipation of Brooklyn?

How can those women who care nothing

for the politics of to-day care anything about history, which is the politics of yesterday? To be consistent, these futilely educated women should be indifferent to Leonidas at Thermopylae, and willing that the Persians should win at Salamis. Their ears should be deadened to the strife of classes in Attica and to the struggles of patrician and plebeian at Rome. They could witness unmoved the death of Arlovistus, the fall of Vercingetorix, the execution of Raleigh, or the hanging of John Brown. They would be deaf to the Goths thundering at the gates of Rome, to the Franks clashing their shields over Gaul, to the wail of the Saxons at Hastings, or to the cheers of the Vermont farmers at Bennington. All history is strife, and all parties are the same to them,—Pope and Emperor, Guelph and Ghibelline, Lollard, Hussite and Huguenot, Puritan and Pretender,—it is, or should logically be, all one to such women.

Between a mind so constituted, and one to whom events and the memories of events are real things, real thoughts, real parts of self-consciousness, there is as great a contrast of dimension as between a child's baby-house and the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair.—*Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., in Woman's Journal.*

#### LETTER FROM HON. GEO. F. HOAR.

Senator Hoar sent the following letter to the celebration of the Boston Tea Party:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 5, 1893.

My Dear Sir,—It is not in my power to comply with your kind invitation to attend the celebration at Faneuil Hall, Dec. 16. I wish I could be there. I have no doubt that things will be going that evening much more to my satisfaction in Faneuil Hall than in the Senate Chamber. And I have no doubt that things would be going at that time much more to my satisfaction in the Senate Chamber, if the conscience and good sense of the womanhood of America were represented there.

I should be glad to take part with you in promoting what I think is the cause of true Republicanism and of true Democracy. I should like to pay my tribute of respect and affection to the lovely and gracious companion who has disappeared for a time from your side, and of whose friendship and leadership we were all so proud. I should like to congratulate our friends who will be present, on the steady growth of the cause of woman suffrage, and upon its assured and not far distant triumph. Massachusetts was never before lagging and in the rear when justice and righteousness were at stake. I trust the cause of woman suffrage will not be an exception. I am, with high regard,

Faithfully yours, GEO. F. HOAR.

The Department of Peace and Arbitration of the National W. C. T. U. makes its sixth annual report, by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, of Winthrop Centre, Maine.

MISS BROWN, of Pittsfield, Mass., is said to be a most successful wood carver. She has a natural talent for it, and she has trained herself as thoroughly as a sculptor in marble or a painter ever did, by patient study and practice for years. Then her shrewd business instincts led her to make the acquaintance of the wealthy city people who were building summer residences in the Berkshire hills. She is occupied from year to year in carving and decorating the interiors of these mansions.

DR. MARY PUTNAM JACOBI contributes to the *Woman's Journal* this week an able article, entitled "Two Representative Women."

MISS EDNA LYALL's picturesque novel, "To Right the Wrong," has been so successful that the American publishers have just issued a second edition.

If anyone doubts that the friends of woman suffrage have a right to a merry and hopeful Christmas, let him read the Review of the Year on our first page.

The Massachusetts Legislature will meet next Monday week. It will be asked for a change in the election laws, enabling women who are legal voters for school committee to vote in all city and town elections.

PATIENCE STAPLETON, wife of the editor of the *Denver Republican*, died at New York recently, as the result of a surgical operation. Mrs. Stapleton was widely known in Colorado as a writer of stories and as a friend of woman suffrage.

The New York Constitutional Campaign is fairly inaugurated. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Greenleaf, from the headquarters in Rochester, are sending out circulars and arranging for meetings. Mrs. Howell and Miss Keyser have been pushing the conventions in the northern tier of counties.

MISS SARA M. POLLARD has been farming with much success for nine years near Dugdale, Polk Co., Minn. She conducts her farm without the aid of hired help except during harvest, doing her own plowing, seeding and harrowing, and she has lately bought 160 acres adjoining her home quarter section on the line of the Great Northern Railway. She first came to Minnesota to visit a brother. She was captivated with the climate, so she bought a "quarter" and went to farming. She says: "If I have accomplished more than some of my neighbors, it has been by hard work and attending strictly to business, with no knowledge of farming—for my first week on a farm was spent in Minnesota." When working on the farm Miss Pollard wears a bloomer suit, a short skirt falling just below the knees, with trousers to match. At all other times she wears the ordinary dress of women.

MISS MARCIA P. BROWN, formerly principal of the Maplewood School in Malden, Mass., came home last September from a five years' absence in Brazil. She was appointed by the Brazilian Government to examine the school exhibition at the World's Fair and to inquire thoroughly into the workings of the school systems in the United States, Germany, France and Portugal. The purpose of the Brazilian Government is to institute a model system of schools in Rio San Paula. Miss Brown is a member of the State Board of Education of San Paula, the only lady who has ever served on the committee. She is the principal of the teachers' training school at San Paula, appointed by the Government when Brazil became a republic in 1889, and while she was interested in missionary work. After two years she gave the missionary work up, and accepted the position at the training school which she still fills.

#### LIBERTY AND LIFE.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi says, in the *Woman's Journal*:

What is it that invests such a struggle as that which absorbed Lucy Stone's life-time with such a peculiar interest? What colors the record of this life with such a sacred glow? During her life-time indeed, or at least during the early part of it, it was easy to think of Lucy Stone as merely an eccentric fanatic. It was so easy that the greater part of the community did so think of her. But little by little, as the years rolled by, the circle widened around the dauntless little woman. In her melodious woman's voice, so excellent a thing in woman, were gradually distinguished strains from many voices that had gone before; voices that had won applause and even undying fame for themselves; a great multitude of voices, all phrasing the same theme, in many languages, from many parts of the world, from Marathon to Bunker Hill, from Runnymede to Appomattox, the theme of Human Liberty.

And why is this theme so majestic, so immortal? Because it is also the theme of human life. Whatever increases liberty increases life; whatever cripples or enslaves liberty, by so much diminishes, curtails, destroys life. We honor a fight for liberty, even when the freedom of only a single person is at stake. But liberty rarely concerns one alone. Every slave who breaks a chain, weakens the fetters of another slave. Rudyard Kipling has pictured to us a revolt of galley-slaves on the *Ægean*, chained to their benches, so that they could only act if they all stood up together. This is characteristic of all struggles for liberty. Many must act together, each must act for all. What is claimed for one alone is not liberty but privilege. And this is the second peculiarity of liberty. It not only belongs to the enlargement of life, but of corporate social life. It is scarcely possible to think of it apart from social existence. He who, to secure absolute freedom from restraint, should withdraw himself into the woods, does not seem to us to have secured liberty, but only isolation and servitude to the untamed forces of nature. We are free only in so far as we are members of a free humanity.

The nature of the struggle for freedom, therefore, demands that every one should learn to count himself as one, and nobody as more than one, that every one is to be entitled to exactly the same rights as himself, no more indeed, but also no less. And it is precisely this radical democratic basis which displeases every body already entrenched in privilege, or those who believe that they can secure better terms for themselves by privilege than they could by equality. The spirit of liberty declares, "Demand all just rights for yourself, as a means of securing to your neighbor the same advantages as you." The spirit of privilege whispers: "Don't talk so loud about rights; if you do, the *sans culotte*, pressing in the rear, will soon clamor for his share. You will be no better off than he. Compromise, secure your special privileges by the exer-

cise of your special talents and opportunities, and of these no one less fortunately situated can deprive you. Let the rest scramble for themselves."

This spirit of privilege assumes a thousand masks to hide its proper odiousness. None are more specious than those assigned to the special use of women. "It is such a privilege to be a woman!" suggests this spirit. "By proper management you can secure a place where you need neither toil nor spin, yet be arrayed in a glory that shall outrival that of Solomon. Justice, equal rights, are harsh words in mouths framed only for honied sweetness. Most unlovely is it to hear a woman demand things. She must prettily pray, beg, insist as a favor, never suggest that she claims her own. For if she does, she never will get it. Men are the stronger; we must do what they say, except when we want to do something else very much. And then we must beg leave to do it, as a favor, never suggest that we have a right to do it." This line of thought and this advice are doubtless correct in regard to many personal and private relations. The error lies in transferring the methods appropriate to these, to a public sphere, or rather in assuming that personal and private relations alone exist for a woman, and that for her there can be neither public interests nor question of simple justice.

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR POLITICS.

Wendell Phillips Stafford said, at the recent celebration by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association of the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party:

Notice how all these new and various activities, into which women of late years have been thrown by the very necessities of their existence, have broadened them and fitted them for public duties. All over the land they are gathering in little societies and clubs, reading, questioning, debating current events. They have no idea that they are suffrage clubs. Take a vote to-night, and the majority very likely would be against it. They would be frightened if you told them they were getting ready to vote; but they are, all the same. You remember Napoleon's exclamation at Austerlitz when he saw the allied forces far outnumbering his own, but saw how they could be divided and thus broken: "That army is mine!" That was in the morning, and before nightfall the greatest victory of his victorious career had been won. That is what the allied forces of intelligent conservatism are doing to-day, when they break up the almost impregnable centre of dull indifference on questions that concern the State, and march abroad into the field of inquiry and debate. No matter how hostile their purpose may be to ours, when they do that their army is ours. The result is as sure as at Austerlitz. It is not in human nature, and I appeal to you if it is in woman's nature, to get profoundly interested in any pie and then keep her fingers out of it.

Trinity Church in this city has taken a new departure, which will supply a need often felt but rarely mentioned. It has established a "Christian pawn shop," where the rate will not exceed four per cent., and where the business will be conducted on humane principles.



# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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### NEW ZEALAND WOMEN VOTE.

A recent despatch from San Francisco says: "The only interesting news from the south seas brought by the *Mariposa* to-day was about the working of the female suffrage act in New Zealand. At the recent election, women, for the first time in the colony, voted on an equality with men, and no distinction whatever was made between the sexes, everyone over twenty-one being eligible to vote. The candidates had committees of ladies as well as gentlemen, and the members of the ladies' committees were as keen as the oldest electioneers in bringing voters of their own sex to the polls. They made provision by which any woman having a baby had a member of the committee to relieve her of family cares while she was recording her vote. The women had their own committee rooms and complete electioneering organization. It has frequently been objected that it would be impossible for women to go to the polling booths on account of rowdyism, but there was nothing of the kind. No provision was made for separate polling places for women. They went to the same booths as the men, and in no single instance was there any annoyance. It has been said if the franchise were given to women they would be influenced largely by character, and would take care to banish from politics men of notoriously loose lives. It is claimed that this has been carried out in the present election."

### PRACTICAL CHICAGO WOMEN.

The practical ability of women in benevolent work has been illustrated of late in Chicago, where great exertions have been made to feed and clothe the unemployed. A letter received last week from a Chicago woman says: "The men's headquarters are fairly well equipped, and we have now a home for women to which supplies of all kinds are coming in great quantities. A good citizens' committee has been formed, but as yet has done nothing but talk and plan. While the committee and relief societies were unwinding the usual amount of red-tape, supposed to be necessary to all public work, Mrs. Mary Ahrens, president of the Cook Co. Woman Suffrage Association and of the Immediate Aid Society, put her hand in her own pocket and paid the rent (a hundred dollars) of a couple of stores on Wabash Ave., and immediately circulated requests for supplies. People

responded freely. They were only waiting till the red tape should be sufficiently unwound for them to know that their gifts would at once reach those who needed them, and not be committed and organized over until they were unfit for use. The various women's organizations have been invited to meet at the West Side W. C. T. U. headquarters, 870 W. Madison Street, to confer on the best and most rapid means of aiding women and girls. The G. A. R. ladies have a free soup kitchen at 66 Pacific Ave., where thousands of people are fed daily. The Hebrew Ladies' Charitable Societies have one on No. Clark Street. The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society is also doing practical work in feeding and housing the needy. The Chicago Woman's Club is doing a great deal of work, especially for women and children. Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer, who is one of its members, has given a thousand dollars. The Children's Relief and Aid Society (a child of the Woman's Club, and therefore a grandchild of the Cook Co. Woman Suffrage Association) is also doing a great deal among children. But I was particularly pleased about Mrs. Mary A. Ahrens, for while the various citizens' committees were organizing and figuring as to how much money would be required, and offering plans for investigating the applicants, Mrs. Ahrens, with a few hundred dollars and a few grains of common sense, went to work and got things into such a shape that over 25,000 men have been housed and fed within the last few days."

### SHE SOLVED THE TRAMP QUESTION.

Ex-Senator Castle, in the *Illinois Suffragist*, vouches for the truth of the following: A Kansas woman who has been elected police justice of her city has adopted a novel solution for the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to two baths a day for ten days, and to hard labor on the stone pile, with the order that he be fed if he worked and starved if he shirked. The prisoner survived the ordeal, but now the first question a tramp asks on approaching a Kansas town is whether the police judge is a man or a woman.

Hon. Noah Davis, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, says:

I believe woman suffrage would strengthen and invigorate us as a nation, not cripple us. It would keep straight a national backbone that too often bends under the weight of political errors brought about by blundering male suffrage. When women vote, I believe they will frame an expurgated edition of our codes and laws, civil and criminal, and render impossible the corruption which now disgraces politics. . . . And what stands between woman and suffrage? What deprives her of her sacred right? One little word in our constitution—"male."

### A Happy New Year!

Count up the victories of 1893 for women. No other year has given so many.

In Denmark, a bill granting municipal suffrage to women lately passed the Folkething, or popular branch of the Danish Parliament, by a vote of 39 to 13, but was defeated in the more conservative upper house, 25 to 12.

The first association of women ever organized in Persia was lately formed in the little town of Salmast, near Ooroomiah, by the Armenian ladies of that place. Its object is to maintain free schools for poor children, and to provide them with books and clothes.

Hon. Ratcliffe Hicks, chairman of the suffrage committee in the Connecticut House of Representatives last winter, and an able advocate of equal suffrage, has given a hundred dollars to the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. He deserves a happy New Year.

London journalism has just admitted to its ranks the 25-year-old daughter of the late Lord Lytton and granddaughter of Bulwer. Lady Constance Lytton is said to inherit the family talent, and has long been editor of an amateur newspaper which the earl started for his children's amusement.

Russell Sage says:

I believe when women vote we shall have wiser government, cleaner politics, more ballots and fewer bullets. I have not formulated my views as to what reforms woman suffrage would effect, but I fancy good would accrue not only to women but to men. When men and women labor together, there is compactness, completeness, thoroughness in the result, that is often wanting when the sexes work separately.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, daughter of the Harvard professor, who has distinguished herself in archaeological researches, received much attention during her visit to Washington. The Anthropological Society and the Women's Anthropological Society held a joint session in her honor, and eminent men of science congratulated her and extolled her studies, which have finally unravelled the mystery of the ancient Mexican calendar.

An American woman has lately achieved a remarkable distinction in France. A special from Paris on Dec. 14 says: "Dorothea Klumpke, of San Francisco, read an astronomical thesis to-day before the professors of the Sorbonne and several hundred others, and received the degree of Doctor of Sciences. M. Barbois, who made a complimentary speech in conferring the degree for the faculty, informed Miss Klumpke that the vote of the professors was unanimous." Miss Klumpke is in charge of the eastern tower at the Paris Observatory. Her duty is to record the movements of the planets. She is twenty-four years of age, and was the first woman admitted as a pupil five years ago.

## A REMARKABLE PICTURE.\*

It was a life-size painting in pastel, called "American Woman and Her Political Peers," and it stood in a corner of the Kansas State Building at the World's Fair.

In the centre of the canvas was seen the lovely face of Miss Frances Willard, and surrounding it, in each of the four corners respectively, were the repulsive features of a lunatic, a congenital idiot, a criminal and a wild Indian.

To this corner came daily the rank and file of World's Fair visitors—all sorts and conditions of men and women—and here were most instructive and entertaining scenes enacted. Some came to scoff and remained to pray; a few went away scoffing. But on the whole the number of sympathizers of both sexes, among so miscellaneous a crowd, was a source of both surprise and gratification.

"Better than fifty sermons!" was the enthusiastic verdict of an admirer of the male sex. "The finest thing I've come across yet!"

"Ha, ha, ha! pretty good!" A group of three men indulge in a hearty fit of laughter as the absurdity of the idea and its novel presentation arouse their sense of the ridiculous.

A woman, no longer young, with a fine, careworn face, is gazing earnestly at the picture. "It is full of meaning to me," she says. "I have worked for many years in the cause," and a tear wells up into her eye.

"Yes, that's where the women are," comments a bronzed and bearded son of the soil. "Well, we're going to take 'em out in Kansas, next fall. We believe in fair play."

Next an awkward country youth comes shuffling along. For some time he stands gaping at the picture; then turns and asks, "What crime has she committed?"

Ah, what indeed?

"Oh, we are from the East, you know," is the evasive reply of two gentlemen, evidently father and son, when asked their opinion of the picture.

"Ah, yes; descendants of those people who rebelled against taxation without representation. Then of course you must sympathize with us women, who are contending for the same principle."

"Oh, there's Miss Willard!" exclaims a young woman, a true daughter of the age. "Just think of it!" she adds, in vehement, indignant tones, "that glorious Frances Willard denied a vote—classed with idiots and lunatics! Isn't it dreadful?"

A gentleman standing just behind her listens to this vigorous protest with much amusement, and a glance which seems to say, "Yes, it's coming! We can't fool the women any longer."

A young lady of quite another type follows this one. She also recognizes Miss Willard, but objects to finding her in such bad company. "I shouldn't think she'd like it," she says, with an air of profound disgust. When told that Miss Willard

does not like it, and gave her consent to the picture, in order that she and her sisters might be helped out, she still looks incredulous and scornful. To her mind, the actual fact of being there is far less repugnant than the representation of such fact.

Another girl comes tripping along, a smile of pleasure at the last object of interest still upon her lips. She stares blankly at the picture, while her escort, with the ever-readiness of a man to instruct a woman, proceeds to enlighten her, speaking with great deliberation, and pointing with his umbrella: "You see, these are the classes who can't vote. The idiot, the jail-bird, the crazy man, the Indian, and the woman!"

Her face during this explanation is a study. She is evidently undecided how to treat this very novel exhibit. She flushes, bites her lips, tosses her head, and hurries away with her escort.

Two young fellows of nineteen or twenty take in the picture at a glance: "Oh, yes! Woman's Rights! Well, I don't believe in it."

"Come along, then," says his companion, plucking him by the sleeve. "You'll be converted, if you stay here much longer!"

A fine-looking man of middle age surveys the picture for several moments, stroking his beard thoughtfully. Finally he turns and says, persuasively, "Now, don't you really think that a good woman—a very good woman, you know—would become corrupted if she entered political life?"

"Well, if you wish my opinion, it is that if she were so readily corrupted, she would not be a very good woman. Would you apply that principle to your own sex? If so, it would be desirable to have none but the worst men in politics."

"Well, that's just what we do!" and he laughs.

"Yes, but you—the best men—do not think it right. You are always complaining about it."

"Yes, that's so. Well, I guess you are too much for me," and he walks away.

Thus, all through the one hundred and eighty days of the Great Exposition, the picture continued to preach its sermon. As a work of art, it may have been faulty; but as an object lesson, it was a complete and unqualified triumph. People were reached who would never go to hear a suffrage lecture, or read a suffrage paper; and it is doubtful whether any of the countless exhibits on the vast grounds fulfilled its mission better than this.

S. S.

## A GIRL DENTIST.

Miss Jennie Taylor, who sailed recently for Africa, goes as the first proficient dentist ever sent out on a missionary tour. The young woman who undertakes this unique and arduous work is a daughter of Rev. A. E. Taylor, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and a niece of Bishop William Taylor, who has charge of the Methodist missionary work in Africa. Miss Taylor, after being graduated in classics from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1889, entered the Women's Medical

College of Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1892. She was the first woman to be appointed resident physician in the Methodist Hospital of Philadelphia. Last winter she went to New York and took a special course in dentistry which entitles her to the dental degree. Miss Taylor goes to Africa with her uncle, Bishop Taylor. During their absence of two years and a half, they will visit about forty mission stations. The journey is to be made in part on foot. Her practice will be in the mission families. Her expenses are paid, but she receives no salary.

## GEN. ARMSTRONG'S FAITH.

Gen. Armstrong, of the Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., left among his papers the following noteworthy memoranda, written several years before his death:

Now when all is bright, the family together, and there is nothing to alarm and very much to be thankful for, it is well to look ahead and perhaps to say the things that I would wish known should I suddenly die.

I wish to be buried in the school graveyard, where one of the students would have been put had he died.

Next, I wish no monument or fuss made over my grave, only a simple funeral service without sermon or attempt at oratory—a soldier's funeral.

I hope that there will be enough friends to see that the work continues; unless some one makes sacrifices for it, it cannot go on. A work that requires no sacrifice does not count for much in fulfilling God's plan. But what is commonly called sacrifice is really the best natural use of one's self and one's resources—the best investment of one's time, strength and means. He who makes no such sacrifices is most to be pitied; he is a heathen, because he knows nothing of God.

In the school, the great thing is to pull together; to refrain from hasty, unwise words and actions; to unselfishly and only seek the best good of all; to get rid of workers whose temperaments are unfortunate, whose heads are not level, no matter how much learning or culture they may have. Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy.

I wish no effort at a biography made. Good friends might get up a pretty good story, but it would not be the whole truth. The truth of a life usually lies deep down; we hardly know it ourselves. God only does. I trust his mercy. The shorter one's creed the better: "Simply to thy cross I cling" is enough for me.

I am most thankful for my parents, my Hawaiian home, my war experience, my college days at Williams, and for life and work at Hampton. Hampton has blessed me in so many ways; along with it have come the choicest people in the country for my friends and helpers, and then such a grand chance to do something directly for those set free by the war, and indirectly for those who were conquered; and Indian work has been another great privilege.

Few men have had the chance I have had. I never gave up or sacrificed anything in my life; have been seemingly guided in everything.

Prayer is the greatest power in the world. It keeps us near to God. My own prayer has been most weak, wavering, inconstant, but it has been the best thing I ever did. I think this a universal truth—what comfort is there except in the broadest truth? I am most curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it all seem? Perfectly fair and perfectly natural, no

\* Photographs of this picture can be obtained from Mrs. Henrietta Briggs Wall, Hutchinson, Kan.



doubt. We ought not to fear death; it is friendly. The only pain that comes at the thought of it is for my true, faithful wife and blessed, dear children; but they will be brave, and in the end stronger.

Hampton must not go down; see to it, you who are true to the black and red children of the country, and to just ideas of education.

The loyalty of my old soldiers and of my students has been an unspeakable comfort to me.

It pays to follow one's best light, to put God and country first and ourselves afterwards.

S. C. ARMSTRONG.  
Hampton, Va., New Year's Eve, 1890.

#### FARMERS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

While the Grange from its beginning has recognized the equality of women with men, both in the enunciation of its principles and in the conduct of its affairs, the National Grange in its resolutions has hitherto only referred the subject of woman suffrage to the various State Granges.

This year a step forward has been taken. The National Grange, in its 27th annual session at Syracuse, N. Y., last month, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the National Grange is in favor of granting to women the same privileges at the ballot box as are granted to men.

This resolution, says the *American Grange Bulletin* of Cincinnati, O., "contains the germ of justice, which will come to fruition in due time."

The delegates to the National Grange represented over a million farmers and their families. The terse resolution adopted crystallizes the sentiment that is rapidly growing in farming communities. The National Grange is to be congratulated upon its action, whereby the woman suffrage movement gains a strong and valuable ally.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas, at their annual convention held recently in Topeka, passed the following resolution:

Whereas we acknowledge the truism that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that we will use all honorable means to crystallize this sentiment into fact, and enfranchise a sex that has for more than a century been taxed and has supported a government in which she has no control.

#### ISAAC C. LEWIS.

ISAAC C. LEWIS, ex-mayor, and one of the leading men of Meriden, Conn., died on Dec. 5, aged eighty-one years. His business success was due to sound judgment and business sagacity. The great wealth he acquired was gained in the prosecution of manufacturing and financial enterprises which have afforded employment and competence to thousands of his fellow townsmen and women. His generosity and benevolence were as remarkable as his ability. Several years ago he gave \$10,000 to the Political Equality Club of Meriden, of which he was a member, to be used for the promotion of woman suffrage. He also gave a building worth \$60,000 to the City Mission, and \$75,000 for the erection of a Universalist church. His liberal gifts were not confined to his own denomination, for his

purse was ever open to calls from any worthy source. Hundreds who had no personal acquaintance with him were recipients of his bounty. His faith in women was shown by his appointing women alone as trustees both of the \$10,000 suffrage fund and of the \$60,000 building for the City Mission.

Memorial services in his honor were held by the ministers of all denominations—Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, etc.; also by the Prohibitionists and by the Political Equality Club. His funeral was attended in a body by the employees and officers of the Meriden Britannia Company, 323 in number, also by the directors of the First and Home National Bank, the mayor, common council, and town officers. Sorrow pervaded the whole city. Flags over the factories, the schools, the town hall and the post-office were flying at half-mast; many of the shops were closed, and conversation was hushed upon the streets. At the union memorial service, the large Congregational church was crowded as never before, and a memorial collection was taken up for the poor of the city.

Among the many floral tributes was a beautiful one from the Political Equality Club, representing the scales of justice. The base, post and balance were of flowers, chiefly yellow, and a single large yellow rose formed the weight. On the bar was the word "Equality," and on one side the inscription:

Each silver hair, each wrinkle there,  
Records some good deed done;  
Some flower he cast along the way,  
Some spark from love's bright sun.

A Meriden correspondent writes: "His devotion to the suffrage cause was largely due to the influence of the *Woman's Journal*, which made him our champion, and this influence reaches to the third generation, for he has left a wife who is a true friend of the cause, and two daughters and granddaughters. In March, 1893, when Lucy Stone braved storm and cold to be the guest of the Political Equality Club, at a reception held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Howe, Mrs. Stone said to the writer: 'I want to meet the man who has made such a generous gift to your Club, for he must be interested in the rights of women in a practical way.' Thus these two equally modest reformers became acquainted with each other. The year is not yet ended, yet both have gone to their reward, as has also Mr. Howe, the host of that evening."

#### CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON'S POEMS.

A small volume of extremely bright and original poems, by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, has lately been published by McCombs & Vaughn, Oakland, Cal., in paper covers. It contains "Similar Cases," and seventy-two other poems, including those recited by Miss Spence, of Australia, at her recent lecture in this city on "Proportional Representation," so much to the satisfaction of her audience. One may not agree with quite all the doctrines advocated in these brilliant verses, but there is a great amount of good sense in most of them, and on the woman question they are entirely sound. Price, 25 cents; or

the volume will be sent postpaid as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*.

#### LUCY STONE ON COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The *College Folio*, the magazine edited and published by the students of the College for Women, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., has lately reprinted the following letter written by Mrs. Stone in response to the circular letter sent last spring by President Thwing to thirteen hundred women who form the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The questions asked were in respect to the amount of intellectual work a woman should do in a day; her training for the position of wife or teacher; the proportion of elective work to be allowed in a woman's college; the importance of any one study to a woman as a woman; and the chief causes of ill health among college women. Mrs. Stone answered:

BOSTON, FEB. 2, 1893.

*My Dear Mr. Thwing*:—I was a student four years at Oberlin. I never lost a day from ill health. I took the college course with the men, and held a fair rank as a student. The same was true of the other girls in college. But nearly every one of us worked. We were poor. We earned our way through college. We did our own cooking (most of the time), and our washing and ironing all the time. Some of the girls paid their way by washing for the male students. It was the work, the exercise, that kept us with good muscles and with quiet nerves.

I should never think of making a course of special study for those who may be mothers, any more than for men who may be fathers. The college training is to put him in possession and command of himself. After that he chooses his profession and with his tools ready to prepare for it. Human beings are much alike. I grew up with four brothers, and have all my life had more or less to do with men.

I do not agree with Mrs. Poyser that "we are poor critters." But we are certainly made to match each other.

My idea is that colleges should give boys and girls the same drill, the same courses of study, and after that it is at their option what they will choose.

I note your work and movements, and am sure you must rejoice with me in the constant advantages that are coming to women.

LUCY STONE.

A successful Jefferson County Convention was held at Watertown, New York, Dec. 19, in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. Miss Keyser spoke in the afternoon, and Mrs. Howell in the evening. A Jefferson County Political Equality Society was formed.

MME. ALICE LE PLONGEON lately gave an interesting lecture before the National Geographic Society upon "Yucatan and the Ancient Civilization of the Mayas." Mme. Le Plongeon has made a careful study of the history, geography and national customs of Central America, and is recognized as an authority upon the archaeology and customs of those countries. The lecture was illustrated by fine stereopticon views taken by Mme. Le Plongeon herself, who has spent much time with her husband, Dr. Le Plongeon, in travel and study in Central America.

The Pastors' Union of Toledo, O., recently passed a resolution asking the Legislature to give suffrage to women on local, municipal, moral, educational and domestic questions.

An excellent illustration of the ambition, pluck and physical stamina of the "last-of-the-century girl" is afforded by Miss Cora Wilsey and the Misses Mary and Louise Ticknor, who walk each day a distance of about two and a half miles, rain or shine, and arrive in time for their classes in the University of Michigan.

MRS. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of New York, during the holiday season entertains royally the members of the Working Girls' Club connected with St. George's Church, of which she is a member. The immortal "150" are not treated to anything finer or better, and the occasions are eagerly looked forward to and fondly remembered. There is music and dancing, a supper by Pinard, and a beautiful bunch of roses for each girl.

MARY HUGHITT HALLIDAY, of Illinois, who was educated at Vassar and Packer, has been elected president of the Woman's Art Club of Sculptors and Painters in Paris. She was for two years the pupil of William M. Chase, of New York. Since she went to Paris she had been thrice honored by the authorities there, twice by special mention and once with a bronze medal for work done. She has been in Paris only a year, and is still very young.

Among the contents of the *Woman's Journal* for Dec. 30 are the conclusion of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi's article on "Two Representative Women"; the full text of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's address, "Christmas on the Mayflower," given at the Foremothers' Dinner; the weekly New York letter from Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake; reports of the annual meetings of the Connecticut and Wisconsin State Suffrage Associations; notes on College Women, Suffrage Straws, and obituary notices of Mrs. Laura B. Foute, Wm. J. Potter, Mrs. Sarah Tanner Crapo, Mrs. Lewis Hayden, Mrs. Carrie P. Lacoste and Solomon Willis Kenyon.

MRS. FLORENCE HOWE HALL, of Plainfield, N. J., one of the gifted daughters of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has lectures on the following subjects: Ceremonial and Social Observances of Primitive Peoples (a study in the evolution of manners); Pageants and Ceremonials of Ancient Times; Social Usages; One Hundred and One Mistakes; The English Language as it is Spoken in the Best Society; The Art of Conversation; Whittier and the Anti-Slavery Period; General Francis Marion and the Huguenots of South Carolina; The Influence of the Press on Manners and Morals; Byron and the Heroes of the Greek Revolution; Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished People; The Kindergarten, its True Aim and Scope; and The Political Position of Women in England. This last is a new lecture especially appropriate for Suffrage Societies. Mrs. Hall, who is a bright and captivating speaker, will be in Massachusetts in February, and this will be a good opportunity for women's organizations to secure lectures from her.

#### SEVENTY YEARS YOUNG.

Dec. 22, 1893, was Col. T. W. Higginson's 70th birthday, and Col. and Mrs. Higginson kept open house all day in their vine-covered home on the hilly side of Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Mass. The rooms were beautifully decorated with evergreens and with growing and cut flowers, many of them offerings from friends. There were a multitude of callers, family friends, literary friends and social acquaintances, all uniting to honor the distinguished man of letters, the earnest advocate of social progress, and the man who added heroic example to high precept, upon the breaking out of the war. Messengers kept coming with notes of congratulation and all kinds of gifts.

Early in the afternoon, the Colonel was surprised by the entrance of a number of little girls of the neighborhood, friends of his daughter, who came to sing a song composed for the occasion by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Women have abundant reason to be grateful to Col. Higginson for his lifelong and eloquent advocacy of equal rights, and it was appropriate that good wishes should be sung to him by a choir of little girls. Mrs. Lucy Stone, during her last illness, left a message of thanks to him for all the good service he had done the cause. He was one of the associate editors of the *Woman's Journal* when it was founded in 1870, and he contributed a weekly editorial to its columns for many years. His book, "Common Sense about Women," was compiled chiefly from these editorials. This enticing volume, with its short, spicy chapters, has been found very effective in converting obstinate opponents; and every equal rights family ought to keep a copy of it lying on their parlor table, for the benefit of their friends and visitors.

Col. Higginson is emphatically "seventy years young." He may be quoted as a new illustration of the efficacy of the rules for keeping young which Mrs. Judith W. Smith, of East Boston, laid down a year or two ago, on the occasion of her Golden Wedding. There were several ingredients in this recipe for perennial youth, but one of the most important was: "Take an interest in all the unpopular reforms."

#### ANOTHER "EMINENT OPINION."

On the evening of Dec. 20, the Academy of Music in Philadelphia was the scene of a brilliant and almost historic occasion. It was the twenty-eighth commencement of the Pierce College of Business and Short-hand. Seventy-seven young women were members of the fine class of one hundred and twenty graduates. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison addressed the class upon American needs in business life. Frederick Fraley, the venerable president of the National and Philadelphia Boards of Trade, was the presiding officer of the meeting, which was crowded to the topmost passageways of the galleries.

Mr. Fraley, in his address, said he was much impressed by the great occasion and the equally great argument in the

presence of so many young women well fitted for business life. He talked to them of the broadening field of women's work, and of the necessity that wage-earners—women as well as every other class of citizens contributing to the welfare of the Commonwealth—should be protected by the vote, that fulcrum from which the laboring man can move this Western world. He congratulated them on their enlarged opportunities for success in life, and expressed his confident belief that the votes of women, no less than those of men, were necessary to the perfect Republic.

#### FRANCHISE NOTES.

The Connecticut W. C. T. U., at its recent annual meeting, adopted the Department of Franchise, and made Mrs. C. A. Holmes, of Meriden, State Superintendent.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U., which adopted the Franchise Department a year ago by a unanimous vote, shows an increase of five hundred in membership during the past year. This does not look as if franchise work were necessarily ruinous to the prosperity of a Southern W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Mary McTeer, State Superintendent of Franchise for Tennessee, writes:

During the year a programme for a woman suffrage meeting was prepared and sent by the Superintendent to each of the twenty-eight Unions in the State. Accompanying it was material necessary to carrying out the programme—196 periodicals and 84 leaflets, and each Union was entreated to use this programme or a better one for a parlor meeting or one or more public meetings. A year's subscription to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* has been furnished to each Union.

A growth of suffrage sentiment all along the line is noted with gratitude, and we believe it will find bolder expression each year. The inimitable suffrage lectures of our president, Mrs. Lide Meriwether, help our cause forward as nothing else could do. "She sails by the stars," and she sails right into the reason and conscience of her audience.

A strong position on franchise has been taken at most of the State conventions held this fall. The Massachusetts Union resolved:

That we re-affirm our unalterable conviction that the ballot in the hands of women is a vital factor in the solution of all the problems of the age. We pledge ourselves anew to service in the franchise department, and especially urge upon our women the duty of exercising their right of school suffrage.

At the New Jersey State Convention, franchise was one of the leading topics, and a resolution was passed expressing the hope that "the day is not far distant when the election franchise shall be restored to the women of New Jersey, from whom it was illegally taken."

From the New York convention memorials were sent to the Republican and Democratic State conventions, asking for the full enfranchisement of women, and that representative women be nominated as delegates to the Constitutional convention.

The Kansas convention finished its labors with an Equal Suffrage symposium.

F. M. A.

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